

PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

PRAMS 1998 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health



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How to Learn More About PRAMS

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Preface

Since 1987, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) has served as a state-specific data source for maternal and child health (MCH) issues. The dissemination of PRAMS data is an essential step in translating findings from PRAMS into public health action. We are pleased to present the fourth PRAMS Surveillance Report, a compilation of PRAMS results for various MCH indicators.

Our first three reports highlighted 1995, 1996, and 1997 PRAMS data, respectively; this current report highlights data for births occurring in 1998. In addition, we have included data covering 6 years—1993–1998. This report provides benchmarks by state for 25 MCH indicators that can be examined across participating states and over time; subgroup analyses for each state are presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, Medicaid status, and annual household income for 1998. Selected highlights and 6-year trends for each indicator are also presented; 3-year trends are presented for indicators introduced in 1996.

PRAMS is a population-based survey of women delivering a live-born infant. This survey collects information on women's experiences and behaviors before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. Thus, states participating in PRAMS gain unique and invaluable information for public health administrators, policymakers, and researchers as they develop programs and policies to improve the health of women and children.

We hope this report will be useful to public health practitioners across the United States. We welcome your comments about the merit, design, and content of this publication.

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Introduction

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is part of an initiative by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant mortality and low birthweight. PRAMS is an ongoing, population-based surveillance system that was designed to identify and monitor selected self-reported maternal behaviors and experiences that occur before, during, and after pregnancy among women who deliver a live-born infant.

This report is a compilation of data on 25 maternal and child health (MCH) indicators from the PRAMS surveillance system. CDC collaborated with the states that participate in PRAMS to choose the indicators included in this report. States with data included in this report had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures and achieved weighted response rates of approximately 70% or higher in 1998. Fifteen states met this criteria: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia.

The indicators in the report cover a variety of topics, including unintended pregnancy; prenatal care; Medicaid coverage; participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); breast-feeding; cigarette smoking; drinking; infant sleep position; prenatal human immunodeficiency virus

(HIV) prevention and test counseling; physical abuse; contraceptive use; awareness of the importance of folic acid in preventing some birth defects; and prenatal discussion of seat belt use. Many of the indicators are included in the *Healthy People 2010* objectives, which include objectives for improving the health of mothers and children.¹ Other indicators are reporting requirements for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the major funding source for state MCH programs; these indicators are included as performance measures.²

This report highlights PRAMS data for births that occurred during 1998. This is the fourth report to present data from PRAMS states comprehensively. It is similar in format and scope to the 1997 surveillance report.³ One new indicator, discussion of seat belt use during prenatal care, was added. In the multistate section, for each of the 25 indicators, prevalence estimates are presented by state for 1998; trend information for 1993–1998 is also provided. Background information on each of the 25 multistate indicators precedes the tabular and graphical results. A separate section, Highlights of 1998 PRAMS Surveillance, presents selected findings for each indicator for 1998, along with a summary of progress since 1993.

In the state section, for each state, sociodemographic data are presented for the PRAMS-eligible population (women delivering a live infant in their state of residence). For each state, subgroup analyses are

presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, and Medicaid status using 1998 data for six indicators: unintended pregnancy, entry into prenatal care, smoking during pregnancy, drinking during pregnancy, breast-feeding, and physical abuse. In addition, analyses for the six indicators are provided by income for the 14 states that collected this information.

The series of detailed tables allows easy comparison of the 25 indicators across states by selected sociodemographic characteristics, calling attention to emerging MCH priorities and concerns and expanding the usefulness of the report.

Policymakers can use the data in this report to monitor progress toward national, state, and local pregnancy-related health objectives, including the reduction and prevention of high-risk pregnancies and adverse pregnancy outcomes. We view dissemination of these data as a key step in the translation of PRAMS data into public health action, which is a primary goal for PRAMS. We hope this report will be a valuable reference in public health planning and policy development.

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Overview of PRAMS

Background

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a population-based surveillance system of maternal behaviors and experiences before and during a woman's pregnancy and during the early infancy of her child. PRAMS was developed in 1987 in response to distressing statistics. For example, the U.S. infant mortality rate was no longer declining as rapidly as it had in past years, and the prevalence of low-birthweight infants showed little change. At the same time, maternal behaviors such as smoking, drug use, and limited use of prenatal and pediatric care services were recognized as contributors to these slow rates of decline.

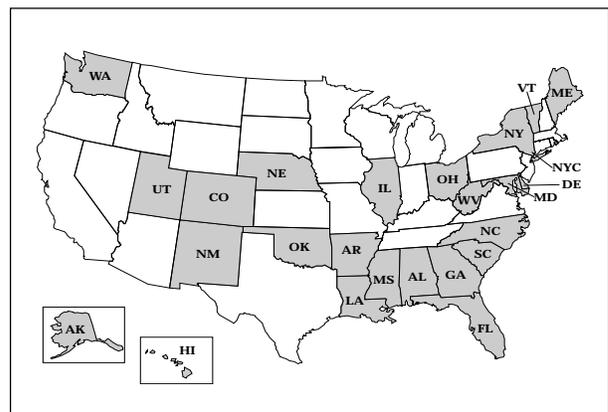
Purpose

PRAMS supplements data from vital records for planning and assessing perinatal health programs within states. Because PRAMS data are population-based, findings from data analyses can be generalized to an entire state's population of women having a live birth. PRAMS is designed not only to generate state-specific data but also to allow comparisons among states through the use of standardized data collection methods. Findings from analyses of PRAMS data have been used to enhance states' understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes. These data can be used to develop and assess programs and policies designed to reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes and improve the health of babies and mothers.

History

PRAMS is administered by the Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). PRAMS operates primarily through a cooperative agreement between CDC and states that have been awarded grants competitively. In 1987, the first year of PRAMS, five states and the District of Columbia participated. In 1991, eight states were added, and in 1996, six more states joined PRAMS and began collecting data during 1997. In 1999, seven additional states participated and in 2000, two additional states joined PRAMS. Four states no longer participate. Current PRAMS participants are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (Figure 1). Within state health

Figure 1



departments, PRAMS program structures cross several existing organizational units, including maternal and child health and vital statistics. PRAMS surveillance currently covers 44% of all U.S. births.

Methodology

PRAMS generates statewide estimates of important perinatal health topics among women delivering a live infant. Each participating state uses a standardized data collection method developed by CDC.^{1,2} PRAMS staff in each state collect data through statewide mailings and follow up with nonrespondents by telephone. Every month, a stratified sample of 100 to 250 new mothers is selected from eligible birth certificates. At 2 to 6 months after delivery, each sampled mother is mailed a package containing an explanatory letter introducing the survey and the 14-page survey itself. A second questionnaire package, and in most states a third, is mailed to mothers who do not respond to the previous mailed survey. PRAMS staff telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys and administer the questionnaire by telephone.

During 1993–1996, Alabama (1993 only), Georgia, and New York sought to increase survey participation of urban and minority women by supplementing the standard mail/telephone methodology with hospital-based surveillance. Women were sampled from hospital delivery logs and interviewed before they left the hospital. Sampled women were given a self-administered questionnaire within 48 hours of delivery. A second, mailed questionnaire consisting of PRAMS questions concerning early infant development and

postpartum experiences was sent to these mothers at 2 months after delivery. Hospital-based surveillance required more resources per sampled woman than mail/telephone surveys and therefore, support for the methodology was discontinued in 1996.

The PRAMS questionnaire addresses myriad topics, including barriers to prenatal care and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. Not all topics are included in this report. The questionnaire consists of a core component and a state-specific component. The core portion is used by each participating PRAMS state. Each state develops a state-specific portion that addresses its particular data needs. Since its inception, the PRAMS questionnaire has undergone several revisions, referred to as “phases.” Revisions to the questionnaire have occurred primarily to capture data on recent guidelines or emerging issues concerning maternal and child health (such as knowledge of folic acid’s relationship to birth defects) and to improve respondents’ comprehension of questions. In January 2000, states implemented the fourth phase of the questionnaire. The 25 indicators presented in this document are from the core component of the Phase 3 questionnaire, based on revisions made to the questionnaire in 1995 and put in the field in late 1995 and early 1996.

Additional information on PRAMS can be found in the appendices. Appendix A describes the PRAMS data collection methodology and questionnaire revision. Appendix B lists the 1998 stratification variables, total

annual sample sizes, overall response rates, and weighted response rates for each state. Appendix C identifies the corresponding PRAMS question number from the PRAMS Phase 3 core questionnaire for each indicator in this report, defines each indicator, and specifies which indicators have associated *Healthy People 2010* objectives or Title V Maternal Child Health Services Block Grant performance measures. Appendix D is a PRAMS Phase 3 core questionnaire.

Technical Notes

This report includes data from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia. These 15 states had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures in 1998 and achieved weighted response rates of 70% or higher. The weighted response rate indicates the proportion of women sampled who completed a survey, adjusted for sample design.

The tables that present estimates by state with associated confidence intervals use 1998 data; graphs accompany the tables. For three states, Colorado, Louisiana, and New Mexico, only 1998 data are available. New Mexico has a combined dataset of July–December 1997 through December 1998 births, which will be referred to as 1998 data.

The multistate tables that present trends by state include data for 1996–1998 for indicators introduced in 1996 and data for 1993–1998 for states that had data available. Data for 1993 were not available for Washington. The 1997 data for North Carolina represent only a partial year (July–December). The

Phase 3 questionnaire was implemented in late 1995 in Maine, South Carolina, and West Virginia and in all other PRAMS states, at the beginning of 1996 or shortly thereafter. Several indicators in this report are based on topics that were introduced with Phase 3, including those regarding the husband’s or partner’s attitude toward the pregnancy, the couple’s use of contraception at the time of pregnancy, infant sleep position, counseling about and testing for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), prenatal care discussion of seat belt use, and awareness of the importance of folic acid. Thus, for these indicators, 1993–1995 data are not available.

For most of the indicators in this report, the wording of the questions changed little, if any, between the Phase 2 and Phase 3 versions. The question on the timing of first prenatal care visit (“How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?”) remained the same between revisions. Late prenatal care is defined as care received at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation. The wording of the Phase 3 questions on physical abuse changed substantially from the Phase 2 version. Thus, we present only 1996–1998 prevalence data in the trend tables for these questions. (See Appendix A for details.)

Percentages for the demographic and outcome variables—maternal age, race, ethnicity, education, marital status, and infant birthweight—used in the state-specific tables were obtained from state birth certificate data provided to CDC. (An exception is Oklahoma, for which all demographic variables were estimated from the PRAMS sampling

frame.) Out-of-state residents and, for all states except Alaska, out-of-state births were excluded in describing the PRAMS-eligible population. Previously, the PRAMS-eligible population has been described by using three categories of race: white, black, and other. In this report, the categories were expanded to include data for white, black, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and other non-white racial groups for all states; Alaska also reported data for Alaska Natives. For the state-specific sections of the report, data for racial groups comprising at least 5% of the state's birth population were reported separately. In addition, an other category was included that represents the rest of the population not shown in the racial categories. This new categorization of race resulted in four states (Alaska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Washington) having additional race categories reported for 1998. The detailed summary sections of the report retain the three race categories, white, black, and other; other includes Native Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and other non-whites. The demographic variable of Medicaid status was obtained from the PRAMS questionnaire; a recipient was defined as a woman who reported that she received Medicaid just before she became pregnant or that Medicaid paid for her prenatal care or the delivery.

Except for the tables describing the PRAMS-eligible population in each state, all tables in the report were produced using weighted PRAMS data. Percentages and standard errors were calculated for the char-

acteristic of interest using PROC CROSSTAB in SUDAAN.³ The 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed using the formula $CI = \text{percentage} (1.96 \times \text{standard error})$. The number of respondents is the number of mothers who answered that PRAMS question. All missing (blank and "don't know") observations are excluded. The percentage of missing values is noted when it equals or exceeds 10%. Because estimates based on small samples are imprecise and may be biased, estimates for which the number of respondents was fewer than 30 are not reported. In the detailed summary tables, estimates based on sample sizes between 30 and 60 are reported but noted because the estimates may be unreliable. In the tables that present data for 1993–1998 or 1996–1998 (for indicators introduced in 1996), the *P* value indicates a test for linear trend and was calculated using PROC LOGISTIC in SUDAAN.³ These tables also include data for three additional states (Arkansas, Illinois, and North Carolina) that had 1997 and 1998 data available. However, these states were not included in the highlights sections where trends were only assessed for states that had 3 or more years of data.

PRAMS data are representative of women whose pregnancies resulted in a live birth and are not generalizable to all pregnant women. For one reporting area, data are not representative of the entire state: New York data are for upstate New York only and exclude New York City, which has an autonomous vital records agency.

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Highlights of PRAMS Surveillance: 1998 Prevalence Rates and Trends, 1993–1998

Some of the key findings from this report are summarized in the following table. The table is divided into three categories—improving over time, mixed results, and no change—that refer to observed trends in the 25 maternal and child health (MCH) indicators included in this report for the period 1993–1998. In addition, the table includes the range of prevalence rates across the 15 states for the 25 MCH indicators for 1998.

Data were available from nine states to assess trends for the period 1993–1998 or, for the indica-

tors introduced in 1996, during 1996–1998.

Statistically significant improvements were observed in five or more states for eight indicators; these were categorized as “improvement.” “Mixed results” included nine indicators with significant trends in one direction for fewer than five states or indicators with trends in opposite directions. No significant change in any state was noted for eight indicators; these were referred to as “no change.”

Improvement			
Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	1998 Prevalence Range
Prenatal Care	Late entry into prenatal care	During 1993–1998, 7 of 9 states experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who entered prenatal care after the first trimester or received no prenatal care.	15.5%–29.8%
Breast-Feeding	Breast-feeding initiation	During 1993–1997, 7 of 10 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of breast-feeding initiation.	47.0%–87.8%
	Breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery	During 1993–1998, 6 of 9 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery.	34.1%–75.3%
Infant Sleep Position	Infant sleeping on back	All 9 states reported a significant increase in the prevalence of sleeping position on the back during 1996–1998.	33.4%–63.4%
	Infant sleeping on stomach	During 1996–1998, all 9 states reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of the stomach (prone) sleeping position.	7.9%–32.9%

Improvement (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	1998 Prevalence Range
Alcohol Use	Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	Five states reported a significant decline in the percentage of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy during 1993–1998.	2.3%–8.3%
Folic Acid	Folic acid knowledge	During 1996–1998, 8 of 9 states reported a significant increase in the proportion of women reporting that they had heard folic acid could prevent some birth defects.	62.2%– 83.3%
HIV Testing	Discussion of HIV testing	During 1996–1998, the proportion of women who reported that a health care provider discussed getting tested for HIV significantly increased in five states.	70.3%–86.0%

Mixed Results

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	1998 Prevalence Range
Prenatal Care	Pregnancy status confirmed after first trimester	During 1993–1998, Alaska, Maine, and West Virginia experienced a significant decrease in the prevalence of women who reported that their pregnancy status was not confirmed until after the first trimester.	2.7%–7.0%
	Not entering prenatal care as soon as desired	During 1993–1998, three states (Maine, New York, and South Carolina) experienced a significant increase in the proportion of women who started prenatal care late or had no care and reported that they did not get prenatal care as soon as desired.	44.8%– 61.3%
Medicaid Coverage	Medicaid coverage for prenatal care	During 1993–1998, the prevalence of prenatal care covered by Medicaid decreased significantly in three states (Florida, Oklahoma, and Washington). The prevalence of Medicaid coverage increased significantly in Alaska.	24.0%– 52.1%
WIC Participation	Participation in WIC during pregnancy	Oklahoma reported a significant increase in WIC participation during 1993–1998.	32.4%–58.2%
Tobacco Use	Smoking during pregnancy	During 1993–1998, three states (New York, Oklahoma, and Washington) experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy.	11.5%– 27.7%

Mixed Results (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	1998 Prevalence Range
	Smoking after pregnancy	Maine and Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking after pregnancy during 1993–1998.	17.9%–35.2%
Alcohol Use	Drinking alcohol before pregnancy	During 1993–1998, Florida and Washington experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who drank alcohol 3 months before pregnancy.	31.8%– 54.5%
HIV Prevention	Counseling on HIV prevention	During 1996–1998, New York experienced a significant increase in the percentage of women reporting being counseled about HIV prevention; South Carolina and West Virginia experienced a significant decrease.	41.2%– 55.2%
Physical Abuse	Physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy	Alaska reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy during 1996–1998.	2.4%–6.6%

No Change

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	1998 Prevalence Range
Unintended Pregnancy	Unintended pregnancy	During 1993–1998, there were no significant changes for any state in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy.	34.1%– 53.4%
	Mistimed pregnancy	No significant trends were noted during 1993–1998 for any state in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy.	25.6%–38.0%
	Unwanted pregnancy	During 1993–1998, no significant differences were noted for any state in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy.	6.4%–16.1%
	Husband or partner did not want pregnancy	During 1996–1998, there were no significant changes for any state in the prevalence of women reporting their husband or partner did not want the pregnancy.	9.5%–13.2%
Contraceptive Use	Contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy	No significant differences were noted during 1996–1998 for any state in the prevalence of contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy.	37.7%– 44.5%

No Change (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	1998 Prevalence Range
Tobacco Use	Smoking before pregnancy	During 1993–1998, no significant changes were noted for any state in the prevalence of smoking 3 months before pregnancy.	23.6%– 41.4%
Seat Belt Use	Discussion of seat belt use	No significant trends were noted during 1996–1998 for any state in the prevalence of women who reported that a health care provider discussed seat belt use during prenatal care.	42.1%–61.4%
Physical Abuse	Physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy	During 1996–1998, no significant changes were noted for any state in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy.	3.6%– 8.2%

Multistate Exhibits

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

Unintended pregnancies, defined as pregnancies for which at the time of conception a woman either wanted to be pregnant later (mistimed) or did not want to be pregnant at any time (unwanted), are a problem in the United States.¹⁻³ Unintended pregnancies are common among all population subgroups. However, the risk is higher for certain populations, such as teenagers, women 40 years of age or older, women with lower levels of education, women who are not married, and women with low income.⁴⁻⁷

Unintended pregnancy resulting in a live birth is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care; this may be due to women with unintended pregnancies being less likely to realize they are pregnant in the first trimester than women with intended pregnancies.^{8,9} Other adverse behaviors associated with unintended pregnancy include poor maternal nutrition, cigarette smoking, and use of alcohol and other drugs.^{1,3} Unintended pregnancy may also be associated with adverse birth outcomes. The proportion of low-birthweight infants has been shown to be higher among black women whose pregnancies were unwanted than among those with wanted pregnancies.^{1,10} Women with mistimed or unwanted births were more likely to have infants who were premature, low birthweight, or small for gestational age than women with intended births.⁹ However, Kost et al. found that planning status was not significantly associated with negative birth outcomes after controlling for maternal behavioral variables (e.g., timing of prenatal care visits, weight gain, smoking, drinking).⁹ The consequences of an unintended

pregnancy do not end at birth, as evidenced by the associations between unintended births and breast-feeding initiation and duration, and unintended births and child abuse and neglect.^{1,3,9} Children under 2 years that were mistimed or unwanted were found to score lower on several psychometric measures indicating reduced cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development.¹¹

An unintended pregnancy may be due to the inconsistent or improper use of contraceptives or the lack of use of contraceptives. A woman's partner can be an important determinant in her intent to become pregnant, to continue a pregnancy, and on contraceptive method choice, intention to change methods, and the regularity of use of a method.¹²⁻¹⁷ Among the 60.2 million U.S. women of reproductive age (15–44 years) in 1995, about 64% (38.6 million) were using some method of contraception based on findings from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG).⁴ Burnhill notes that women who were non-users of contraception accounted for more than 50% of all unintended pregnancies and that if they were to use contraception, the overall rate of unintended pregnancy could be cut in half.¹⁸ The rate of contraceptive failure has been highest among young women, poor women, and members of racial or ethnic minorities.¹⁹⁻²⁰ Adolescents experience higher oral contraceptive failure rates than do adult women.²¹ Unintended pregnancy following pill discontinuation and compliance difficulties are estimated to account for 20% of the 3.5 million annual unintended pregnancies in the United States with associated costs of \$2.6 billion.²²

To prevent unintended pregnancies and increase contraceptive use, information on the characteristics of women at risk for unintended pregnancy can be used to improve access to family planning services, to expand women's knowledge of reproductive health and contraceptives, and to promote consistent use of effective contraceptive methods.¹⁻³ Additionally, information on the prevalence of unintended pregnancy and contraceptive use over time provides states a way to monitor their progress in achieving the national *Healthy People 2010* objectives to increase the percentage of intended pregnancies to 70% (Objective 9-1) and to increase the proportion of females at risk for unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100% (Objective 9-3).²³

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of unintended pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 34.1% (Maine) to 53.4% (Arkansas). During 1993–1998, no states showed significant trends.
- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 25.6% (New York) to 38.0% (Arkansas and Oklahoma). During 1993–1998, no states showed significant trends in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy.
- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 6.4% (Maine) to 16.1% (Louisiana). No significant trends were noted during 1993–1998.
- ◆ In 1998, 9.5% (New York) to 13.2% (Louisiana) of women reported that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy. During 1996–1998, there were no significant trends in women reporting that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy.
- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of any type of birth control use at time of pregnancy among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended ranged from 37.7% (Alabama) to 44.5% (Maine). No significant trends were noted during 1996–1998.

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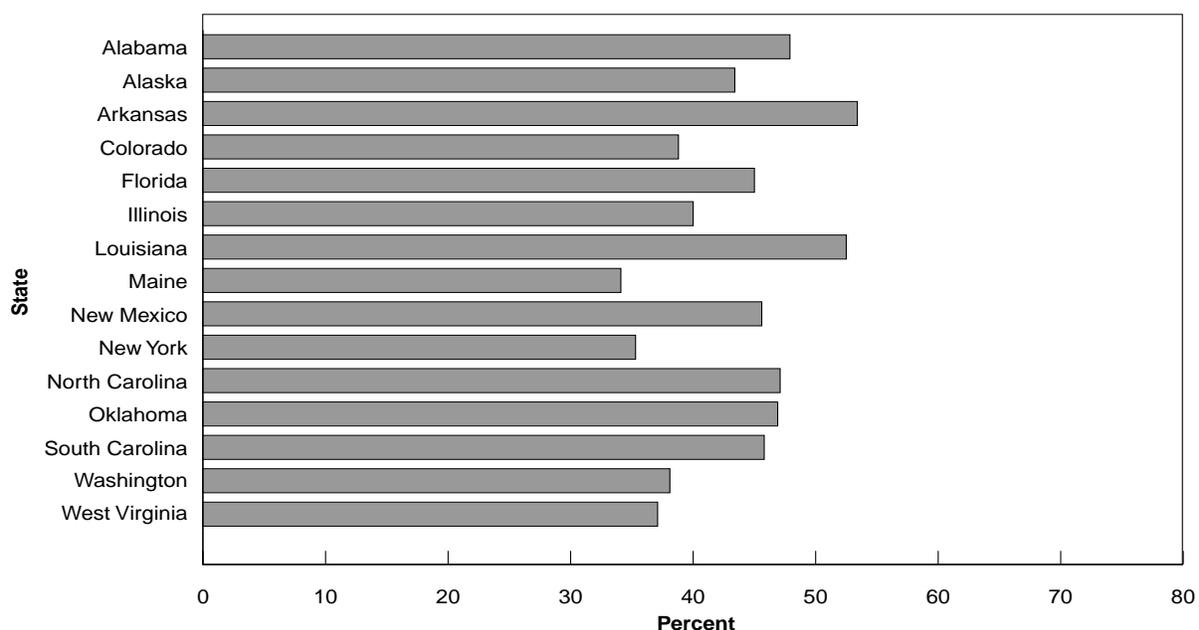
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Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998

State	Sample Size	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,412	47.9	1.6	44.9–50.9
Alaska	1,219	43.4	1.6	40.3–46.6
Arkansas	1,845	53.4	1.6	50.2–56.5
Colorado	2,006	38.8	1.5	36.0–41.7
Florida	2,273	45.0	1.6	41.7–48.2
Illinois	1,956	40.0	1.2	37.7–42.4
Louisiana	2,240	52.5	1.3	49.9–55.0
Maine	1,116	34.1	1.6	30.9–37.3
New Mexico~	2,340	45.6	1.7	42.3–48.9
New York‡	1,210	35.3	1.9	31.5–39.1
North Carolina	1,678	47.1	1.6	43.9–50.2
Oklahoma	1,927	46.9	1.9	43.1–50.7
South Carolina	1,353	45.8	2.2	41.5–50.1
Washington	2,131	38.1	1.7	34.8–41.3
West Virginia	1,106	37.1	1.7	33.8–40.4

* 1998 state range is 34.15%–53.4%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998



Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	49.9	49.3	48.0	47.9	49.2	47.9	0.43
Alaska	43.5	42.6	40.8 [‡]	41.6	40.5 [‡]	43.4	0.62
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	49.9	53.4	0.16
Florida	45.9	46.9	45.0	47.9	47.6	45.0	0.97
Illinois [¶]	—	—	—	—	47.4	40.0	0.00
Maine	34.0	30.9 [‡]	39.3	34.2	33.9	34.1	0.75
New York [{]	33.4	30.3	34.6	34.1	38.4	35.3	0.05
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	47.6	47.1	0.84
Oklahoma	44.9	48.2	48.1	48.5	50.0	46.9	0.39
South Carolina	49.1	46.9	50.0	51.0	50.0	45.8	0.68
Washington	—	38.7	39.0	38.5	36.6	38.1	0.51
West Virginia	42.0	40.6	45.2	42.0	41.7	37.1	0.10

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing $\geq 10\%$ of data.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9.1

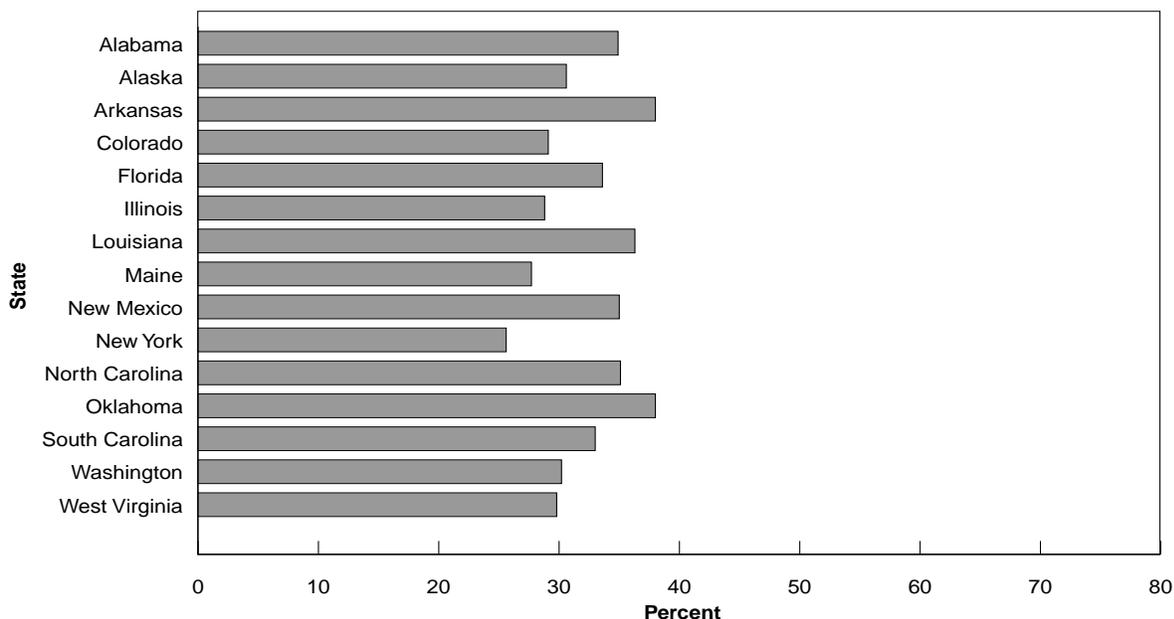
Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to at least 70%.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,412	34.9	1.5	31.9–38.0
Alaska	1,219	30.6	1.5	27.6–33.5
Arkansas	1,845	38.0	1.6	34.9–41.1
Colorado	2,006	29.1	1.4	26.5–31.8
Florida	2,273	33.6	1.5	30.5–36.6
Illinois	1,956	28.8	1.1	26.6–31.1
Louisiana	2,240	36.3	1.3	33.9–38.8
Maine	1,116	27.7	1.5	24.7–30.7
New Mexico‡	2,340	35.0	1.6	31.8–38.1
New York§	1,210	25.6	1.8	22.1–29.0
North Carolina	1,678	35.1	1.5	32.1–38.1
Oklahoma	1,927	38.0	1.9	34.3–41.7
South Carolina	1,353	33.0	2.0	29.0–37.0
Washington	2,131	30.2	1.6	27.1–33.2
West Virginia	1,106	29.8	1.6	26.7–32.8

* 1998 state range is 25.6%–38.0%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998



Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	36.4	36.9	35.8	33.0	35.4	34.9	0.26
Alaska	30.1	32.6	29.2 [†]	31.4	29.5 [†]	30.6	0.73
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	35.8	38.0	0.37
Florida	32.2	32.4	32.5	34.7	33.7	33.6	0.31
Illinois	—	—	—	—	32.6	28.8	0.10
Maine	27.3	24.6 [†]	32.5	26.3	25.5	27.7	0.93
New York [‡]	23.7	21.7	26.3	26.1	27.7	25.6	0.08
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	36.4	35.1	0.65
Oklahoma	33.4	37.2	37.8	34.7	39.1	38.0	0.14
South Carolina	35.7	34.5	35.0	38.6	38.2	33.0	0.93
Washington	—	30.7	29.8	30.5	27.9	30.2	0.60
West Virginia	32.0	31.7	35.7	31.6	32.4	29.8	0.34

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. { Data do not include New York City.

† Missing \geq 10% of data.

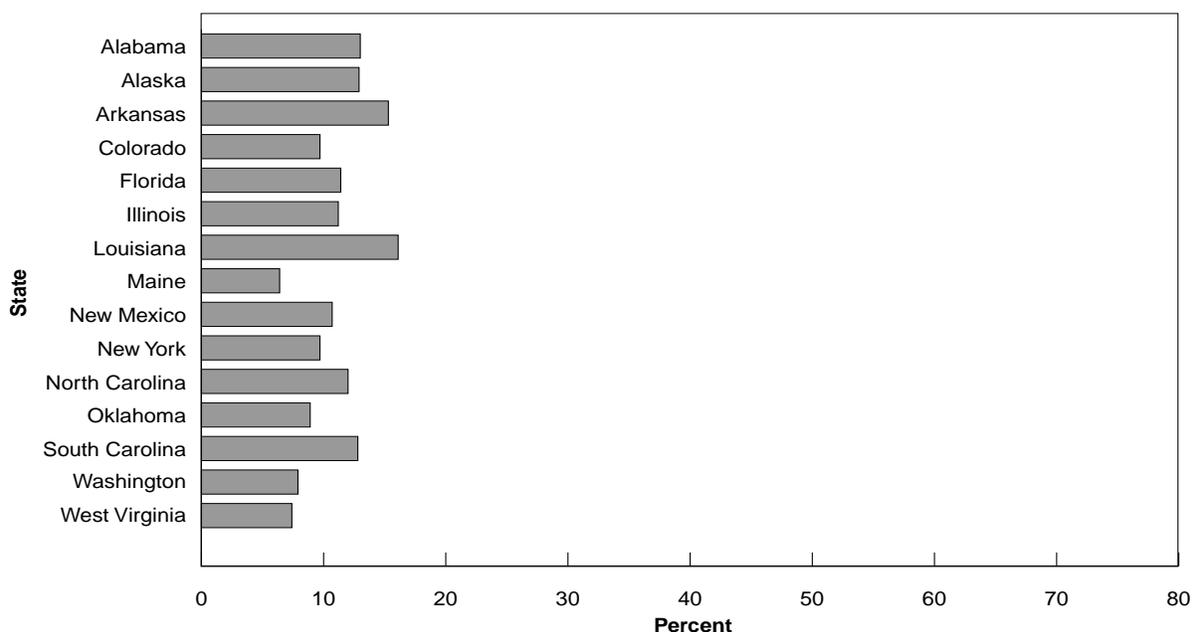
[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,412	13.0	1.1	10.9–15.1
Alaska	1,219	12.9	1.1	10.7–15.1
Arkansas	1,845	15.3	1.2	13.0–17.6
Colorado	2,006	9.7	0.9	7.9–11.5
Florida	2,273	11.4	1.0	9.5–13.3
Illinois	1,956	11.2	0.8	9.6–12.7
Louisiana	2,240	16.1	1.0	14.2–18.1
Maine	1,116	6.4	0.8	4.8– 8.1
New Mexico‡	2,340	10.7	1.0	8.7–12.6
New York§	1,210	9.7	1.3	7.2–12.3
North Carolina	1,678	12.0	1.0	9.9–14.0
Oklahoma	1,927	8.9	1.1	6.8–11.0
South Carolina	1,353	12.8	1.5	9.8–15.8
Washington	2,131	7.9	0.9	6.1– 9.7
West Virginia	1,106	7.4	1.0	5.5– 9.2

* 1998 state range is 6.4%–16.1%. † Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998



Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	13.5	12.4	12.2	14.9	13.8	13.0	0.63
Alaska	13.5	10.0	11.6 [‡]	10.2	11.0 [‡]	12.9	0.80
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	14.0	15.3	0.47
Florida	13.8	14.6	12.5	13.3	13.9	11.4	0.12
Illinois [¶]	—	—	—	—	14.8	11.2	0.02
Maine	6.8	6.3 [‡]	6.8	7.9	8.4	6.4	0.46
New York [‡]	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	10.7	9.7	0.54
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	11.3	12.0	0.72
Oklahoma	11.4	11.0	10.3	13.8	10.9	8.9	0.34
South Carolina	13.5	12.4	15.0	12.4	11.8	12.8	0.48
Washington	—	8.0	9.3	8.0	8.6	7.9	0.76
West Virginia	9.9	8.9	9.6	10.4	9.3	7.4	0.20

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. { Data do not include New York City.
[‡] Missing $\geq 10\%$ of data. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
[¶] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,524	11.7	1.0	9.7–13.7
Alaska	1,345	11.4	1.0	9.4–13.4
Arkansas	1,955	13.0	1.1	10.9–15.0
Colorado	2,141	10.7	0.9	9.0–12.4
Florida	2,379	10.8	1.0	8.8–12.8
Illinois	2,029	11.9	0.8	10.3–13.5
Louisiana	2,324	13.2	0.9	11.4–14.9
Maine	1,204	10.5	1.0	8.5–12.5
New Mexico‡	2,547	13.0	1.1	10.8–15.2
New York§	1,296	9.5	1.2	7.2–11.9
North Carolina	1,775	10.4	0.9	8.5–12.2
Oklahoma	2,061	10.8	1.1	8.6–13.0
South Carolina	1,440	11.1	1.3	8.4–13.7
Washington	2,257	9.9	1.0	7.9–11.8
West Virginia	1,212	12.3	1.1	10.0–14.5

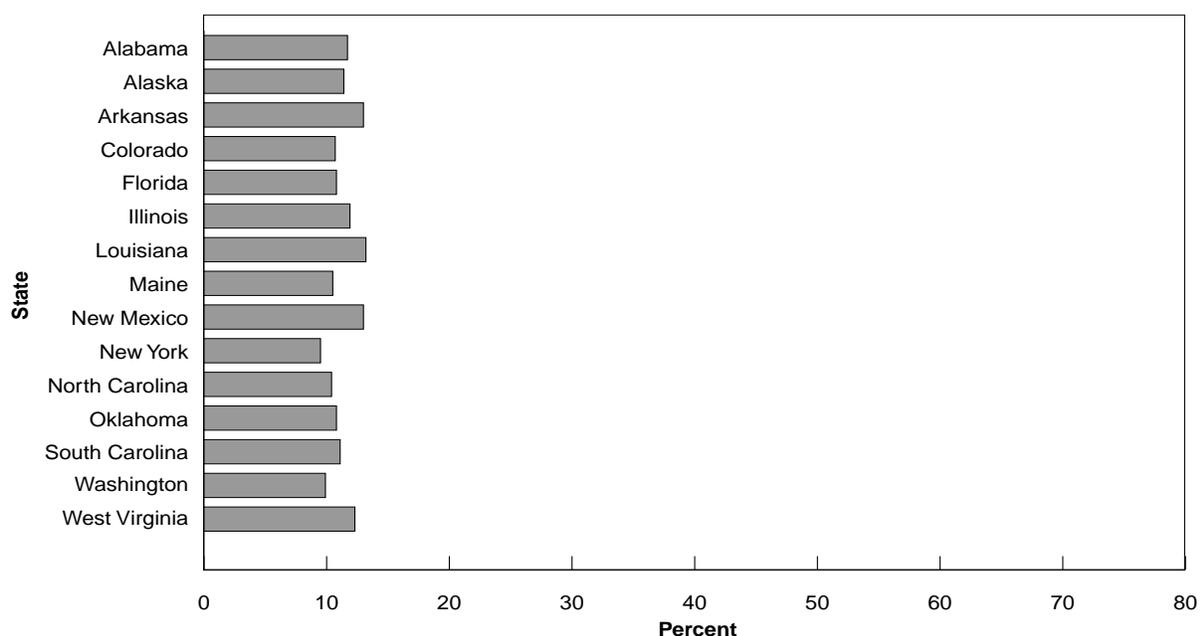
* 1998 state range is 9.5%–13.2%.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	11.6	10.4	11.7	0.96
Alaska	11.7	11.7	11.4	0.90
Arkansas	—	11.2	13.0	0.26
Florida	11.9	14.1	10.8	0.44
Illinois	—	9.4	11.9	0.12
Maine	9.6	12.0	10.5	0.25
New York [{]	10.4	10.8	9.5	0.61
North Carolina [^]	—	13.7	10.4	0.08
Oklahoma	11.8	12.3	10.8	0.56
South Carolina	12.9	13.7	11.1	0.43
Washington	10.6	11.2	9.9	0.58
West Virginia	13.5	10.4	12.3	0.27

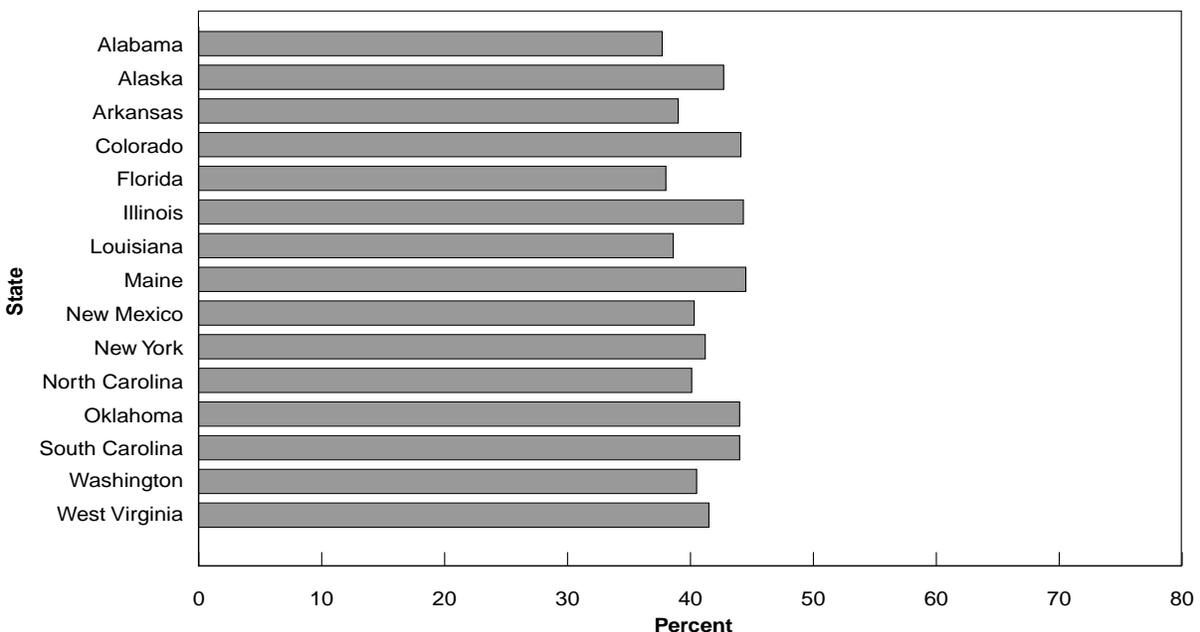
** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	704	37.7	2.3	33.2–42.3
Alaska	542	42.7	2.5	37.9–47.6
Arkansas	966	39.0	2.2	34.6–43.3
Colorado	768	44.1	2.4	39.4–48.8
Florida	1,231	38.0	2.3	33.5–42.5
Illinois	773	44.3	2.0	40.3–48.2
Louisiana	1,099	38.6	1.8	35.0–42.2
Maine	382	44.5	2.9	38.7–50.2
New Mexico‡	1,028	40.3	2.5	35.3–45.3
New York§	375	41.2	3.5	34.3–48.1
North Carolina	782	40.1	2.3	35.6–44.6
Oklahoma	866	44.0	2.8	38.4–49.5
South Carolina	642	44.0	3.3	37.6–50.4
Washington	907	40.5	2.7	35.2–45.8
West Virginia	484	41.5	2.8	36.0–47.1

* 1998 state range is 37.7%–44.5%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1998



Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	41.6	40.0	37.7	0.23
Alaska	40.1	38.1	42.7	0.48
Arkansas	—	37.0	39.0	0.57
Florida	42.3	40.0	38.0	0.19
Illinois	—	39.4	44.3	0.19
Maine	44.2	48.3	44.5	0.35
New York [{]	43.8	44.0	41.2	0.58
North Carolina [^]	—	38.9	40.1	0.77
Oklahoma	38.9	38.7	44.0	0.20
South Carolina	48.1	43.9	44.0	0.50
Washington	43.2	43.4	40.5	0.50
West Virginia	46.0	42.9	41.5	0.16

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births. { Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9.3

Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100%.

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal Care

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is recommended for all pregnant women because of its potential to improve the health of mothers and infants. Guidelines issued by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend that women make 13 to 15 prenatal visits beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.¹ According to birth certificate data, the prevalence of late or no prenatal care decreased each year among women delivering live-born infants in the United States during 1989–1997. The improvement in early access to prenatal care may partly be due to Medicaid expansion programs, which improved access to prenatal care for low-income women.²

Inadequate use of prenatal care has been associated with increased risk for low-birthweight births, premature births, neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and maternal mortality.³ The receipt of early and consistent prenatal care allows the diagnosis and management of medical conditions that may affect the health of the mother and infant, such as pregnancy-induced hypertension and diabetes. Screening may be offered to women who are at increased risk for certain genetic disorders. Prenatal care providers should also offer education and counseling about risk behaviors that can affect birth outcomes (e.g., substance use and physical violence).^{1,4}

Despite Medicaid expansion and the benefits of early and consistent prenatal care, not all women initiate prenatal care in the first trimester, and certain groups of women are less likely than others to do so. For example, in the United States, black and Hispanic women are less likely to receive early prenatal care.^{2,4,5} Teenage women² and women aged 40

years or older are less likely to initiate care in the first trimester than are women of other ages. Low level of education and low income are both associated with late entry into prenatal care (that is, after the first trimester).^{2,5}

Multiparous women are less likely than women with no previous births to receive early prenatal care.² Also, women whose pregnancy is unintended are less likely to receive early care than are women whose pregnancy is intended.⁶ Many of the factors that affect the timing of entry into prenatal care are also associated with risk behaviors during pregnancy, adverse medical conditions, and adverse birth outcomes.

The Maternal Child Health Bureau requires Title V Block Grant applicants to provide information on early entry into prenatal care in their grant applications.⁷ Information about use of prenatal care can be used for program and policy planning at the state and local levels, and can provide states with a method for monitoring their progress toward reaching the *Healthy People 2010* objective that 90% of women begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.⁸

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of entry into prenatal care after the first trimester ranged from 15.5% (New York) to 29.8% (New Mexico). The 15 PRAMS states have yet to meet the *Healthy People 2000* objective that at least 90% of pregnant women begin prenatal care in the first trimester.⁹ However, during 1993–1998, seven states experienced significant decreases in the proportion of women entering prenatal

care after the first trimester or having no prenatal care.

- ◆ Among women who began prenatal care late or not at all, the prevalence of not getting prenatal care as soon as desired ranged from 44.8% (Maine) to 61.3% (Louisiana). Three states (Maine, New York, and South Carolina) experienced a significant increasing trend for not getting prenatal care as soon as desired during 1993–1998.
- ◆ The prevalence of having the pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester ranged from 2.7% (Maine) to 7.0% (Florida). During 1993–1998, three states (Alaska, Maine, and West Virginia) experienced a significant decreasing trend for having the pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester.

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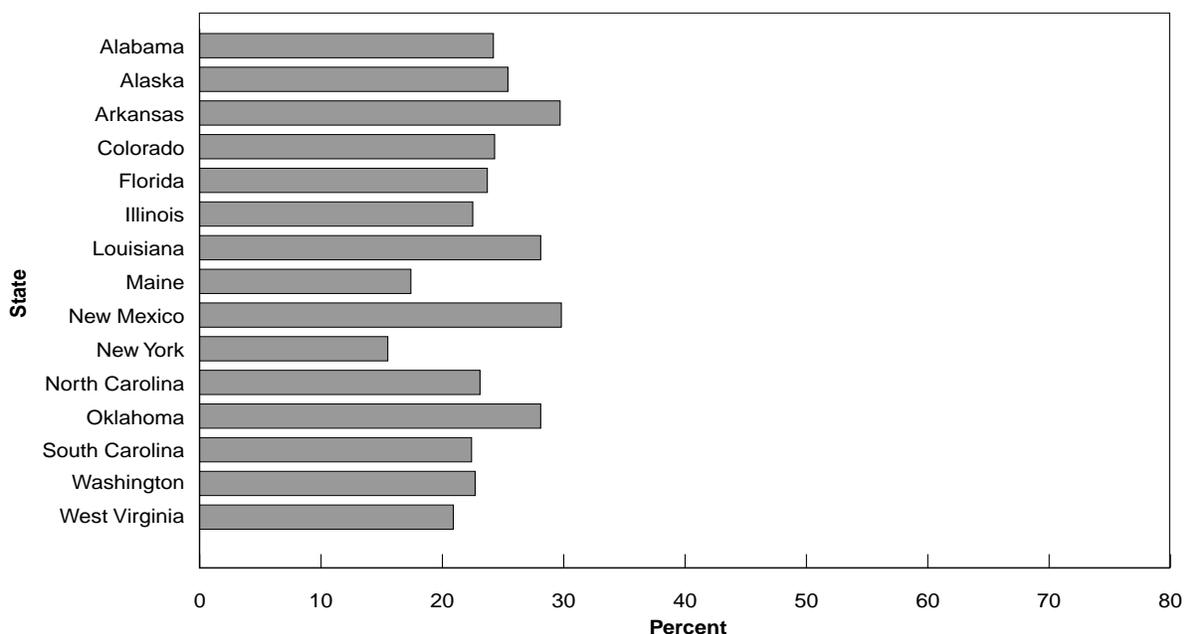
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Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,512	24.2	1.3	21.7–26.8
Alaska	1,335	25.4	1.4	22.8–28.1
Arkansas	1,939	29.7	1.5	26.8–32.6
Colorado	2,121	24.3	1.3	21.7–26.8
Florida	2,344	23.7	1.3	21.1–26.3
Illinois	2,050	22.5	1.0	20.5–24.5
Louisiana	2,272	28.1	1.2	25.7–30.4
Maine	1,195	17.4	1.3	14.9–19.8
New Mexico‡	2,537	29.8	1.5	26.9–32.7
New York§	1,296	15.5	1.5	12.6–18.5
North Carolina	1,770	23.1	1.3	20.4–25.7
Oklahoma	2,050	28.1	1.7	24.8–31.4
South Carolina	1,440	22.4	1.8	18.8–26.0
Washington	2,246	22.7	1.4	20.1–25.4
West Virginia	1,210	20.9	1.4	18.2–23.6

* 1998 state range is 15.5%–29.8%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1998



Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama [†]	26.1	26.0	25.7	21.9	21.8	24.2	0.02
Alaska [†]	31.0	30.2	30.8	28.4	27.0	25.4	0.00
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	27.7	29.7	0.38
Florida [†]	30.4	28.9	26.5	26.9	24.5	23.7	0.00
Illinois	—	—	—	—	21.9	22.5	0.77
Maine [†]	27.1	20.6	20.2	18.1	16.6	17.4	0.00
New York ^(†)	20.0	23.0	17.0	15.7	18.4	15.5	0.01
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	25.2	23.1	0.41
Oklahoma	31.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	30.7	28.1	0.30
South Carolina [†]	29.6	27.5	26.0	25.1	22.7	22.4	0.00
Washington	—	22.4	24.6	21.8	22.3	22.7	0.73
West Virginia [†]	31.8	29.8	26.9	25.0	20.4	20.9	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. { Data do not include New York City.
[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.16

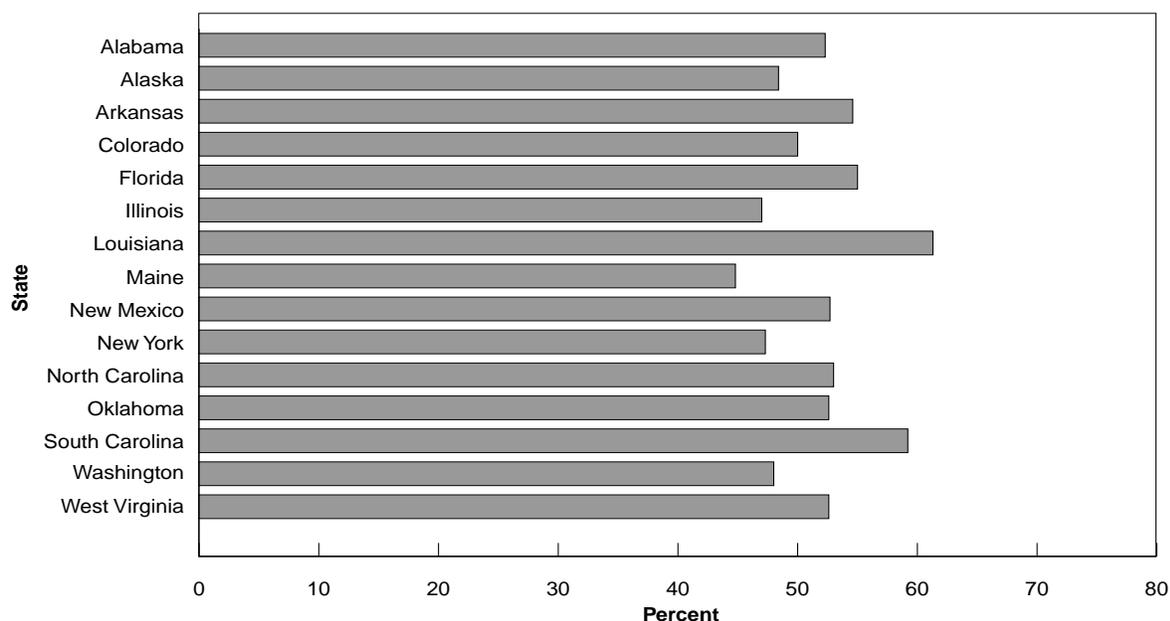
Increase to at least 90% the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	358	52.3	3.3	45.8–58.8
Alaska	327	48.4	3.2	42.1–54.6
Arkansas	546	54.6	3.1	48.6–60.6
Colorado	476	50.0	3.1	43.9–56.2
Florida	694	55.0‡	3.2	48.7–61.3
Illinois	433	47.0	2.7	41.8–52.3
Louisiana	581	61.3‡	2.5	56.4–66.2
Maine	197	44.8	4.0	36.8–52.7
New Mexico~	729	52.7	3.0	46.7–58.6
New York†	167	47.3‡	5.4	36.7–57.8
North Carolina	397	53.0	3.4	46.4–59.6
Oklahoma	533	52.6	3.6	45.5–59.6
South Carolina	320	59.2	4.6	50.2–68.3
Washington	581	48.0	3.4	41.3–54.7
West Virginia	275	52.6	3.8	45.1–60.0

* 1998 state range is 44.8%–61.3%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.
 ‡ Missing ≥ 10% of data.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1998



Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	51.6	44.8	49.1	55.1	51.0	52.3	0.30
Alaska	45.1	48.0	46.3	44.7	49.5	48.4	0.42
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	60.1	54.6	0.24
Florida	49.3	50.4	53.7	50.4	56.2 [‡]	55.0 [‡]	0.10
Illinois	—	—	—	—	51.8	47.0	0.35
Maine [¶]	32.5	34.5	28.3 [‡]	44.2	44.6	44.8	0.00
New York ^(¶)	28.9	43.5	45.0 [‡]	38.1 [‡]	50.8	47.3 [‡]	0.01
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	64.3	53.0	0.07
Oklahoma	56.1 [‡]	48.0	51.6	55.6	56.1	52.6	0.68
South Carolina [¶]	53.3 [‡]	49.8	54.1	57.6	65.0	59.2	0.02
Washington	—	43.8 [‡]	46.9	47.0	54.7	48.0	0.17
West Virginia	50.2	45.4	43.8	54.9	52.3 [‡]	52.6	0.15

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing $\geq 10\%$ of data.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

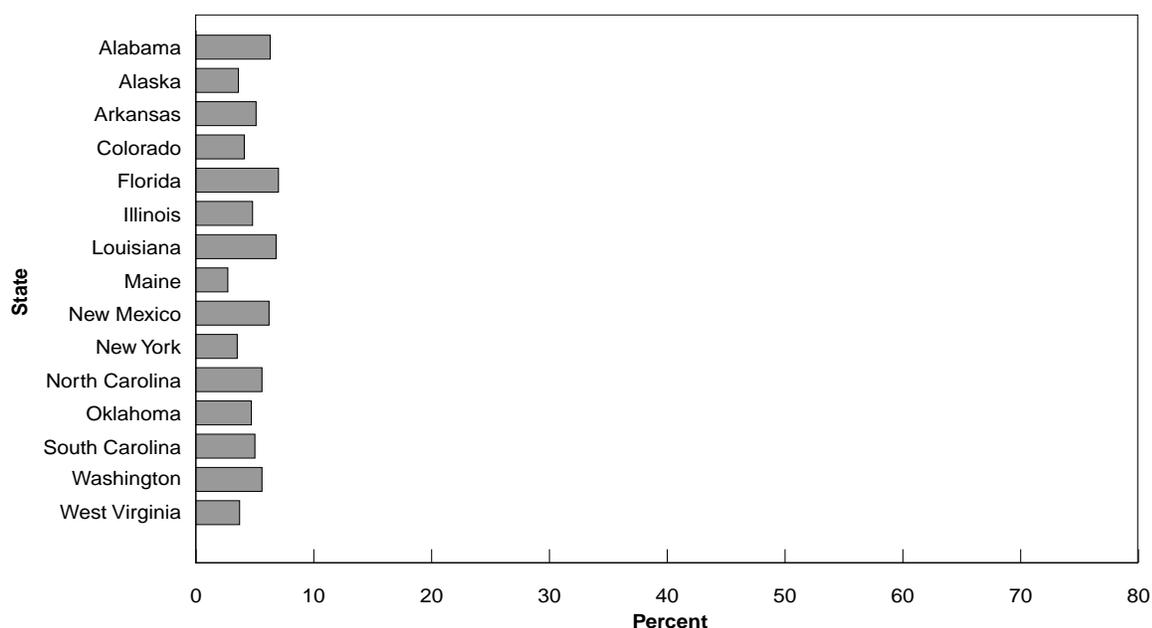
Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,448	6.3	0.8	4.8– 7.8
Alaska	1,282	3.6	0.6	2.5– 4.7
Arkansas	1,863	5.1	0.7	3.7– 6.6
Colorado	2,094	4.1	0.6	2.9– 5.3
Florida	2,287	7.0	0.8	5.4– 8.5
Illinois	1,991	4.8	0.5	3.8– 5.9
Louisiana	2,256	6.8	0.7	5.5– 8.2
Maine	1,173	2.7	0.6	1.6– 3.8
New Mexico‡	2,425	6.2	0.8	4.7– 7.7
New York§	1,265	3.5	0.7	2.0– 5.0
North Carolina	1,707	5.6	0.7	4.2– 7.1
Oklahoma	1,991	4.7	0.8	3.1– 6.3
South Carolina	1,403	5.0	0.9	3.2– 6.9
Washington	2,157	5.6	0.8	4.1– 7.2
West Virginia	1,159	3.7	0.6	2.5– 4.9

* 1998 state range is 2.7%– 7.0%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 § Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1998



Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.1	7.6	6.3	0.84
Alaska [¶]	5.2	4.0	4.6	3.1	2.8	3.6	0.01
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	6.2	5.1	0.35
Florida	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	5.5	7.0	0.38
Illinois	—	—	—	—	3.1	4.8	0.05
Maine [¶]	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	2.7	0.01
New York [{]	2.7	4.3	4.0	2.6	3.6	3.5	0.95
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	5.0	5.6	0.65
Oklahoma	5.5	5.4	6.8	7.2	5.6	4.7	0.62
South Carolina	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.0	0.30
Washington	—	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	5.6	0.31
West Virginia [¶]	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.9	5.4	3.7	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. { Data do not include New York City.
[¶] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

Medicaid serves as a health insurance program for the poor in the United States. During the 1980s, Congress authorized a series of major expansions of the Medicaid program to provide health insurance coverage during pregnancy for women who were formerly ineligible to increase women's access to prenatal care.¹ The program went from serving the very poorest mothers meeting very strict eligibility criteria to a health program for low- and moderate-income pregnant women.¹⁻³ States had latitude in how and when they wanted to implement changes in their respective Medicaid programs. The ranges of services provided under the expansion were designed to increase access to prenatal care; these often include care coordination, case management, risk assessment, health education, counseling, and home visits.

Since the expansion of Medicaid to a broader group of low-income pregnant women, there has been an increase in the early initiation of prenatal care, participation in support services, and providers serving low-income pregnant women.¹⁻⁸ The number of uninsured deliveries in the United States has declined as a result of the Medicaid expansion. However, the overall impact of expanded Medicaid on birth outcomes varies by state and often by types of expansion activities initiated by the state.^{1,3,5,8-13}

Increasingly, Medicaid-eligible persons are enrolled in managed care plans. In fact some estimates show that in many states 40% or more of the Medicaid beneficiaries are enrolled in managed care plans.¹⁴⁻¹⁵ PRAMS data may be useful to assess the use of prenatal care services and the health-related experiences of women with recent live births

who were enrolled in Medicaid. These data can also be used to map trends in Medicaid enrollment by pregnant women, including level of Medicaid funding and source of care for Medicaid beneficiaries.

Data Highlights

- ◆ For 1998, among 15 states participating in PRAMS surveillance, 24% or more of the prenatal care was covered by Medicaid. The prevalence of prenatal care coverage by Medicaid ranged from 24.0% (New York) to 52.1% (West Virginia).
- ◆ During 1993–1998, there was a statistically significant decrease in the prevalence of prenatal care that was covered by Medicaid for three states (Florida, Oklahoma, and Washington). In Alaska, there was an increase in prevalence of women whose prenatal care was covered by Medicaid from 31.3% in 1993 to 36.1% in 1998.

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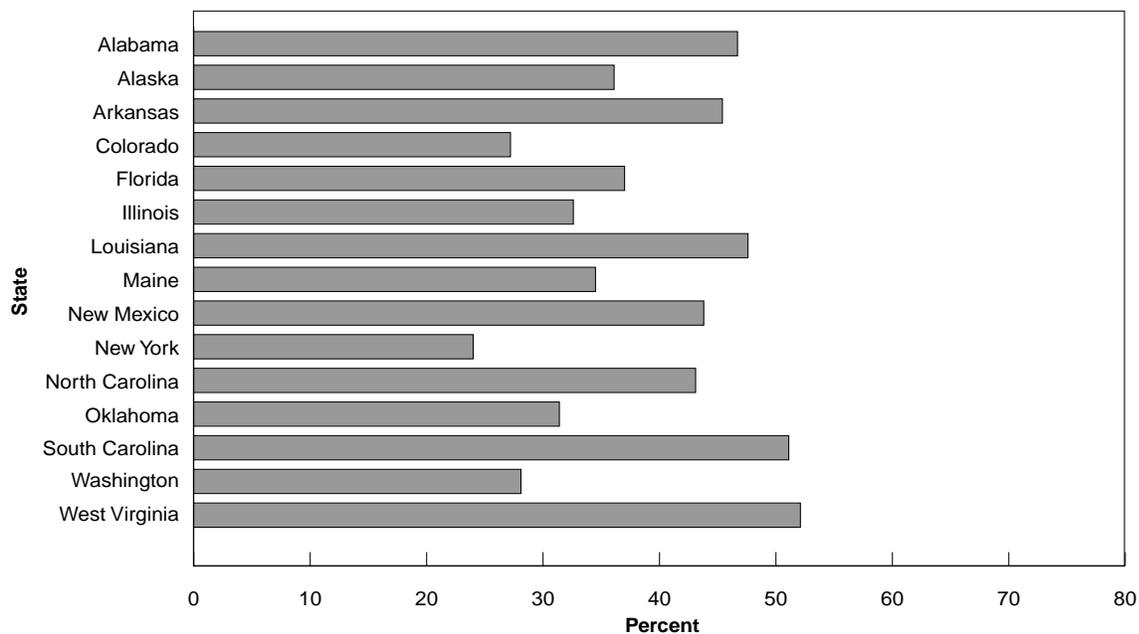
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Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,511	46.7	0.7	45.3–48.1
Alaska	1,348	36.1	1.5	33.2–38.9
Arkansas	1,925	45.4	1.6	42.3–48.4
Colorado	2,149	27.2	1.3	24.7–29.8
Florida	2,383	37.0	1.5	34.1–40.0
Illinois	2,038	32.6	1.1	30.6–34.7
Louisiana	2,360	47.6	1.3	45.1–50.0
Maine	1,213	34.5	1.6	31.5–37.6
New Mexico	2,536	43.8	1.6	40.6–47.0
New York‡	1,313	24.0	1.8	20.6–27.5
North Carolina	1,764	43.1	1.5	40.1–46.1
Oklahoma	2,059	31.4	1.7	28.0–34.8
South Carolina	1,432	51.1	2.1	47.0–55.2
Washington	2,247	28.1	1.4	25.4–30.8
West Virginia	1,218	52.1	1.7	48.7–55.4

* 1998 state range is 24.0%–52.1%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1998



Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	48.7	48.4	49.5	48.4	48.1	46.7	0.06
Alaska [¶]	31.3	33.3	32.6	32.4	36.0	36.1	0.01
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	44.6	45.4	0.75
Florida [¶]	46.3	44.9	44.5	40.0	40.9	37.0	0.00
Illinois	—	—	—	—	36.4	32.6	0.08
Maine	36.9	35.8	36.8	35.5	33.2	34.5	0.14
New York [‡]	28.4	29.4	26.9	24.9	26.7	24.0	0.05
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	45.5	43.1	0.39
Oklahoma [¶]	37.7	39.3	40.9	38.4	31.5	31.4	0.00
South Carolina	50.4	49.8	50.1	52.6	48.9	51.1	0.82
Washington [¶]	—	38.4	37.2	33.9	29.1	28.1	0.00
West Virginia	53.9	56.1	60.0	57.0	55.4	52.1	0.32

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. { Data do not include New York City.
[¶] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. [^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is the largest nutrition and health intervention program that serves low-income pregnant and lactating women, and young children in the United States. WIC is a national program designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health services referrals to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women; infants (children less than 1 year old); and children up to 5 years of age. WIC is administered by the Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and is managed at the state level by health departments. Eligibility for the WIC program is based on both income and nutritional risk. Guidelines for income level for most states are set at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. Nationwide, in 1996, 7.7 million participants were enrolled in the WIC program; approximately 11% were pregnant women, 4.3% were lactating women, and 7.3% were postpartum women.¹ The major goals of the WIC program are to improve maternal and infant health through improved nutrition and education.

A review of the literature on WIC evaluations has shown it to be effective in reducing the incidence of low birthweight, very low birthweight, preterm delivery, and small-for-gestational-age births, especially among women at high risk because of sociodemographic characteristics, nutritional, or medical conditions.²⁻⁴ WIC improves the health of children by promoting breastfeeding, childhood immunizations, proper nutrition, and the use of appropriate medical services by women and children.⁵

Information on WIC participation can be used by specific states to assess the proportion of women participating in WIC services and to examine WIC enrollment over time. Given that WIC clinics provide services to pregnant and lactating women, PRAMS data may be used to examine changes in a particular indicator (e.g., breastfeeding, smoking during pregnancy) by WIC participation.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of WIC participation among PRAMS participants ranged from 32.4% in Colorado to 58.2% in West Virginia.
- ◆ During 1993–1998, there has been a significant increase in the prevalence of pregnant women participating in the WIC program for Alaska and Oklahoma.

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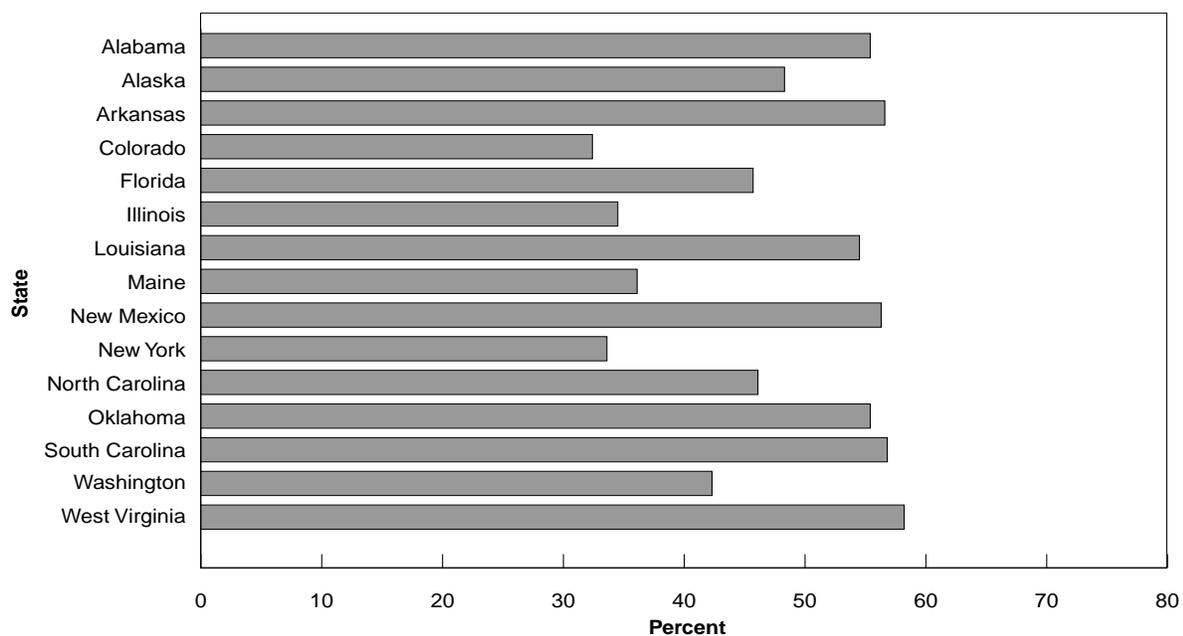
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Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,532	55.4	1.2	53.1–57.7
Alaska	1,364	48.3	1.5	45.3–51.4
Arkansas	1,955	56.6	1.5	53.5–59.6
Colorado	2,135	32.4	1.4	29.7–35.1
Florida	2,414	45.7	1.6	42.6–48.9
Illinois	2,034	34.5	1.1	32.4–36.6
Louisiana	2,386	54.5	1.2	52.1–57.0
Maine	1,211	36.1	1.6	33.0–39.2
New Mexico‡	2,559	56.3	1.6	53.2–59.4
New York§	1,297	33.6	1.9	29.8–37.3
North Carolina	1,777	46.1	1.6	43.0–49.1
Oklahoma	2,081	55.4	1.8	51.8–59.0
South Carolina	1,463	56.8	2.1	52.8–60.9
Washington	2,250	42.3	1.6	39.2–45.4
West Virginia	1,224	58.2	1.7	54.9–61.5

* 1998 state range is 32.4%–58.2%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	56.5	55.8	56.2	57.2	56.1	55.4	0.68
Alaska [¶]	32.6	33.2	42.3	44.4	41.4	48.3	0.00
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	56.4	56.6	0.96
Florida	44.3	43.7	43.4	44.4	46.8	45.7	0.17
Illinois	—	—	—	—	37.4	34.5	0.18
Maine	36.0	35.1	34.4	37.1	37.1	36.1	0.54
New York [‡]	27.9	31.1	29.4	29.6	31.4	33.6	0.10
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	47.0	46.1	0.76
Oklahoma [¶]	47.4	46.9	51.3	55.0	55.3	55.4	0.00
South Carolina	56.5	56.6	55.6	56.3	54.1	56.8	0.74
Washington	—	38.3	41.3	41.7	41.2	42.3	0.13
West Virginia	56.1	54.4	57.1	57.4	59.8	58.2	0.05

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. { Data do not include New York City.
[¶] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. [^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Infant Health

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Breast-Feeding

Breast-feeding is promoted by the American Academy of Pediatrics, WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children's Program), and other national and international authorities as the single best way to feed infants.¹ Breast-feeding is associated with fewer episodes of infectious illness among infants and healthier relationships between infants and mothers. In addition, it has been shown to be cost effective for families. A meta-analysis found that breast-fed children have higher cognitive functions, especially low-birthweight infants, than formula-fed infants.²⁻⁶ Trends from the early 1980s to 1995 show a significant increase in breast-feeding initiation and duration among women in the United States.⁷ The most noteworthy increases, however, are occurring among populations with traditionally low rates of breast-feeding initiation and duration, including African American women, young (<20 years) women, WIC participants, and women who were employed full-time.⁷⁻⁸ These trends are encouraging in light of the national breast-feeding objectives.

The *Healthy People 2010* objectives for breast-feeding are 1) to increase the portion of mothers who breast-feed their babies in the early postpartum period to at least 75%, 2) to increase the proportion of mothers who continue breast-feeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old to at least 50%, and 3) to increase breast-feeding to at least 25% until the babies are 1 year old.⁹

The PRAMS data may be useful to assess the overall progress states have made in breast-feeding indicators for the early postpartum period and to measure changes in

these indicators over time among the various population groups to facilitate the development of breast-feeding promotion and support programs.

Data Highlights

- ◆ For 1998, the prevalence of breast-feeding initiation was above 50% for 13 of the 15 states and the overall range was 47.0% (Louisiana) to 87.8% (Alaska and Washington). Four states (Alaska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington) met or exceeded the Healthy People 2010 goal of at least 75% breast-feeding initiation.
- ◆ Trend data during 1993–1998 for eight states show a statistically significant improvement in breast-feeding initiation.
- ◆ In 1998, the proportion of women who were breast-feeding 1 month postpartum ranged from 75.3% (Alaska) to 34.1% (Louisiana). During 1993–1998, six states showed a significant increase in women breast-feeding at 1 month postpartum.

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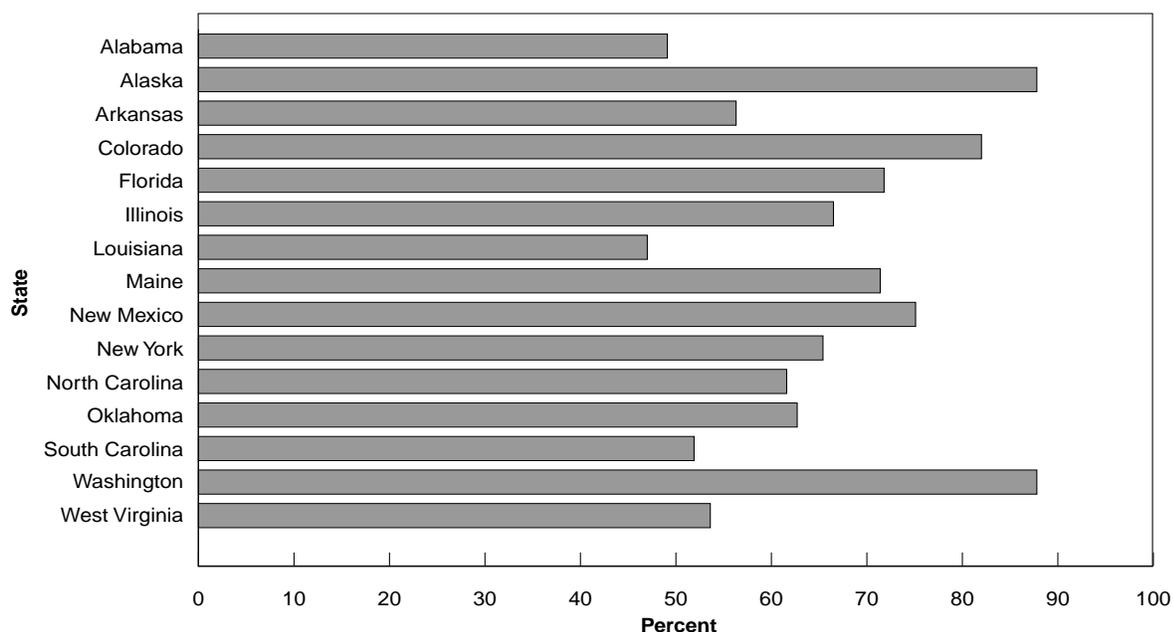
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,441	49.1	1.6	46.1–52.1
Alaska	1,277	87.8	1.0	85.8–89.8
Arkansas	1,874	56.3	1.6	53.3–59.4
Colorado	2,072	82.0	1.1	79.8–84.2
Florida	2,269	71.8	1.5	68.9–74.7
Illinois	1,970	66.5	1.2	64.2–68.7
Louisiana	2,142	47.0	1.3	44.5–49.4
Maine	1,170	71.4	1.5	68.4–74.3
New Mexico‡	2,448	75.1	1.5	72.3–78.0
New York§	1,230	65.4	1.9	61.8–69.1
North Carolina	1,599	61.6	1.5	58.6–64.6
Oklahoma	1,908	62.7	1.8	59.1–66.3
South Carolina	1,273	51.9	2.1	47.7–56.0
Washington	2,197	87.8	1.1	85.7–89.9
West Virginia	1,159	53.6	1.8	50.1–57.0

* 1998 state range is 47.0%–87.8%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1998



Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama [†]	45.3	43.4	43.7	45.6	48.1	49.1	0.01
Alaska [†]	83.8	83.7	84.2	85.5	86.3	87.8	0.00
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	52.6	56.3	0.13
Florida [†]	58.5	62.5	61.4	68.3	67.2	71.8	0.00
Illinois	—	—	—	—	62.0	66.5	0.06
Maine [†]	62.6	65.7	67.3	66.5	71.3	71.4	0.00
New York ^{†}	57.5	55.6	59.7	62.1	63.0	65.4	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	58.8	61.6	0.32
Oklahoma	60.0	57.7	63.9	64.9	62.1	62.7	0.09
South Carolina [†]	40.9	43.2	47.3	50.4	49.1	51.9	0.00
Washington [†]	—	83.1	83.4	84.1	86.8	87.8	0.00
West Virginia [†]	46.5	46.9	47.2	46.3	48.4	53.6	0.01

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.19

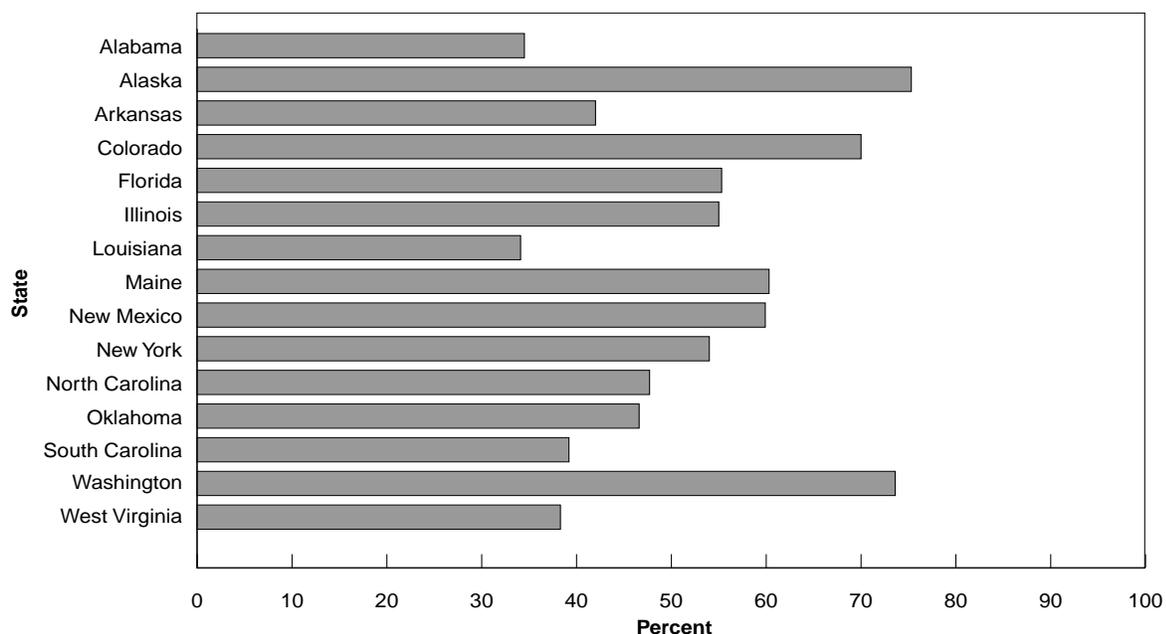
Increase to at least 75% the proportion of mothers who breast-feed their babies in the early postpartum period, to at least 50% the proportion who continue breast-feeding until their babies are 6 months old, and to at least 25% the proportion who continue breast-feeding until their babies are 1 year old.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,441	34.5	1.5	31.6–37.4
Alaska	1,277	75.3	1.4	72.7–78.0
Arkansas	1,874	42.0	1.6	39.0–45.1
Colorado	2,072	70.0	1.4	67.3–72.6
Florida	2,269	55.3	1.7	52.0–58.6
Illinois	1,970	55.0	1.2	52.6–57.4
Louisiana	2,142	34.1	1.2	31.8–36.4
Maine	1,170	60.3	1.6	57.2–63.5
New Mexico	2,448	59.9	1.6	56.7–63.1
New York‡	1,230	54.0	1.9	50.3–57.8
North Carolina	1,599	47.7	1.6	44.6–50.8
Oklahoma	1,908	46.6	1.9	43.0–50.3
South Carolina	1,273	39.2	2.1	35.2–43.3
Washington	2,197	73.6	1.5	70.7–76.5
West Virginia	1,159	38.3	1.7	35.0–41.7

* 1998 state range is 34.1%–75.3%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1998



Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	31.9	31.4	31.2	32.4	34.3	34.5	0.06
Alaska ^{††}	70.4	69.1	72.5	74.3	75.3	75.3	0.00
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	39.6	42.0	0.31
Florida ^{††}	41.1	46.0	45.9	51.0	50.3	55.3	0.00
Illinois ^{††}	—	—	—	—	49.9	55.0	0.04
Maine ^{††}	50.0	52.5	53.3	53.0	59.0	60.3	0.00
New York ^(††)	43.2	46.5	48.5	50.7	54.0	54.0	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	47.5	47.7	0.94
Oklahoma	45.2	44.8	47.7	48.3	47.3	46.6	0.37
South Carolina ^{††}	29.0	31.0	35.2	36.8	36.5	39.2	0.00
Washington ^{††}	—	66.3	69.8	70.8	73.9	73.6	0.00
West Virginia	33.5	35.0	33.9	32.6	33.6	38.3	0.19

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

†† P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Infant Sleep Position

Infant sleep position has been identified as a modifiable behavior that can decrease the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).¹ SIDS is a diagnosis for the sudden death of an infant less than 1 year of age that remains unexplained after a complete investigation, which includes an autopsy, examination of the death scene, and a review of the symptoms or illnesses the infant had before dying and any other pertinent medical history.² In 1997, the postneonatal mortality rate for SIDS in the United States was 72.4 deaths per 100,000 live births, and SIDS was the third-leading cause of death among infants between 1 month and 1 year of age.³

The risk of SIDS peaks at 2 to 4 months of age, and approximately 90% of SIDS cases occur in children less than 6 months of age.⁴ In the United States, the incidence of SIDS is highest during the winter months, and among American Indian or black infants, male infants, and infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth.⁴⁻⁶ Maternal characteristics recognized as risk factors for SIDS include young age, not completing high school, use of tobacco or illicit drugs during pregnancy, low income, and late entry into or no prenatal care.

The etiology and pathogenesis of SIDS are unknown. Nevertheless, several studies report increased risk (relative risk or odds ratio) of SIDS ranging from 3.5 to 9.3 when an infant is placed in a prone position (on stomach) compared with other positions.⁷ Researchers postulate that a prone sleep position may cause airway obstruction or a thermal imbalance or may interfere with arousal if the airway is obstructed. Although sleep position alone will not eliminate SIDS, the study findings have prompted the

medical community to encourage mothers to avoid placing their infants in a prone position unless medically warranted. In 1994, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention launched a nationwide “Back to Sleep” campaign to encourage mothers to place their newborns in a supine position (on the back) to sleep. A goal of this campaign is to reduce the percentage of babies who are placed on their stomachs or sides to less than 10%. Since November 1996, the American Academy of Pediatrics has preferentially recommended putting infants to sleep on their backs because of the lower risk of SIDS associated with this position relative to the side position.⁸

Since the implementation of the 1994 “Back to Sleep” campaign, the percentage of prone placement declined from 43% in 1994 to 17% in 1998 and supine placement increased from 27% in 1994 to 56% in 1998, according to a national household survey.⁹ Despite the improvement in healthy sleep position placement, mothers who are black, are young, have a household income below the poverty level, live in the South or mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, or have more than one child are significantly less likely to place their infants in a supine sleeping position and more likely to continue placing their infants in a prone position to sleep.⁹⁻¹²

Identifying populations at risk of using prone placement helps states to target their prevention efforts and guides states toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective to increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to 70%.¹³

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, the placement of newborn infants on their backs to sleep ranged from 33.4% in Louisiana to 63.4% in Washington. During 1996–1998, nine states experienced significant increases in the prevalence of placing infants on their backs to sleep.
- ◆ In 1998, use of a prone (stomach) sleep position was lowest in New Mexico (7.9%) and Colorado (9.8%) and highest in Louisiana (32.9%), Arkansas (26.3%), and Alabama (25.9%). During 1996–1998, the prevalence of prone sleep positioning significantly decreased in nine states.

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Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,444	25.9	1.4	23.1–28.7
Alaska	1,211	14.0	1.1	11.8–16.2
Arkansas	1,877	26.3	1.4	23.5–29.0
Colorado	2,040	9.8	0.9	8.1–11.5
Florida	2,218	24.6	1.4	21.8–27.5
Illinois	1,951	15.3	0.9	13.4–17.1
Louisiana	2,063	32.9	1.2	30.5–35.3
Maine	1,137	14.4	1.2	12.1–16.8
New Mexico	2,376	7.9	0.9	6.1–9.7
New York‡	1,185	17.4	1.5	14.4–20.4
North Carolina	1,564	20.7	1.3	18.2–23.3
Oklahoma	1,863	22.1	1.6	19.0–25.1
South Carolina	1,235	23.0	1.8	19.4–26.5
Washington	2,205	11.1	1.1	9.0–13.3
West Virginia	1,165	15.5	1.2	13.0–17.9

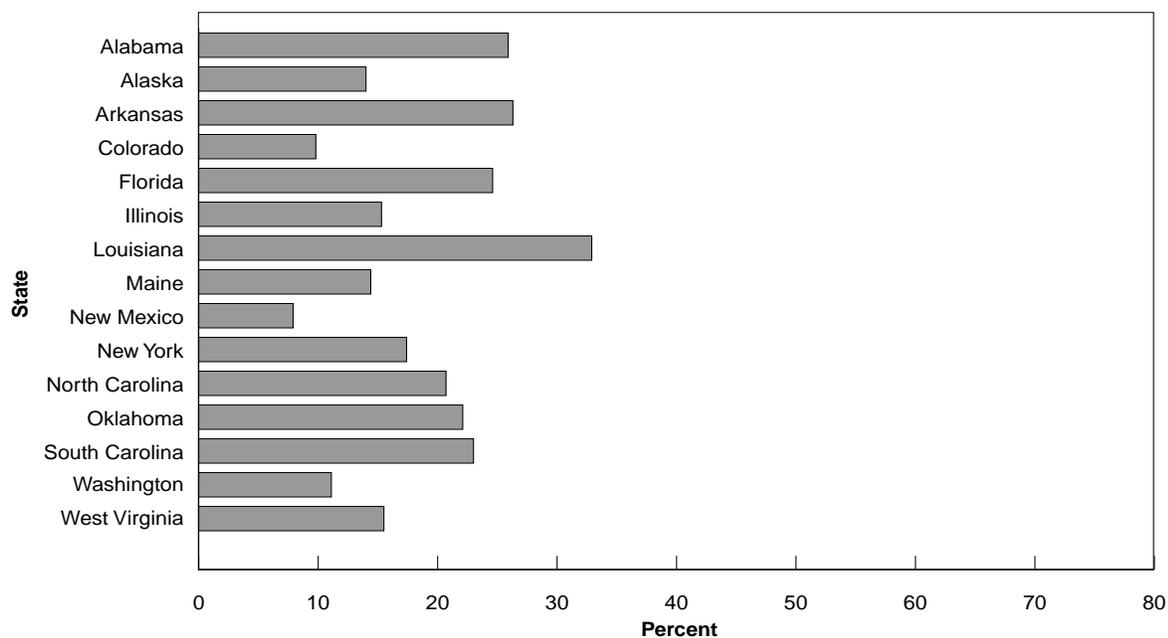
* 1998 state range is 7.9%–32.9%.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1998



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama [†]	30.8	28.5	25.9	0.02
Alaska [†]	19.9	18.2	14.0	0.00
Arkansas	—	28.8	26.3	0.25
Florida [†]	30.3	26.8	24.6	0.01
Illinois	—	18.9	15.3	0.05
Maine [†]	16.1	14.4	14.4	0.02
New York ^{†}	24.0	19.9	17.4	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	21.4	20.7	0.78
Oklahoma [†]	30.1	25.2	22.1	0.00
South Carolina [†]	30.4	24.4	23.0	0.00
Washington [†]	16.1	10.5	11.1	0.01
West Virginia [†]	20.8	18.0	15.5	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,444	38.7	1.6	35.6–41.7
Alaska	1,211	59.0	1.6	55.8–62.1
Arkansas	1,877	39.2	1.5	36.2–42.2
Colorado	2,040	55.7	1.5	52.8–58.6
Florida	2,218	40.4	1.7	37.0–43.8
Illinois	1,951	53.8	1.2	51.4–56.2
Louisiana	2,063	33.4	1.2	31.0–35.8
Maine	1,137	58.9	1.6	55.7–62.1
New Mexico	2,376	47.2	1.6	44.0–50.5
New York‡	1,185	53.0	1.9	49.2–56.8
North Carolina	1,564	46.3	1.6	43.2–49.5
Oklahoma	1,863	43.9	1.9	40.2–47.6
South Carolina	1,235	44.5	2.1	40.3–48.7
Washington	2,205	63.4	1.6	60.2–66.5
West Virginia	1,165	47.0	1.8	43.5–50.4

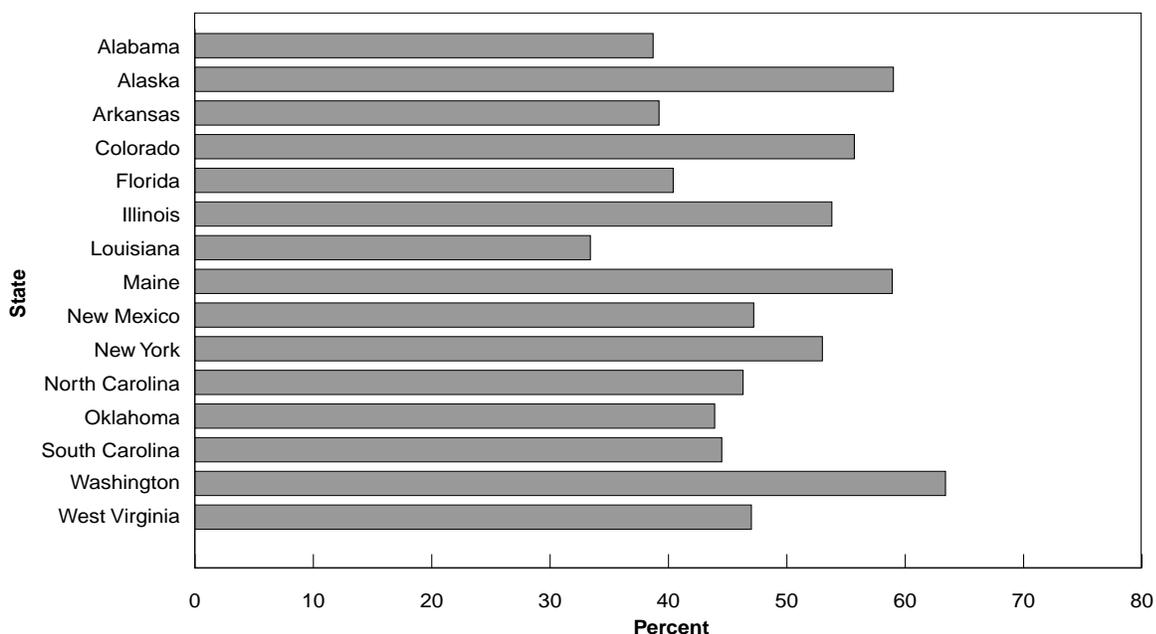
* 1998 state range is 33.4%–63.4%.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1998



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama [†]	27.0	33.7	38.7	0.00
Alaska [†]	40.8	48.2	59.0	0.00
Arkansas [†]	—	33.9	39.2	0.02
Florida [†]	25.4	32.4	40.4	0.00
Illinois	—	50.4	53.8	0.17
Maine [†]	37.5	48.7	58.9	0.00
New York ^{†}	34.5	45.2	53.0	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	41.9	46.3	0.12
Oklahoma [†]	33.8	41.7	43.9	0.00
South Carolina [†]	25.8	34.7	44.5	0.00
Washington [†]	42.9	53.2	63.4	0.00
West Virginia [†]	35.1	39.4	47.0	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.
[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.13

Increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to at least 70%.

Multistate Exhibits

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Tobacco Use

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy contributes to a number of adverse birth outcomes, including spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, fetal death, low birthweight, and intrauterine growth retardation. Smoking is the most important known preventable risk factor for low birthweight, a leading cause of fetal and neonatal deaths. Smoking accounts for 20% to 30% of low-birthweight births.^{1,2,3} In addition, exposure to cigarette smoke in utero may have consequences during infancy and early childhood. For example, infants whose mothers smoked during pregnancy are at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).⁴ Postpartum exposure to environmental tobacco smoke also puts infants at increased risk for SIDS, as well as several other health problems including lower respiratory infection, ear infection, and asthma.⁵

Over the last decade, progress has been made toward the *Healthy People 2000* objective to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use during pregnancy to 10%; however, national data for 1996–1997 show that 13% of women still reported smoking during pregnancy.⁶ The *Healthy People 2010* objective is to reduce the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy to 2% and to increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.^{2,7}

PRAMS provides data on the level of smoking 3 months prior to pregnancy, during the last 3 months of pregnancy, and after pregnancy. These data can be used to assess the progress made toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy and aid in promoting smoking cessation during pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of smoking 3 months before pregnancy ranged from 23.6% in Alabama to 41.4% in West Virginia. No significant trends in smoking 3 months before pregnancy were observed during 1993–1998.
- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy ranged from 11.5% in New Mexico to 27.7% in West Virginia. During 1993–1998, three states (New York, Oklahoma, Washington) showed statistically significant decreasing trends in smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy.
- ◆ During the postpartum period in 1998, the smoking prevalence ranged from 17.9% in Washington to 35.2% in West Virginia. During 1993–1998, Maine and Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking after pregnancy.

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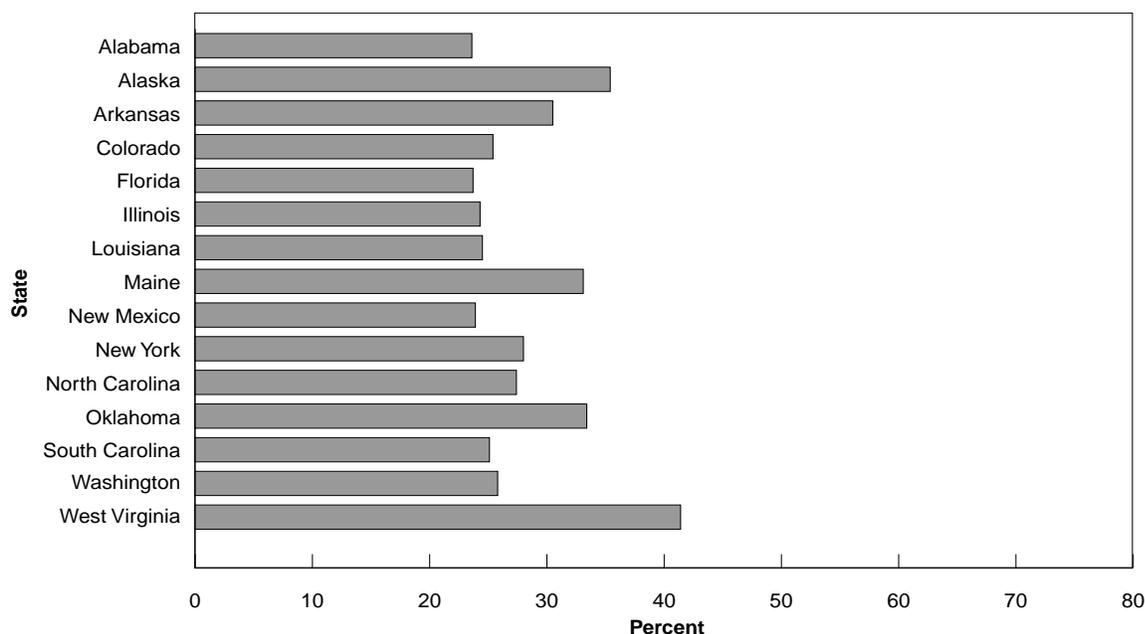
Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,483	23.6	1.3	21.0–26.2
Alaska	1,322	35.4	1.5	32.5–38.3
Arkansas	1,888	30.5	1.5	27.7–33.4
Colorado	2,120	25.4	1.3	22.9–27.8
Florida	2,378	23.7	1.5	20.8–26.6
Illinois	2,022	24.3	1.1	22.2–26.3
Louisiana	2,310	24.5	1.1	22.4–26.7
Maine	1,182	33.1	1.6	30.1–36.2
New Mexico	2,508	23.9	1.4	21.2–26.7
New York‡	1,280	28.0	1.8	24.6–31.5
North Carolina	1,748	27.4	1.4	24.7–30.1
Oklahoma	2,019	33.4	1.8	29.9–36.9
South Carolina	1,432	25.1	1.8	21.5–28.8
Washington	2,234	25.8	1.5	22.9–28.8
West Virginia	1,162	41.4	1.7	38.1–44.8

* 1998 state range is 23.6%–41.4%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	23.5	23.3	28.1	25.2	26.2	23.6	0.60
Alaska	32.5	33.2	31.2	33.5	31.7	35.4	0.31
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	31.9	30.5	0.54
Florida	23.2	25.7	24.3	24.1	24.5	23.7	0.83
Illinois	—	—	—	—	25.5	24.3	0.58
Maine	36.4	31.8	35.0	32.6	33.1	33.1	0.29
New York [{]	27.8	32.3	30.6	29.1	32.1	28.0	0.85
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	25.3	27.4	0.41
Oklahoma	31.8	33.2	35.6	31.0	32.0	33.4	0.97
South Carolina	26.3	25.1	23.3	27.8	23.8	25.1	0.69
Washington	—	29.9	23.9	24.6	24.4	25.8	0.15
West Virginia	36.8	34.4	39.5	40.2	32.4 [‡]	41.4	0.15

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
 { Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.
[‡] Missing \geq 10% of data.

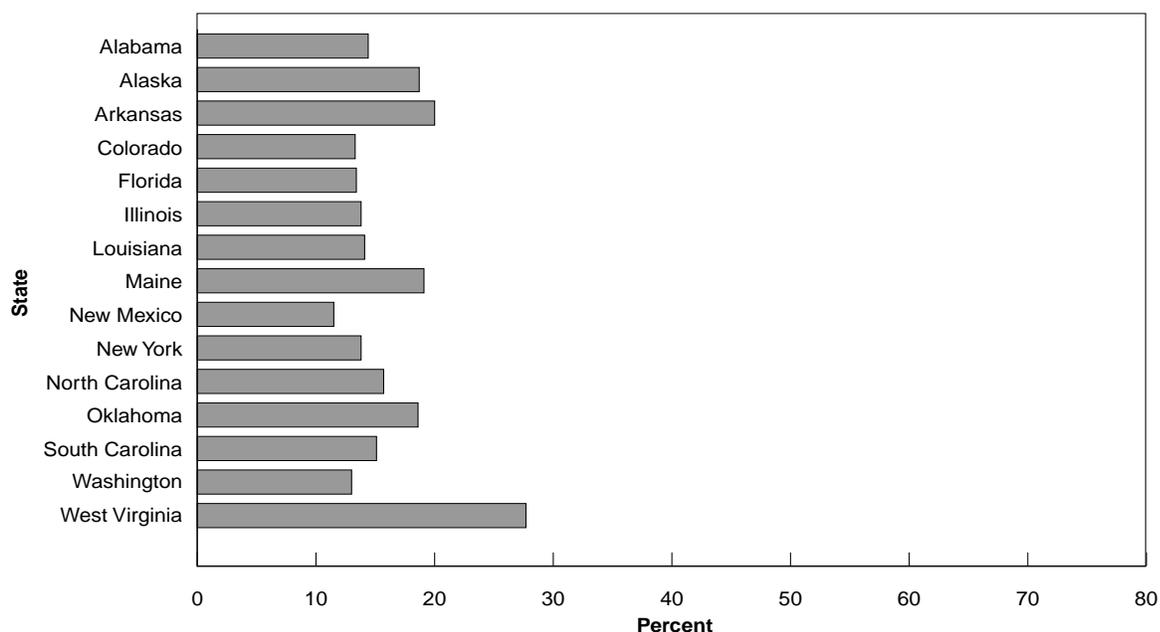
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,507	14.4	1.1	12.3–16.5
Alaska	1,347	18.7	1.2	16.4–21.0
Arkansas	1,906	20.0	1.3	17.6–22.5
Colorado	2,139	13.3	1.0	11.4–15.2
Florida	2,401	13.4	1.2	11.1–15.8
Illinois	2,040	13.8	0.9	12.1–15.5
Louisiana	2,347	14.1	0.9	12.4–15.9
Maine	1,196	19.1	1.3	16.5–21.6
New Mexico	2,540	11.5	1.1	9.3–13.6
New York‡	1,297	13.8	1.3	11.2–16.4
North Carolina	1,773	15.7	1.1	13.5–17.9
Oklahoma	2,047	18.6	1.5	15.7–21.4
South Carolina	1,450	15.1	1.5	12.0–18.1
Washington	2,248	13.0	1.2	10.7–15.3
West Virginia	1,196	27.7	1.6	24.6–30.7

* 1998 state range is 11.5%–27.7%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	13.7	15.2	16.2	15.2	14.5	14.4	0.94
Alaska	20.9	20.8	18.1	21.6	17.6	18.7	0.07
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	19.7	20.0	0.87
Florida	13.6	14.3	13.3	12.8	13.9	13.4	0.78
Illinois	—	—	—	—	13.6	13.8	0.91
Maine	22.0	17.9	21.9	19.7	20.4	19.1	0.42
New York ^{†}	19.5	22.5	19.7	15.6	18.6	13.8	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	13.4	15.7	0.27
Oklahoma [†]	22.0	22.7	22.9	19.4	19.8	18.6	0.03
South Carolina	15.7	14.3	13.8	15.4	12.5	15.1	0.54
Washington [†]	—	18.4	14.7	12.0	12.9	13.0	0.00
West Virginia	27.0	23.5	27.5	28.0	23.9	27.7	0.68

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
 { Data do not include New York City.

† P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
 ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.17c

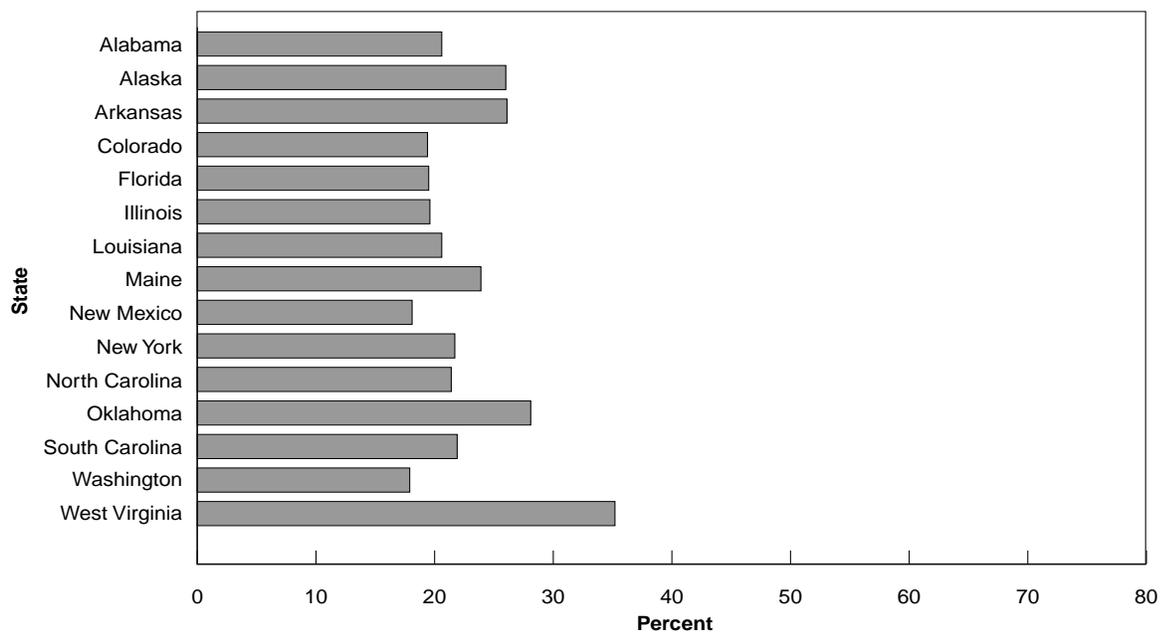
Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 2% among pregnant women.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,506	20.6	1.2	18.2–23.0
Alaska	1,339	26.0	1.3	23.4–28.6
Arkansas	1,923	26.1	1.4	23.4–28.8
Colorado	2,139	19.4	1.1	17.2–21.6
Florida	2,402	19.5	1.4	16.9–22.2
Illinois	2,034	19.6	1.0	17.7–21.6
Louisiana	2,355	20.6	1.0	18.5–22.6
Maine	1,198	23.9	1.4	21.1–26.6
New Mexico‡	2,553	18.1	1.3	15.5–20.6
New York§	1,301	21.7	1.6	18.6–24.9
North Carolina	1,772	21.4	1.3	18.9–23.9
Oklahoma	2,062	28.1	1.7	24.8–31.4
South Carolina	1,449	21.9	1.8	18.5–25.4
Washington	2,252	17.9	1.3	15.3–20.5
West Virginia	1,209	35.2	1.6	32.0–38.4

* 1998 state range is 17.9%–35.2%. ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval. { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	18.7	21.5	23.6	21.0	22.7	20.6	0.31
Alaska	26.5	26.3	25.2	27.6	24.2	26.0	0.57
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	27.1	26.1	0.66
Florida	18.3	20.9	19.9	19.5	18.9	19.5	0.91
Illinois	—	—	—	—	21.1	19.6	0.46
Maine [¶]	29.6	23.5	29.5	24.7	24.8	23.9	0.02
New York [‡]	24.2	26.5	27.6	22.6	26.0	21.7	0.18
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	20.8	21.4	0.80
Oklahoma	27.6	29.0	30.9	24.8	26.8	28.1	0.48
South Carolina	22.6	21.4	19.8	23.0	20.0	21.9	0.73
Washington [¶]	—	24.6	19.1	17.3	18.4	17.9	0.00
West Virginia	32.2	29.9	35.8	32.8	29.3	35.2	0.41

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 27.6

Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.

Multistate Exhibits

Alcohol Use

Alcohol Use

Alcohol use during pregnancy can produce a range of teratogenic effects in the fetus.¹ Frequent prenatal alcohol use (seven or more drinks per week or five or more drinks on any occasion) has been shown to be associated with adverse reproductive outcomes, including spontaneous abortions, birth defects, growth deficits, and neurodevelopmental disorders.² The most severe effects, including fetal alcohol syndrome, seem to result from heavy drinking early in pregnancy. Fetal alcohol syndrome results from alcohol exposure at 3 to 8 weeks of gestation and includes facial anomalies; reduced growth of weight, length, or head circumference; and mental retardation.³ Alcohol use later in pregnancy has been associated with growth retardation and with more subtle behavioral and developmental effects.¹

The effects of alcohol consumption on the fetus may occur before a woman is aware she is pregnant. In 1988, only about 20% of women knew they were pregnant before their third week of pregnancy and almost 20% still did not know they were pregnant by their eighth week of pregnancy.³ Because women are likely to report first trimester substance use as their use after they knew they were pregnant, alcohol use just before pregnancy may measure early pregnancy use more accurately than measuring alcohol use in the first trimester.⁴ According to a recent population-based study, the characteristics of women most likely to engage in moderate-to-heavy alcohol use during pregnancy are being employed or a student, having an annual income of \$10,000 or less or \$50,000 or more, being college-educated, being unmarried, being a smoker, being of minority race or ethnicity, and receiving no prenatal care.⁵

PRAMS provides data on alcohol use 3 months before and during the last 3 months of pregnancy. These data can be used by states to monitor alcohol use during early and late pregnancy and to target programs to women most at risk for heavy alcohol use during pregnancy.

PRAMS data can also be used to assess the progress made toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the prevalence of alcohol use among pregnant women to 6%.⁶

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, 31.8% (Alabama) to 54.5% (Maine) of women in PRAMS states reported using any alcohol in the 3 months before they got pregnant.
- ◆ The proportion of women who drank alcohol 3 months prior to pregnancy declined significantly in Florida during 1993–1998 and in Washington during 1994–1998.
- ◆ By the last 3 months of pregnancy, few women were still drinking alcohol: 2.3% in West Virginia to 8.3% in Colorado.
- ◆ The proportion of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of their pregnancy declined significantly in five states (Alaska, Florida, Maine, Oklahoma, and Washington) during 1993–1998.

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Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,501	31.8	1.5	28.9–34.8
Alaska	1,307	48.4	1.6	45.2–51.5
Arkansas	1,914	32.6	1.5	29.7–35.5
Colorado	2,123	51.5	1.5	48.6–54.4
Florida	2,366	41.8	1.7	38.5–45.1
Illinois	1,977	46.2	1.2	43.9–48.6
Louisiana	2,337	43.3	1.3	40.8–45.7
Maine	1,194	54.5	1.6	51.3–57.7
New Mexico	2,512	43.9	1.6	40.7–47.1
New York‡	1,288	51.5	1.9	47.8–55.2
North Carolina	1,759	38.3	1.5	35.4–41.3
Oklahoma	2,045	41.9	1.8	38.3–45.5
South Carolina	1,450	38.3	2.0	34.3–42.3
Washington	2,227	44.3	1.7	41.0–47.6
West Virginia	1,198	36.2	1.7	32.9–39.5

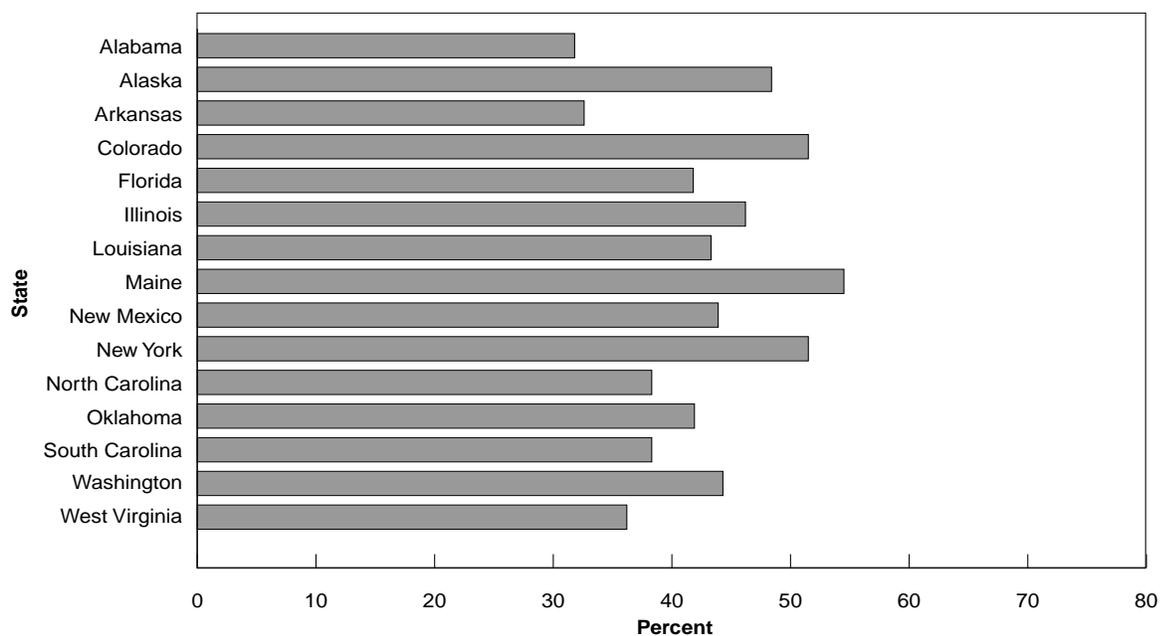
* 1998 state range is 31.8%–54.5%.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	38.2	33.2	35.3	38.1	39.1	31.8	0.36
Alaska	50.5	50.0	50.4	49.7	50.0	48.4	0.38
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	36.6	32.6	0.09
Florida [¶]	45.0	44.7	43.5	39.9	41.6	41.8	0.04
Illinois	—	—	—	—	45.8	46.2	0.84
Maine	54.8	57.3	52.6	55.1	56.8	54.5	0.97
New York [{]	56.6	55.8 [‡]	56.1	54.9	53.6	51.5	0.06
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	37.3	38.3	0.71
Oklahoma	39.4	41.8	46.1	41.9	38.6	41.9	0.83
South Carolina	40.6	37.0	35.7	40.7	37.5	38.3	0.73
Washington [¶]	—	57.3	49.8	49.6	46.5	44.3	0.00
West Virginia	33.4	34.4	37.3	35.6	34.9	36.2	0.31

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing \geq 10% of data.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

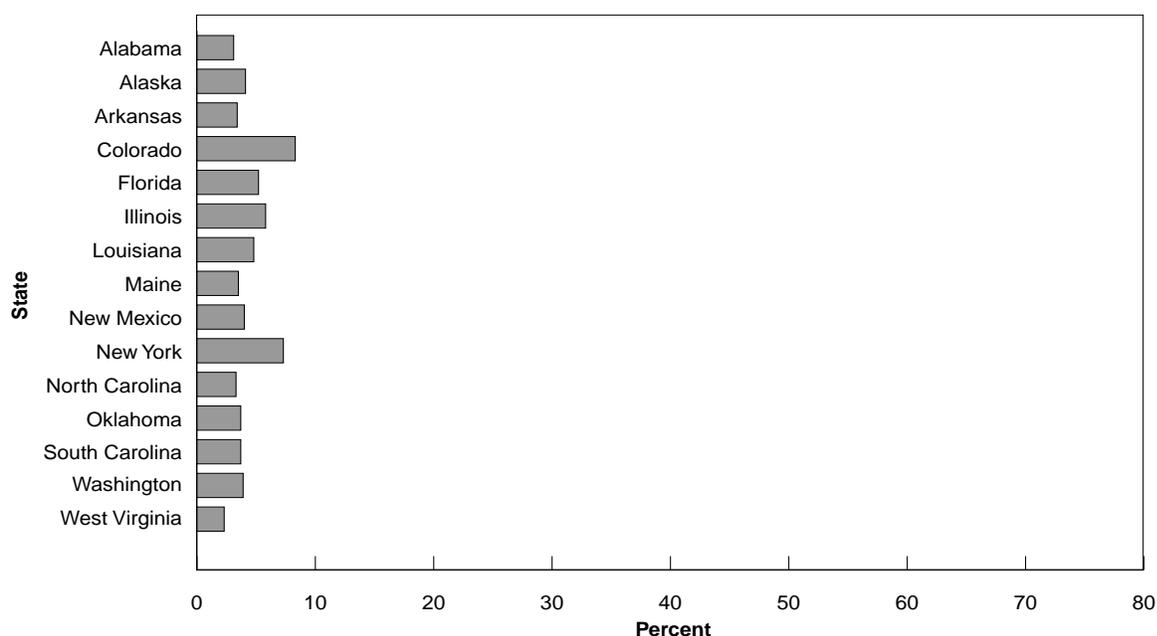
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,521	3.1	0.5	2.0– 4.1
Alaska	1,340	4.1	0.6	2.9– 5.4
Arkansas	1,946	3.4	0.5	2.4– 4.5
Colorado	2,130	8.3	0.8	6.7–10.0
Florida	2,356	5.2	0.8	3.6– 6.7
Illinois	2,015	5.8	0.6	4.7– 7.0
Louisiana	2,317	4.8	0.6	3.7– 5.9
Maine	1,201	3.5	0.6	2.3– 4.6
New Mexico~	2,543	4.0	0.6	2.8– 5.2
New York†	1,298	7.3	1.0	5.5– 9.2
North Carolina	1,760	3.3	0.5	2.3– 4.4
Oklahoma	2,068	3.7	0.7	2.2– 5.1
South Carolina	1,433	3.7	0.8	2.1– 5.3
Washington	2,237	3.9	0.7	2.6– 5.2
West Virginia	1,204	2.3	0.5	1.2– 3.3

* 1998 state range is 2.3%– 8.3%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1998

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	4.8	3.3	5.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	0.06
Alaska [¶]	7.7	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	4.1	0.00
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	5.3	3.4	0.08
Florida [¶]	6.5	8.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	0.03
Illinois	—	—	—	—	7.0	5.8	0.33
Maine [¶]	7.1	8.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	3.5	0.00
New York [{]	9.7 [‡]	7.8 [‡]	8.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	0.36
North Carolina [^]	—	—	—	—	4.3	3.3	0.34
Oklahoma [¶]	7.0	5.2	5.1	2.6	3.3	3.7	0.00
South Carolina	5.6	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.10
Washington [¶]	—	7.8	8.2	8.3	6.2	3.9	0.00
West Virginia	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.3	0.11

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing $\geq 10\%$ of data.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.17a

Increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women to at least 94%.

Multistate Exhibits

Knowledge About Folic Acid

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Knowledge About Folic Acid

Multiple studies have established that increased folic acid consumption just prior to pregnancy and during the first trimester reduces the incidence of neural tube defects.¹ Recent research indicates that folic acid supplementation may also reduce the incidence of preterm delivery,² placenta-mediated pregnancy complications,³ certain congenital anomalies of the heart,⁴ and orofacial clefts.⁴

Prevention of congenital anomalies has a major impact on infant health. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of infant mortality in 1997, causing 6,178 or 22% of all infant deaths.⁵ It has been estimated that in the United States, about 4,000 fetuses each year are affected by neural tube defects.⁶ One-third of these are spontaneously or electively aborted⁷ and, in 1997, 28% of those affected at birth died in the first year of life.⁸ Congenital heart defects are also a major cause of infant mortality, causing 1,760 infant deaths in 1997.⁸

In 1991, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that all women of childbearing age consume 0.4 mg of folic acid daily.⁹ Knowledge of this recommendation and the benefits of folic acid consumption has spread slowly among childbearing women but has been increasing in recent years. According to a national survey sponsored by the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation in 1995, only 52% of women reported hearing or reading about folic acid, and only 5% knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects.¹⁰ In 1998, the March of Dimes national survey found that the proportion of women who had heard of folic acid increased to 68% and 13% knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects.¹¹ However, only 7% knew that folic acid should be taken before pregnancy.

The PRAMS survey asks women if they have heard that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects. States use this data to monitor women's awareness of the relationship between folic acid consumption and birth defects and to plan programs to increase women's awareness of the benefits of taking folic acid.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, 62.2% (Louisiana) to 83.3% (Maine) of women in PRAMS states reported they had heard that folic acid could prevent some birth defects.
- ◆ There was a significant increase in the proportion of women who had heard that folic acid could prevent some birth defects in eight states during 1996–1998.

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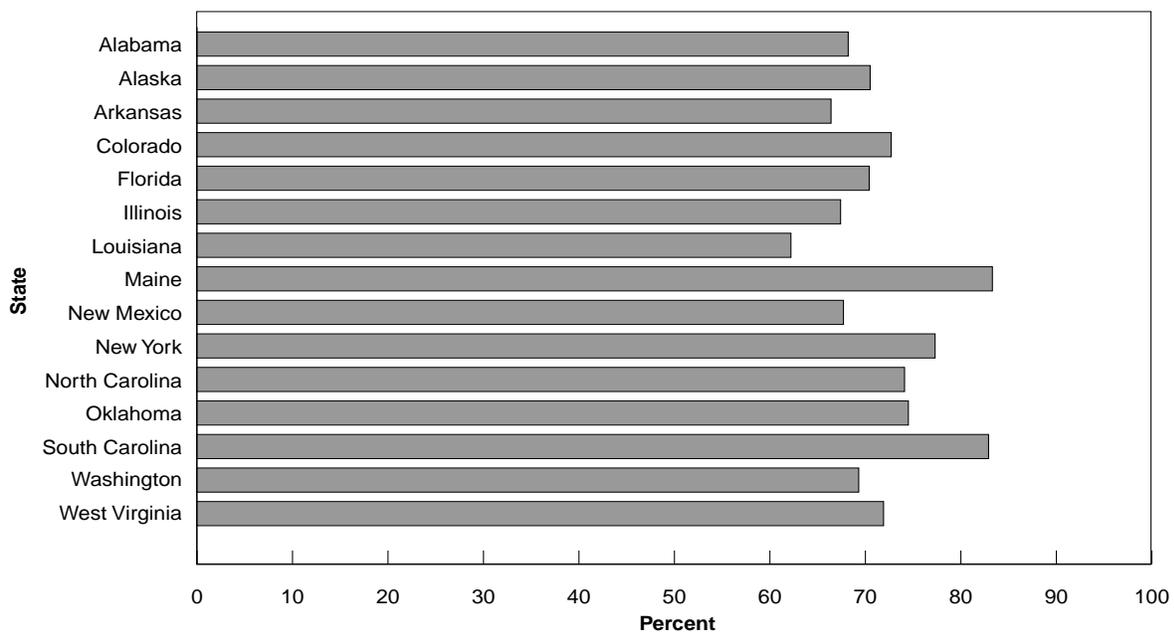
Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,535	68.2	1.4	65.4–70.9
Alaska	1,354	70.5	1.3	67.9–73.1
Arkansas	1,954	66.4	1.5	63.5–69.3
Colorado	2,152	72.7	1.3	70.1–75.3
Florida	2,414	70.4	1.4	67.6–73.2
Illinois	2,045	67.4	1.1	65.2–69.6
Louisiana	2,387	62.2	1.2	59.8–64.7
Maine	1,212	83.3	1.2	80.9–85.8
New Mexico‡	2,565	67.7	1.5	64.8–70.6
New York†	1,309	77.3	1.7	74.1–80.6
North Carolina	1,783	74.1	1.4	71.4–76.8
Oklahoma	2,077	74.5	1.6	71.3–77.7
South Carolina	1,462	82.9	1.6	79.7–86.1
Washington	2,258	69.3	1.5	66.4–72.2
West Virginia	1,223	71.9	1.5	68.9–74.8

* 1998 state range is 62.2%–83.3%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1998



Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama [†]	58.2	68.8	68.2	0.00
Alaska [†]	63.0	69.9	70.5	0.00
Arkansas	—	68.4	66.4	0.38
Florida [†]	60.1	68.2	70.4	0.00
Illinois	—	68.3	67.4	0.67
Maine [†]	73.6	81.9	83.3	0.00
New York ^{†}	67.9	78.2	77.3	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	76.9	74.1	0.26
Oklahoma [†]	66.4	74.2	74.5	0.00
South Carolina [†]	70.0	81.6	82.9	0.00
Washington	65.9	74.8	69.3	0.27
West Virginia [†]	62.7	73.9	71.9	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal HIV Counseling and Testing

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prenatal HIV Counseling and Testing

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, the infection that causes AIDS, remains a major cause of illness and death among women and children. In the United States through June 1999, more than 115,000 women had been diagnosed with AIDS and during 1998, more than 6,000 new HIV infections had been reported in women over 13 years of age.¹ Transmission of the HIV virus from an infected woman to her fetus or newborn can occur during pregnancy, delivery (intrapartum), or after delivery through breast-feeding.² Prospective studies have reported perinatal transmission rates ranging from 13% to 40%.²

In 1994, a multicenter, placebo-controlled clinical trial (ACTG 076) demonstrated that administration of zidovudine (ZDV) therapy to a selected group of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, labor, and delivery and to their newborns reduced the risk of perinatal HIV transmission by approximately two-thirds. One-fourth (25.5%) of infants born to mothers in the placebo group were infected, whereas only 8.3% of infants born to mothers in ZDV group were infected.³ Subsequent clinical trials have added further support to the efficacy of prenatal ZDV therapy.

On the basis of these results, in 1995 the U.S. Public Health Service promulgated guidelines recommending that all health care providers offer universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing to women during routine prenatal care.⁴ An evaluation of the impact of these guidelines on reducing perinatal transmission in four states found that the proportion of HIV-infected pregnant women whose infection was diagnosed before

delivery increased from 68% in 1993 to 81% in 1996.⁵

Subsequently, a report from the Institute of Medicine in October 1998 recommended that all providers of prenatal health care universally test all pregnant women for HIV as part of routine prenatal care.⁶ Studies of the efficacy of prenatal⁷ and intrapartum⁸ testing and treatment interventions have demonstrated that these strategies can result in substantial cost savings to the U.S. medical system. PRAMS data on HIV counseling and discussions of testing inform public health authorities and policymakers about the level of implementation of these recommendations in the general childbearing population.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, between 41.2% and 55.2% of women recalled their health care provider discussing HIV prevention with them during prenatal care. Recollection was highest among mothers from North Carolina (55.2%) and lowest among mothers from Colorado (41.2%).
- ◆ In 1998, between 70.3% and 86.0% of women recalled their health care provider discussing getting their blood tested for HIV. Discussions about testing were most prevalent among mothers from North Carolina (86.0%) and lowest among mothers from Maine (70.3%).
- ◆ During 1996–1998, the percentage of women who recalled being counseled about HIV prevention significantly

increased in New York, but significantly decreased in South Carolina and West Virginia.

- ◆ During 1996–1998, the proportion of women who recalled a provider discussion of HIV testing during prenatal care significantly increased in five states (Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, and West Virginia).

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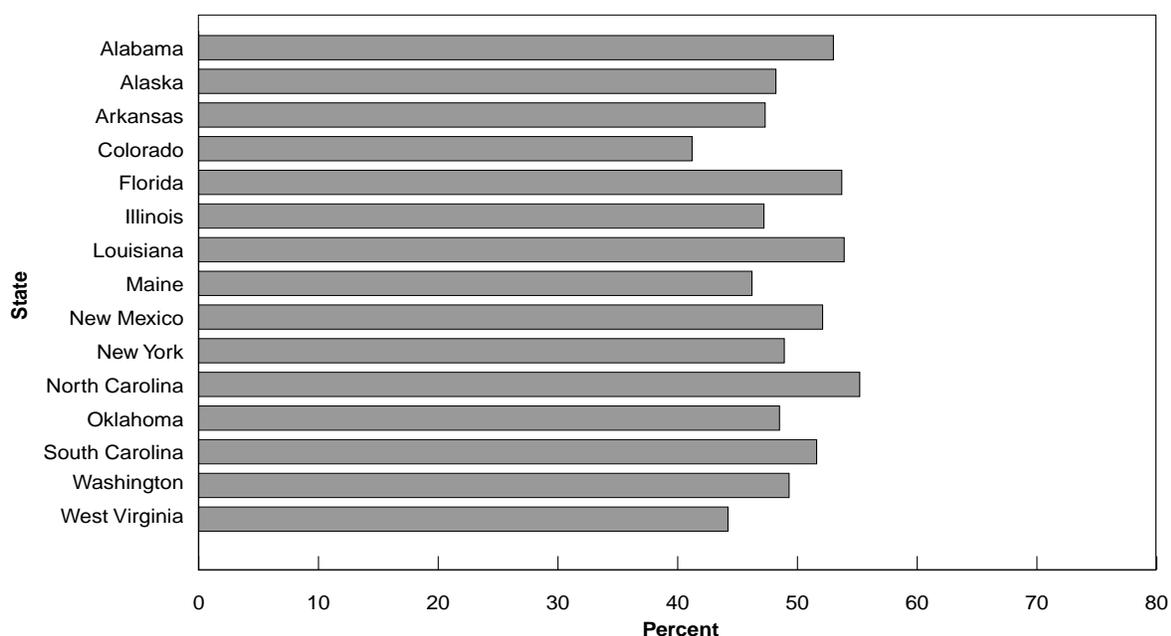
Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,482	53.0	1.5	50.0–56.0
Alaska	1,316	48.2	1.6	45.1–51.3
Arkansas	1,897	47.3	1.6	44.2–50.4
Colorado	2,110	41.2	1.5	38.4–44.1
Florida	2,343	53.7	1.7	50.4–57.1
Illinois	1,996	47.2	1.2	44.9–49.5
Louisiana	2,303	53.9	1.3	51.4–56.4
Maine	1,186	46.2	1.6	43.0–49.4
New Mexico~	2,497	52.1	1.6	49.0–55.3
New York†	1,278	48.9	1.9	45.1–52.6
North Carolina	1,739	55.2	1.5	52.2–58.2
Oklahoma	2,026	48.5	1.9	44.9–52.2
South Carolina	1,392	51.6	2.1	47.5–55.8
Washington	2,215	49.3	1.7	46.1–52.6
West Virginia	1,194	44.2	1.7	40.8–47.6

* 1998 state range is 41.2%–55.2%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1998



Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	55.2	48.9	53.0	0.30
Alaska	45.4	44.3	48.2	0.25
Arkansas	—	44.4	47.3	0.24
Florida	52.9	53.1	53.7	0.71
Illinois [†]	—	52.2	47.2	0.04
Maine	44.2	42.6	46.2	0.65
New York ^(†)	42.2	50.3	48.9	0.01
North Carolina [^]	—	57.5	55.2	0.40
Oklahoma	45.5	47.5	48.5	0.26
South Carolina [†]	56.0	55.4	51.6	0.02
Washington	50.1	46.6	49.3	0.87
West Virginia [†]	48.8	49.0	44.2	0.01

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

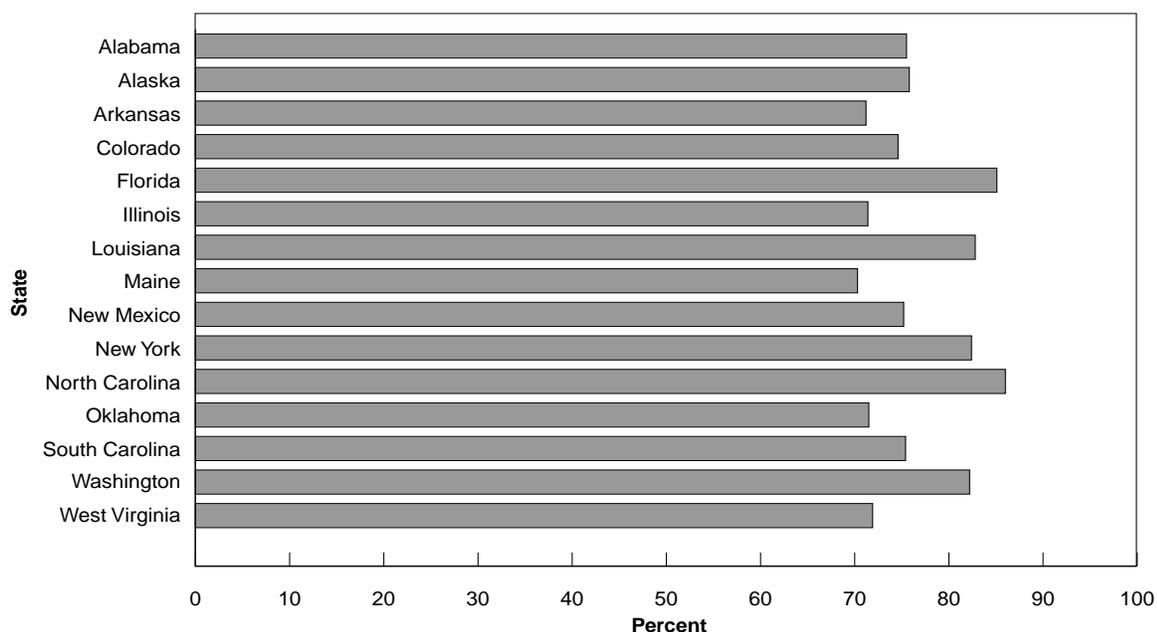
Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,479	75.5	1.4	72.8–78.2
Alaska	1,318	75.8	1.4	73.1–78.4
Arkansas	1,894	71.2	1.5	68.3–74.1
Colorado	2,112	74.6	1.2	72.1–77.0
Florida	2,352	85.1	1.2	82.6–87.5
Illinois	1,998	71.4	1.1	69.3–73.6
Louisiana	2,304	82.8	0.9	81.0–84.6
Maine	1,185	70.3	1.5	67.4–73.2
New Mexico	2,496	75.2	1.4	72.4–78.0
New York‡	1,287	82.4	1.4	79.7–85.0
North Carolina	1,744	86.0	1.1	83.9–88.1
Oklahoma	2,033	71.5	1.7	68.3–74.8
South Carolina	1,395	75.4	1.8	71.8–79.0
Washington	2,221	82.2	1.3	79.6–84.8
West Virginia	1,194	71.9	1.6	68.8–74.9

* 1998 state range is 70.3%–86.0%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1998



Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	72.8	72.5	75.5	0.15
Alaska	79.2	76.9	75.8	0.07
Arkansas	—	68.7	71.2	0.27
Florida [†]	79.0	85.4	85.1	0.00
Illinois	—	69.4	71.4	0.37
Maine [†]	63.4	64.6	70.3	0.00
New York ^{†}	65.7	81.7	82.4	0.00
North Carolina [^]	—	87.4	86.0	0.45
Oklahoma [†]	59.6	70.3	71.5	0.00
South Carolina	77.1	74.9	75.4	0.54
Washington	79.1	80.1	82.2	0.13
West Virginia [†]	64.8	72.3	71.9	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Discussion of Seat Belt Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death among pregnant women. Studies have shown that 10% to 33% of deaths among pregnant women are due to motor vehicle crashes.^{1,2} Retrospective cohort studies, ongoing surveillance, and crash tests have all confirmed that proper safety belt use is an effective means of preventing morbidity and mortality for pregnant women and their unborn infants.³⁻⁶ Proper use of the safety belt during pregnancy requires that the lap belt be placed across the upper thighs and under the abdomen. The shoulder belt should be placed to the side of the uterus, between the breasts, and over the mid-portion of the clavicle.^{6,7}

Since 1983, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has recommended that prenatal care providers counsel their patients to wear safety belts during pregnancy.⁷ There is evidence that counseling does increase the rate of safety belt use among pregnant women.⁸ PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use during pregnancy. These data can be used to assess the level of adherence to the ACOG guideline regarding safety belt counseling during pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use ranged from 42.1% in West Virginia to 61.4% in New Mexico.
- ◆ There were no significant trends observed in discussion of seat belt use during prenatal care during 1996–1998.

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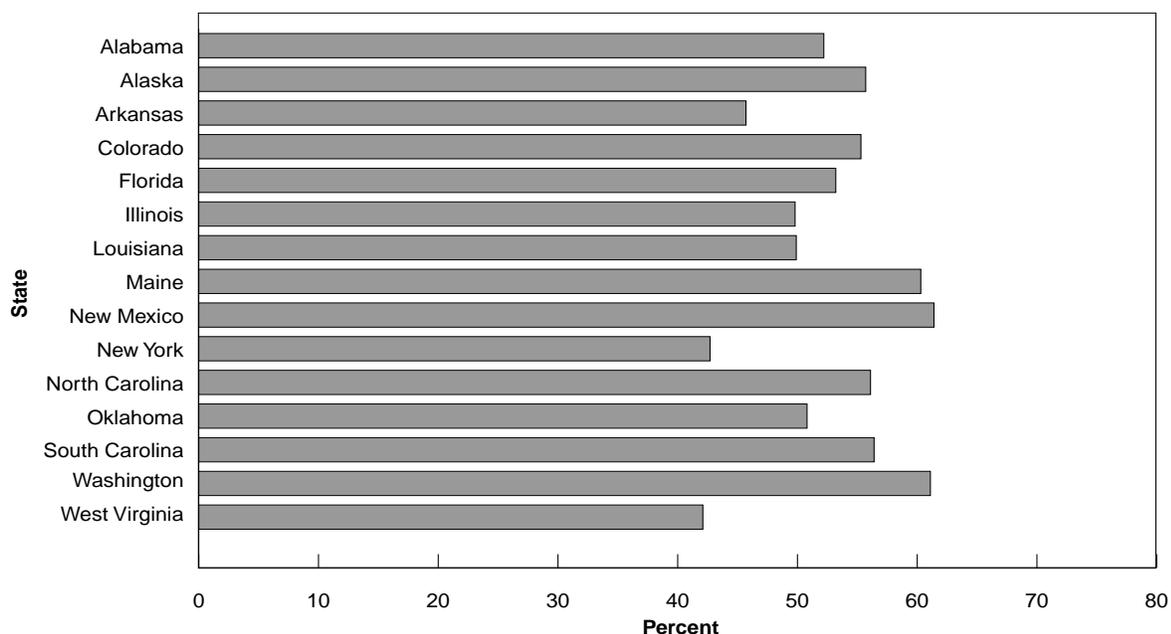
Prevalence of Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Prenatal Care, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,476	52.2	1.6	49.0–55.3
Alaska	1,314	55.7	1.5	52.7–58.7
Arkansas	1,897	45.7	1.6	42.6–48.8
Colorado	2,120	55.3	1.5	52.5–58.2
Florida	2,360	53.2	1.7	49.8–56.5
Illinois	2,005	49.8	1.2	47.4–52.3
Louisiana	2,300	49.9	1.3	47.4–52.3
Maine	1,195	60.3	1.6	57.2–63.5
New Mexico‡	2,501	61.4	1.6	58.3–64.6
New York§	1,284	42.7	1.9	39.0–46.4
North Carolina	1,746	56.1	1.5	53.1–59.1
Oklahoma	2,035	50.8	1.9	47.2–54.5
South Carolina	1,393	56.4	2.1	52.2–60.5
Washington	2,224	61.1	1.7	57.9–64.4
West Virginia	1,197	42.1	1.7	38.7–45.4

* 1998 state range is 42.1%–61.4%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Prenatal Care, 1998



Prevalence of Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Prenatal Care, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	56.3	50.3	52.2	0.07
Alaska	52.6	52.3	55.7	0.19
Arkansas	—	44.3	45.7	0.56
Florida	49.1	50.4	53.2	0.08
Illinois [¶]	—	55.6	49.8	0.02
Maine	57.1	54.6	60.3	0.47
New York [{]	41.6	43.5	42.7	0.67
North Carolina [^]	—	60.4	56.1	0.12
Oklahoma	51.0	51.7	50.8	0.93
South Carolina	54.2	61.8	56.4	0.18
Washington	61.7	59.6	61.1	0.91
West Virginia	47.6	50.4	42.1	0.13

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Physical Abuse Around the Time of Pregnancy

Physical violence against women during pregnancy is recognized as a serious health concern for the mother and the infant.¹ Physical assault resulting in abdominal trauma can lead to fetal loss, early onset of labor, and delivery of a preterm, low-birthweight infant. Physical violence may also contribute to fetal bone fracture, rupture of the mother's uterus, and antepartum hemorrhage.^{2,3} Women who are involved in violence or who are physically assaulted during their pregnancy are significantly more likely to have fetal death or distress⁴ and to have preterm labor.⁵

The prevalence of physical violence experienced during pregnancy in the United States is not known; however, between 1990 and 1991, 3.8% to 6.9% of women in four states reported experiencing physical violence by their husband or partner during the 12 months before their infant's birth.⁶ A 1996 review of the literature indicates that the prevalence of women experiencing violence during pregnancy ranges from 0.9% to 20.1%, with the majority of studies reporting prevalence levels of 3.9% to 8.3%.^{7,8}

Compared with women who did not have the following characteristics, higher rates of physical violence by a husband or partner were reported by women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed; who were non-white, younger than 20 years of age, or unmarried; had fewer than 12 years of education; lived in crowded living quarters; or received WIC benefits. Physical violence is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care, especially for older women and women of higher socioeconomic status compared with younger and less affluent women.^{6,9} Physical violence during pregnancy is

significantly associated with adverse health outcomes, including low birthweight, poor maternal weight gain, infection, anemia, and risky behaviors such as smoking, alcohol use, and drug use.^{10,11}

In 1998, mothers responding to the PRAMS questionnaire were asked whether they were physically abused by a husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy or during their most recent pregnancy. Knowledge of physical violence experienced before or during pregnancy can guide states toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years or older⁸ and guide policymakers and program planners in designating funds and support for referral services for women who experience violence around the time of pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1998, between 3.6% (Maine) and 8.2% (New Mexico) of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy. No significant trends were noted during 1996–1998 in any state.
- ◆ In 1998, between 2.4% (New York) and 6.6% (New Mexico) of women reported that they experienced physical abuse by their husband or partner during their most recent pregnancy. During 1996–1998, Alaska had a significant decrease in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy.

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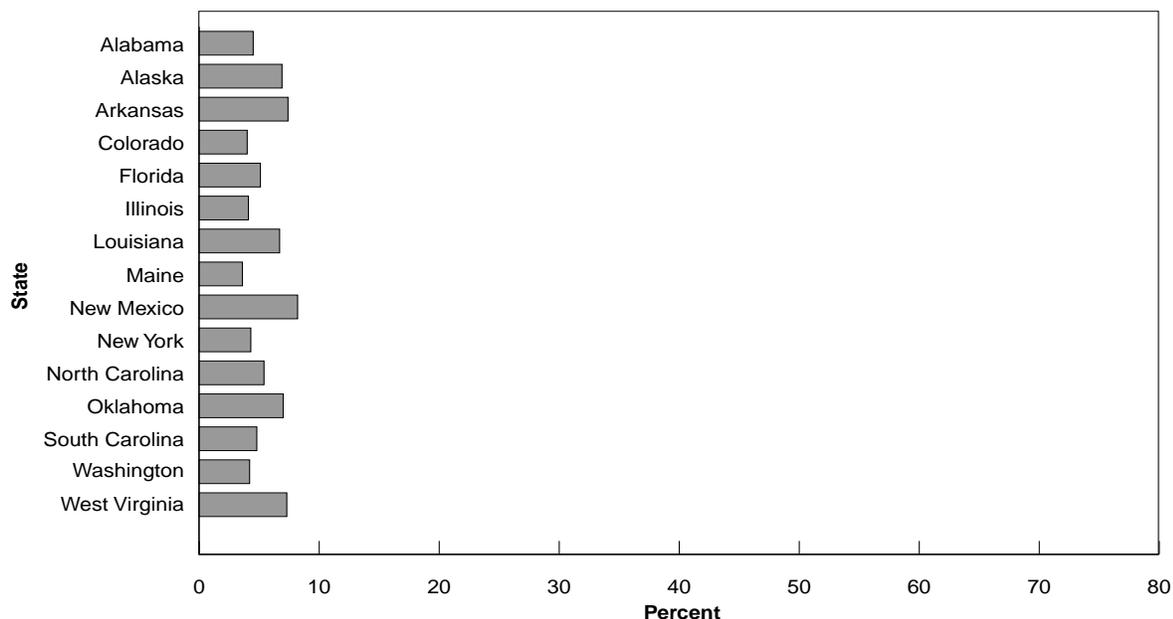
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,497	4.5	0.6	3.3– 5.8
Alaska	1,311	6.9	0.8	5.4– 8.4
Arkansas	1,904	7.4	0.9	5.7– 9.1
Colorado	2,111	4.0	0.6	2.8– 5.2
Florida	2,360	5.1	0.7	3.6– 6.5
Illinois	1,973	4.1	0.5	3.2– 5.1
Louisiana	2,284	6.7	0.7	5.5– 8.0
Maine	1,157	3.6	0.6	2.4– 4.8
New Mexico~	2,516	8.2	0.9	6.5– 9.9
New York†	1,253	4.3	0.9	2.5– 6.2
North Carolina	1,750	5.4	0.7	4.0– 6.8
Oklahoma	1,925	7.0	1.0	5.0– 8.9
South Carolina	1,421	4.8	1.0	2.9– 6.6
Washington	2,210	4.2	0.7	2.9– 5.6
West Virginia	1,140	7.3	0.9	5.4– 9.1

* 1998 state range is 3.6%– 8.2%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	5.4	6.1	4.5	0.35
Alaska	6.4	6.5	6.9	0.62
Arkansas	—	7.3	7.4	0.95
Florida	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.87
Illinois	—	5.4	4.1	0.22
Maine	4.4	3.6	3.6	0.50
New York [{]	5.5	4.0	4.3	0.39
North Carolina [^]	—	5.0	5.4	0.77
Oklahoma	7.6	6.3	7.0	0.67
South Carolina	7.0	5.9	4.8	0.08
Washington	5.1	4.0	4.2	0.50
West Virginia	6.1	6.4	7.3	0.32

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
 { Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 15.34

Reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years or older.

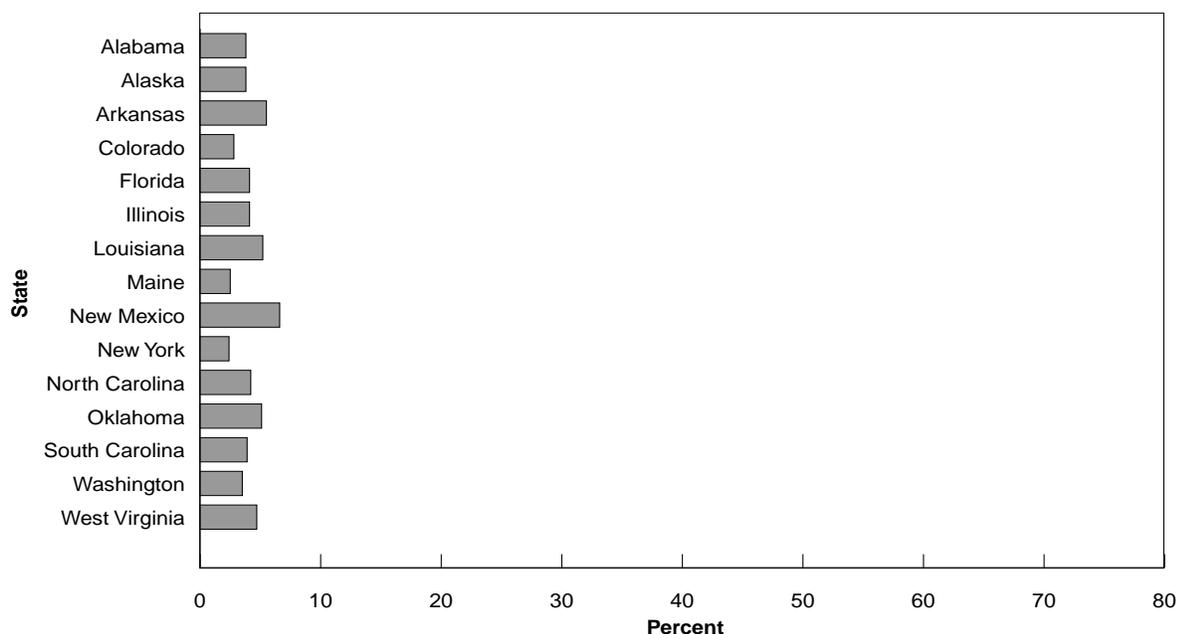
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1998

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,518	3.8	0.6	2.7– 5.0
Alaska	1,336	3.8	0.5	2.8– 4.9
Arkansas	1,937	5.5	0.8	3.9– 7.0
Colorado	2,135	2.8	0.5	1.8– 3.8
Florida	2,369	4.1	0.6	2.9– 5.4
Illinois	1,916	4.1	0.5	3.1– 5.1
Louisiana	2,310	5.2	0.6	4.1– 6.4
Maine	1,188	2.5	0.5	1.4– 3.5
New Mexico‡	2,545	6.6	0.8	5.1– 8.1
New York§	1,280	2.4	0.6	1.1– 3.6
North Carolina	1,754	4.2	0.6	3.0– 5.5
Oklahoma	1,963	5.1	0.9	3.4– 6.8
South Carolina	1,436	3.9	0.9	2.3– 5.6
Washington	2,249	3.5	0.6	2.4– 4.7
West Virginia	1,197	4.7	0.7	3.2– 6.1

* 1998 state range is 2.4%– 6.6%.
 † Confidence interval.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1998



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1996–1998

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	P value for trend**
Alabama	5.3	4.3	3.8	0.11
Alaska [¶]	5.7	4.1	3.8	0.04
Arkansas	—	4.5	5.5	0.40
Florida	4.1	4.2	4.1	0.94
Illinois	—	3.6	4.1	0.61
Maine	2.9	3.0	2.5	0.79
New York [‡]	3.6	3.9	2.4	0.23
North Carolina [^]	—	4.6	4.2	0.77
Oklahoma	5.6	4.8	5.1	0.67
South Carolina	4.7	5.6	3.9	0.21
Washington	3.7	2.4	3.5	0.97
West Virginia	4.4	5.2	4.7	0.91

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

State Exhibits

Alabama

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Alabama 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	10,334	17.4	325
20–24	18,190	30.7	452
25–34	25,927	43.7	644
35 +	4,893	8.2	123
Race			
White	39,433	66.5	972
Black	19,352	32.6	557
Native American	138	0.2	5
Asian/Pac. Islander	353	0.6	9
Other NonWhite	43	0.1	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	1,310	2.2	12
No	58,033	97.8	1,532
Education, years			
< 12	13,999	23.7	394
12	19,554	33.0	502
> 12	25,626	43.3	644
Marital status			
Married	38,848	65.5	936
Unmarried	20,497	34.5	608
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	4,992	8.4	687
NBW (≥2500 g)	54,345	91.6	857
Parity			
1st birth	25,456	42.9	769
2nd or later	33,881	57.1	774
Total	59,345		1,544

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	5,392	4,363–6,422	9.6	7.8–11.4	1,435

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

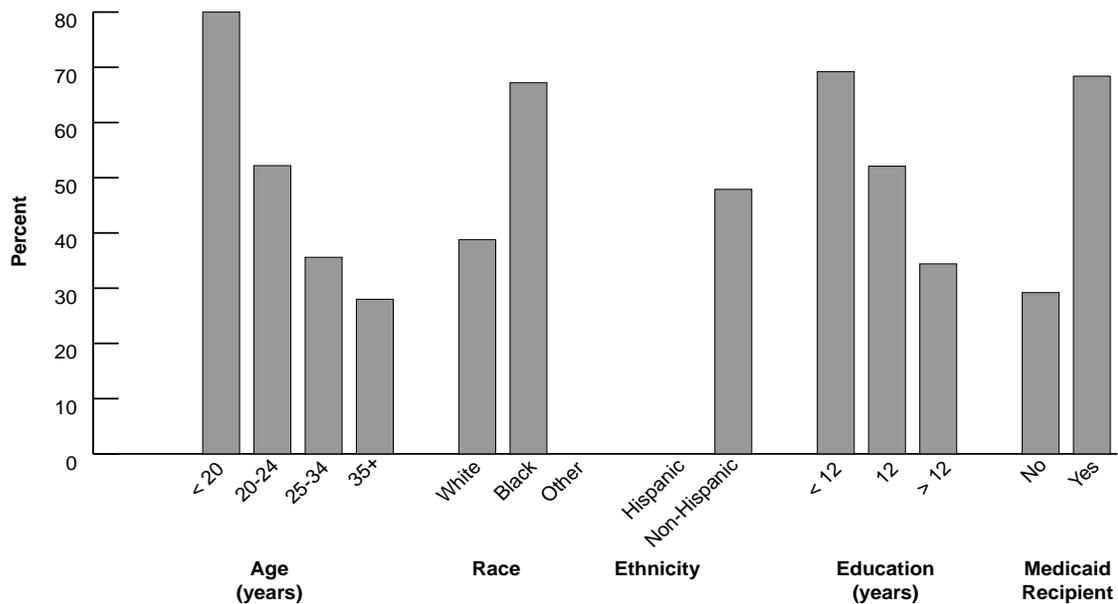
ALABAMA 1998

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	291	80.0	3.0	74.2–85.9
20–24	416	52.2	3.0	46.3–58.0
25–34	597	35.6	2.4	31.0–40.2
35 + [‡]	108	28.0	5.7	16.8–39.2
Race				
White	900	38.8	1.9	35.1–42.5
Black [‡]	500	67.2	2.9	61.5–72.9
All Other [†]	12	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [†]	10	—	—	—
No	1,402	47.9	1.6	44.8–50.9
Education, years				
< 12 [‡]	344	69.2	3.2	62.9–75.6
12	456	52.1	2.9	46.5–57.8
> 12	611	34.4	2.3	29.9–38.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	674	29.2	2.2	24.9–33.4
Yes [‡]	738	68.4	2.1	64.2–72.6

[†] Confidence interval. / < 30 respondents, not reported.
[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.



Alabama 1998

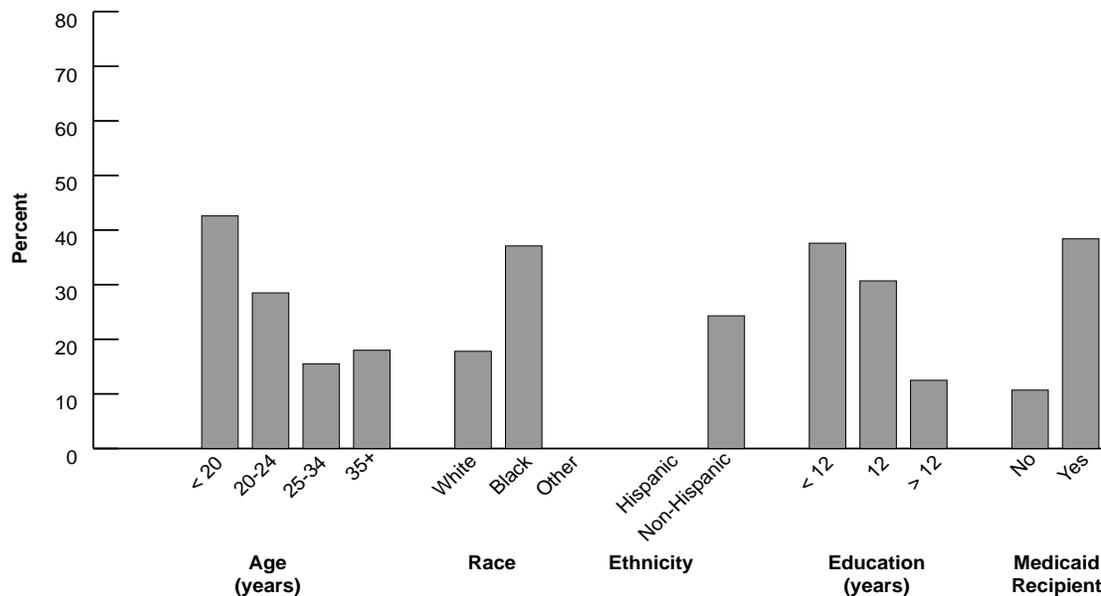
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	311	42.6	3.7	35.4–49.8
20–24	443	28.5	2.6	23.4–33.6
25–34	636	15.5	1.7	12.1–18.9
35 +	122	18.0	4.4	9.4–26.6
Race				
White	959	17.8	1.4	14.9–20.6
Black	539	37.1	2.8	31.6–42.5
All Other [/]	14	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [/]	10	—	—	—
No	1,502	24.3	1.3	21.7–26.9
Education, years				
< 12	378	37.6	3.3	31.2–44.0
12	492	30.7	2.6	25.6–35.7
> 12	639	12.5	1.5	9.5–15.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	713	10.7	1.5	7.8–13.5
Yes	799	38.4	2.2	34.2–42.7

† Confidence interval.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

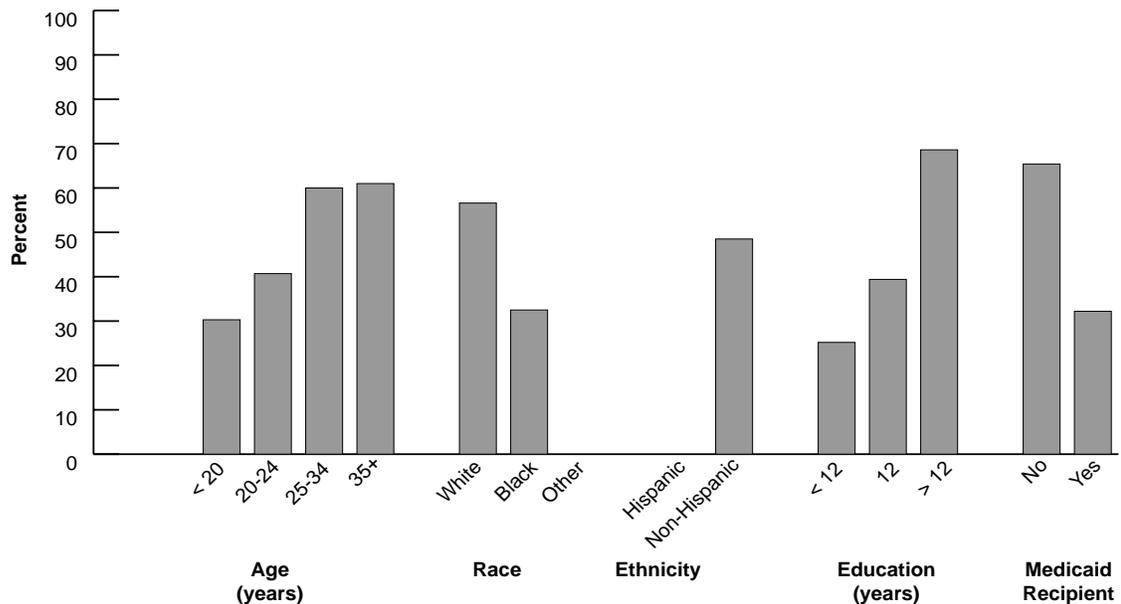


Alabama 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	303	30.3	3.4	23.6–37.0
20–24	417	40.7	2.9	35.1–46.4
25–34	603	60.0	2.4	55.4–64.7
35 +	118	61.0	5.9	49.3–72.6
Race				
White	924	56.6	1.9	52.8–60.3
Black	504	32.5	2.8	26.9–38.1
All Other‡	13	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	12	—	—	—
No	1,429	48.5	1.6	45.4–51.5
Education, years				
< 12	363	25.2	2.9	19.5–31.0
12	468	39.4	2.8	33.9–44.8
> 12	607	68.6	2.2	64.2–73.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	671	65.4	2.2	61.1–69.8
Yes	770	32.2	2.1	28.2–36.3

† Confidence interval.
‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.



Alabama 1998

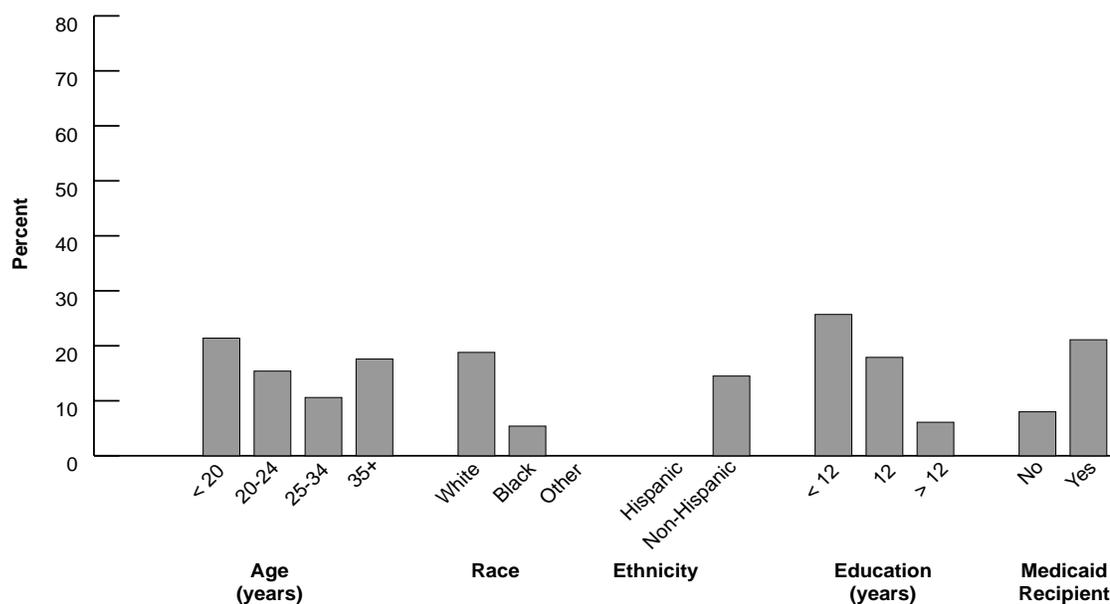
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	311	21.4	3.0	15.4–27.3
20–24	443	15.4	2.1	11.4–19.5
25–34	631	10.6	1.4	7.8–13.4
35 +	122	17.6	4.3	9.2–25.9
Race				
White	950	18.8	1.4	16.0–21.6
Black	542	5.4	1.3	2.9–7.9
All Other [‡]	15	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [‡]	12	—	—	—
No	1,495	14.5	1.1	12.4–16.6
Education, years				
< 12	374	25.7	2.9	20.0–31.3
12	494	17.9	2.1	13.7–22.0
> 12	635	6.1	1.1	4.0– 8.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	709	8.0	1.2	5.5–10.4
Yes	798	21.1	1.8	17.6–24.6

† Confidence interval.

[‡] / < 30 respondents, not reported.



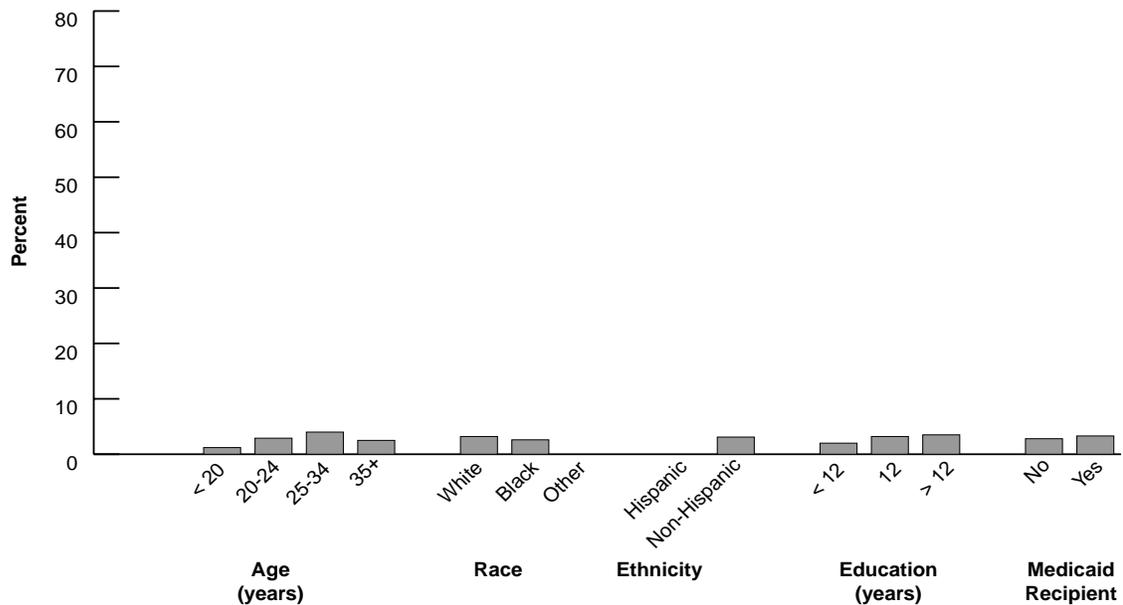
Alabama 1998

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	320	1.2	0.9	0.0–3.0
20–24	446	2.9	1.0	0.9–4.9
25–34	634	4.0	0.9	2.2–5.7
35 +	121	2.5	1.5	0.0–5.5
Race				
White	959	3.2	0.7	1.9–4.5
Black	548	2.6	0.9	0.8–4.4
All Other‡	14	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	12	—	—	—
No	1,509	3.1	0.5	2.0–4.2
Education, years				
< 12	384	2.0	0.8	0.3–3.7
12	498	3.2	1.0	1.2–5.2
> 12	635	3.5	0.9	1.8–5.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	711	2.8	0.7	1.3–4.3
Yes	810	3.3	0.8	1.8–4.9

† Confidence interval.
‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.



Alabama 1998

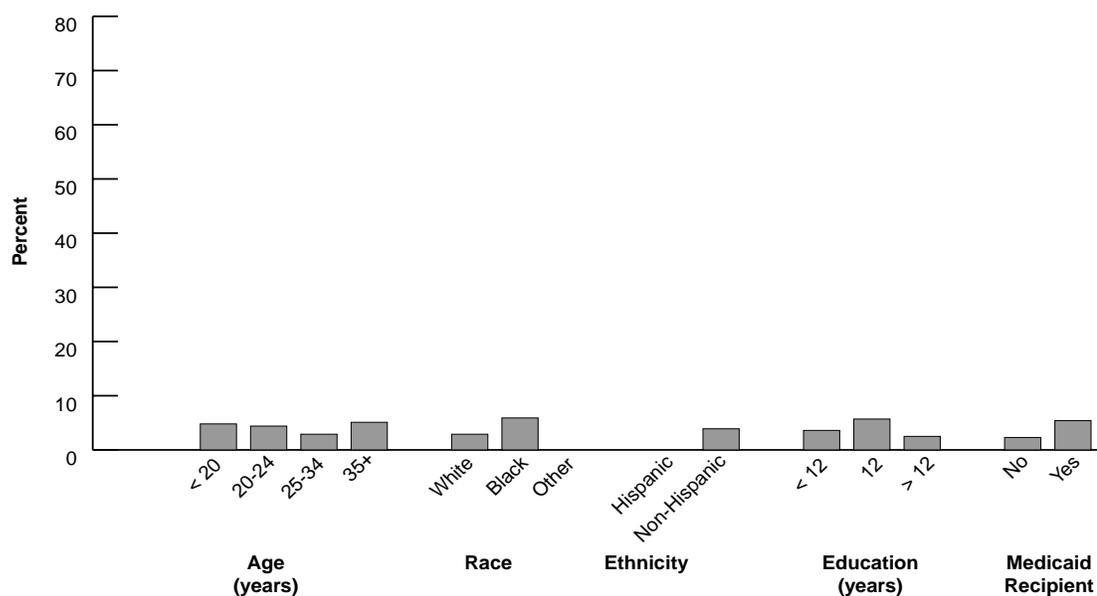
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	322	4.8	1.4	1.9–7.6
20–24	443	4.4	1.1	2.3–6.4
25–34	633	2.9	0.8	1.3–4.5
35 +	120	5.1	2.9	0.0–10.9
Race				
White	956	2.9	0.6	1.7–4.1
Black	547	5.9	1.3	3.3–8.5
All Other [‡]	15	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [‡]	12	—	—	—
No	1,506	3.9	0.6	2.7–5.0
Education, years				
< 12	387	3.6	1.1	1.5–5.8
12	490	5.7	1.2	3.4–8.0
> 12	637	2.5	0.8	0.9–4.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	708	2.3	0.7	0.8–3.7
Yes	810	5.4	0.9	3.6–7.2

† Confidence interval.

[‡] / < 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

Alaska

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Alaska 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	1,105	11.3	166
20–24	2,625	26.8	396
25–34	4,758	48.6	627
35 +	1,305	13.3	182
Race			
White	6,392	65.4	659
Black	386	3.9	35
Native American	7	0.1	0
Asian/Pac. Islander	476	4.9	55
Other NonWhite	131	1.3	15
Alaska Native	2,381	24.4	600
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	589	6.0	61
No	9,147	94.0	1,302
Education, years			
< 12	1,273	13.3	219
12	4,100	42.9	613
> 12	4,183	43.8	496
Marital status			
Married	6,735	68.9	865
Unmarried	3,044	31.1	506
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	512	5.2	283
NBW (≥2500 g)	9,251	94.8	1,074
Parity			
1st birth	3,591	36.8	513
2nd or later	6,179	63.2	855
Total	9,793		1,371

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,000	2,692	2,426–2,958	28.9	26.2–31.6	444
\$15,001–\$25,000	1,475	1,262–1,689	15.8	13.6–18.1	203
\$25,001–\$40,000	1,896	1,662–2,130	20.4	17.8–22.9	255
≥\$40,001	3,250	2,977–3,523	34.9	31.9–37.9	385
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	1,606	1,427–1,786	17.3	15.4–19.3	1,286

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as all state residents who gave birth.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

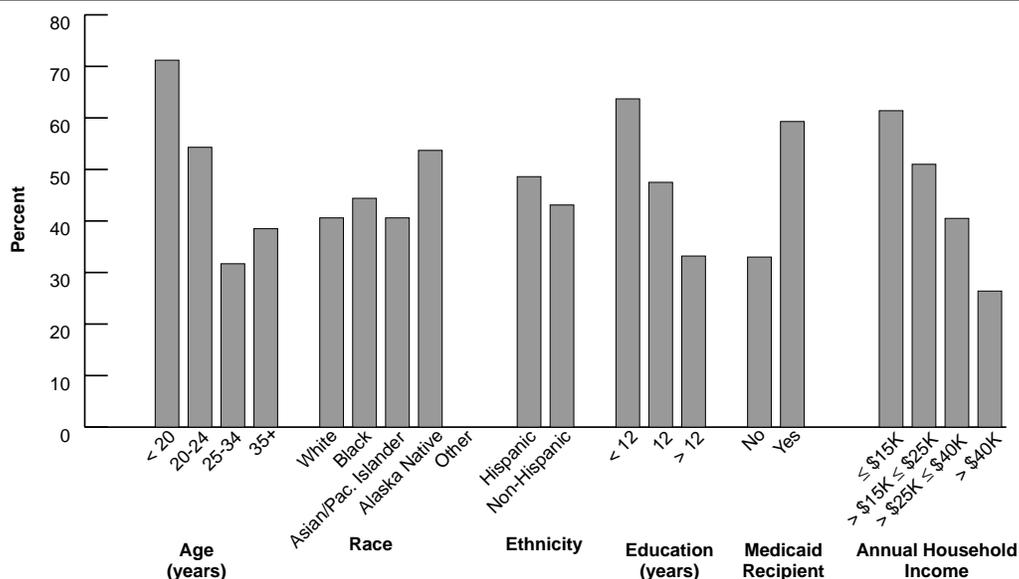
Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Alaska 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	143	71.2	4.4	62.5–79.9
20–24	350	54.3	3.1	48.3–60.3
25–34	571	31.7	2.2	27.4–36.1
35 +‡	155	38.5	4.5	29.8–47.3
Race				
White	615	40.6	2.1	36.4–44.8
Black††	32	44.4	9.7	25.3–63.5
Asian/Pac. Islander††	51	40.6	7.9	25.2–56.1
Alaska Native‡	501	53.7	2.1	49.7–57.8
Other/	14	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	56	48.6	7.6	33.6–63.5
No	1,156	43.1	1.7	39.9–46.4
Education, years				
< 12‡	181	63.7	4.2	55.4–72.0
12	534	47.5	2.5	42.6–52.4
> 12	467	33.2	2.4	28.4–37.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	681	33.0	2.0	29.1–36.9
Yes‡	538	59.3	2.5	54.5–64.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000‡	375	61.4	3.0	55.6–67.3
\$15,001–\$25,000‡	179	51.0	4.3	42.6–59.3
\$25,001–\$40,000	227	40.5	3.7	33.4–47.7
≥\$40,001	366	26.4	2.5	21.5–31.3

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data. / < 30 respondents, not reported.



Alaska 1998

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

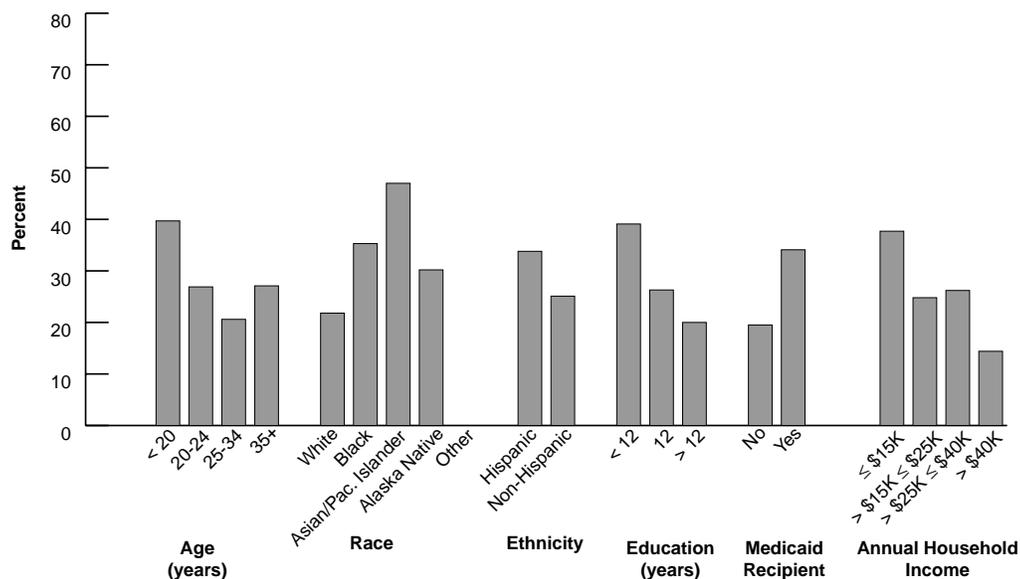
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	159	39.7	4.6	30.7–48.6
20–24	388	26.9	2.6	21.8–32.1
25–34	611	20.6	1.9	17.0–24.3
35 +	177	27.1	3.8	19.7–34.5
Race				
White	645	21.8	1.8	18.3–25.2
Black††	35	35.3	9.1	17.5–53.1
Asian/Pac. Islander††	54	47.0	7.8	31.7–62.4
Alaska Native	579	30.2	1.8	26.7–33.7
Other ¹	15	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	59	33.8	7.4	19.3–48.2
No	1,268	25.1	1.4	22.4–27.8
Education, years				
< 12	208	39.1	4.0	31.3–46.9
12	595	26.3	2.1	22.1–30.4
> 12	490	20.0	2.0	16.0–23.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	726	19.5	1.6	16.3–22.7
Yes	609	34.1	2.3	29.6–38.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	432	37.7	2.8	32.1–43.2
\$15,001–\$25,000	195	24.8	3.5	18.0–31.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	254	26.2	3.2	19.9–32.5
≥\$40,001	379	14.4	2.0	10.5–18.2

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



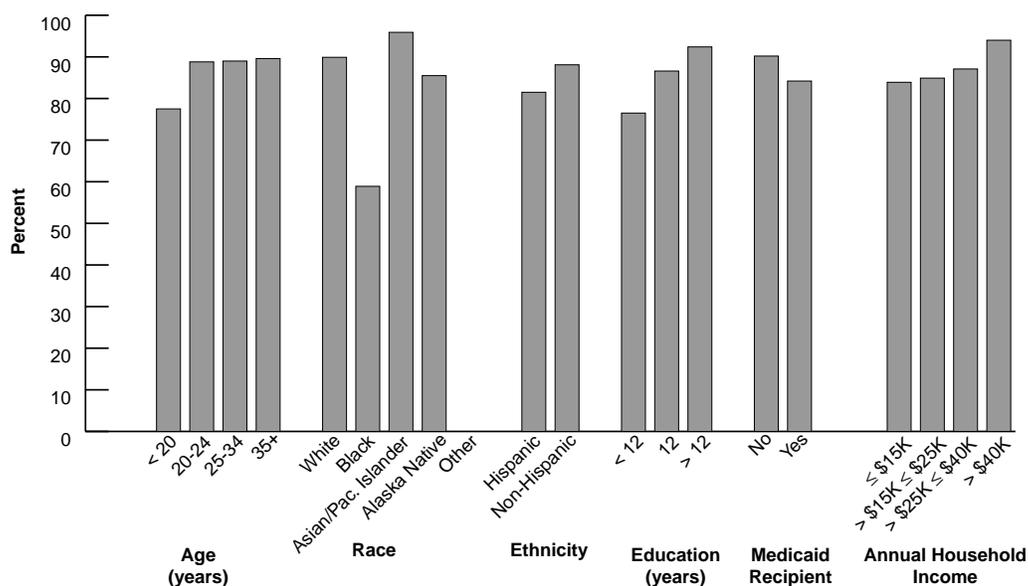
Alaska 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	145	77.5	4.2	69.2–85.8
20–24	367	88.8	1.8	85.2–92.3
25–34	591	89.0	1.4	86.2–91.7
35 +	174	89.6	2.6	84.5–94.8
Race				
White	636	89.9	1.3	87.4–92.3
Black††	34	58.9	9.5	40.2–77.6
Asian/Pac. Islander††	53	95.9	2.4	91.1–100
Alaska Native	533	85.5	1.4	82.8–88.3
Other/	14	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	59	81.5	6.1	69.6–93.4
No	1,210	88.1	1.0	86.1–90.1
Education, years				
< 12	189	76.5	3.7	69.3–83.7
12	566	86.6	1.6	83.5–89.7
> 12	486	92.4	1.3	89.7–95.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	699	90.2	1.2	87.8–92.5
Yes	578	84.2	1.8	80.7–87.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	409	83.9	2.2	79.7–88.1
\$15,001–\$25,000	191	84.9	2.9	79.3–90.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	241	87.1	2.4	82.4–91.9
≥\$40,001	368	94.0	1.3	91.4–96.6

† Confidence interval. / < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Alaska 1998

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

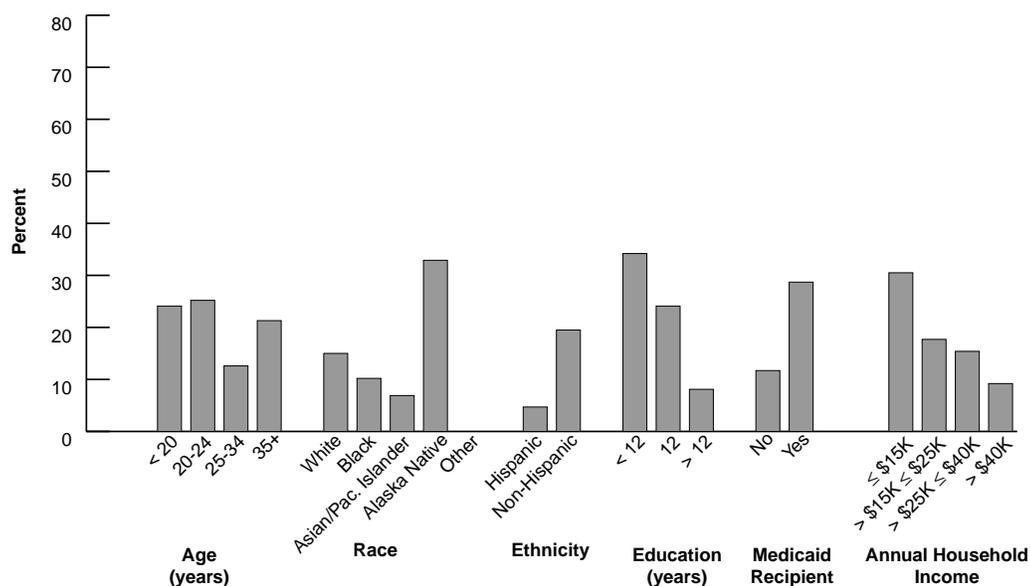
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	163	24.1	3.9	16.4–31.8
20–24	391	25.2	2.5	20.3–30.0
25–34	615	12.6	1.3	10.1–15.2
35 +	178	21.3	3.5	14.4–28.2
Race				
White	654	15.0	1.5	12.0–18.0
Black††	35	10.2	6.6	0.0–23.1
Asian/Pac. Islander††	54	6.9	3.9	0.0–14.5
Alaska Native	583	32.9	1.8	29.4–36.4
Other ¹	14	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	61	4.7	2.8	0.0–10.2
No	1,278	19.5	1.2	17.2–21.9
Education, years				
< 12	210	34.2	3.9	26.7–41.8
12	603	24.1	1.9	20.3–27.9
> 12	492	8.1	1.4	5.4–10.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	729	11.7	1.2	9.4–14.0
Yes	618	28.7	2.2	24.5–32.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	434	30.5	2.6	25.4–35.7
\$15,001–\$25,000	201	17.7	3.0	11.8–23.7
\$25,001–\$40,000	250	15.4	2.4	10.7–20.1
≥\$40,001	381	9.2	1.5	6.2–12.2

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Alaska 1998

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

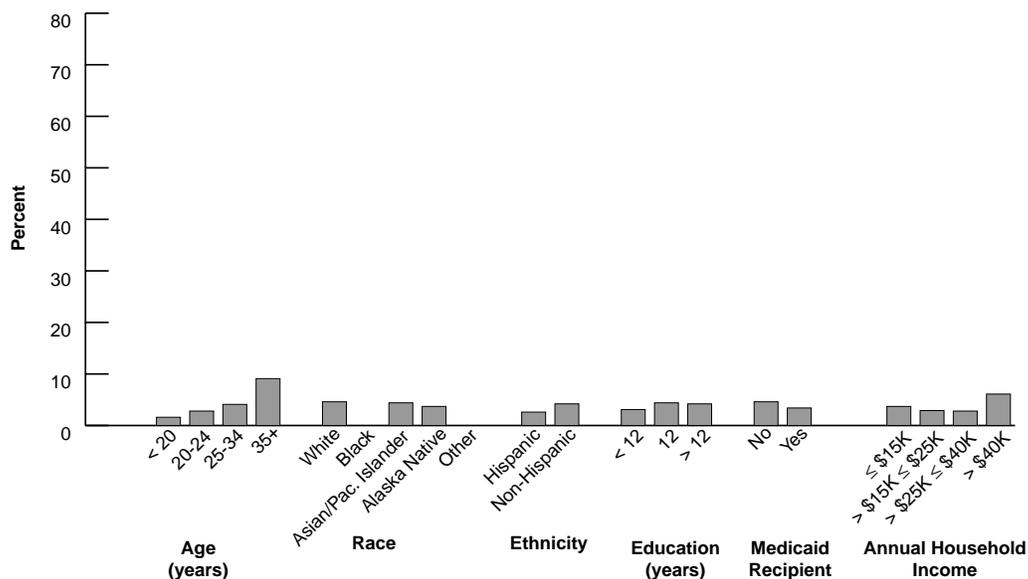
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	160	1.6	1.3	0.0– 4.1
20–24	390	2.8	0.9	1.0– 4.7
25–34	612	4.1	0.9	2.4– 5.8
35 +	178	9.1	2.6	4.1–14.2
Race				
White	649	4.6	0.9	2.8– 6.3
Black ^{††}	35	0.0	—	—
Asian/Pac. Islander ^{††}	53	4.4	3.0	0.0–10.2
Alaska Native	583	3.7	0.7	2.4– 5.0
Other [†]	13	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes ^{††}	56	2.6	2.4	0.0– 7.3
No	1,276	4.2	0.6	3.0– 5.5
Education, years				
< 12	209	3.1	1.2	0.8– 5.4
12	599	4.4	0.9	2.5– 6.2
> 12	489	4.2	1.1	2.1– 6.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	726	4.6	0.9	2.8– 6.4
Yes	614	3.4	0.8	1.9– 4.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	433	3.7	1.0	1.9– 5.6
\$15,001–\$25,000	198	2.9	1.4	0.2– 5.5
\$25,001–\$40,000	250	2.8	1.1	0.6– 5.1
≥\$40,001	378	6.1	1.4	3.3– 8.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

‡ No respondents reported this indicator.

‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.



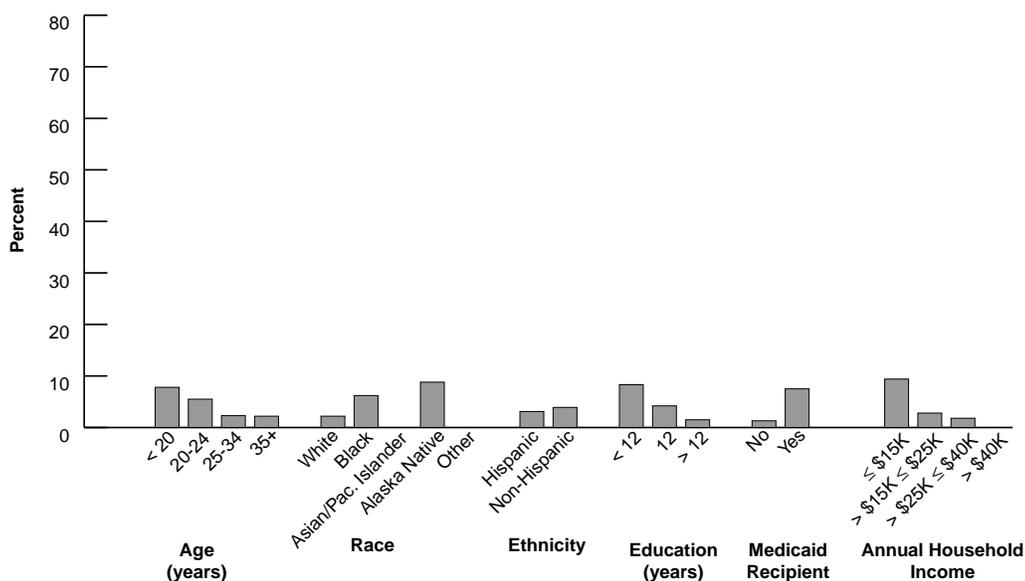
Alaska 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	162	7.8	2.5	2.8–12.8
20–24	388	5.5	1.3	3.1– 8.0
25–34	609	2.3	0.5	1.3– 3.3
35 +	177	2.2	1.1	0.0– 4.4
Race				
White	643	2.2	0.7	0.9– 3.5
Black††	34	6.2	5.7	0.0–17.2
Asian/Pac. Islander††	55	0.0	—	—
Alaska Native	582	8.8	1.1	6.7–10.9
Other ^l	15	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	60	3.1	2.7	0.0– 8.3
No	1,268	3.9	0.6	2.8– 5.0
Education, years				
< 12	214	8.3	2.1	4.2–12.3
12	593	4.2	0.9	2.6– 5.9
> 12	486	1.5	0.6	0.3– 2.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	725	1.3	0.4	0.6– 2.1
Yes	611	7.5	1.2	5.1– 9.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	434	9.4	1.6	6.2–12.5
\$15,001–\$25,000	197	2.8	1.2	0.5– 5.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	251	1.8	0.6	0.7– 2.9
≥\$40,001 [\]	378	0.0	—	—

† Confidence interval. \ No respondents reported this indicator.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable. / < 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

Arkansas

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Arkansas 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	6,342	18.7	413
20–24	11,304	33.3	647
25–34	13,775	40.6	768
35 +	2,495	7.4	141
Race			
White	25,972	76.6	1,505
Black	7,208	21.3	439
Native American	135	0.4	9
Asian/Pac. Islander	373	1.1	11
Other NonWhite	198	0.6	4
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	1,627	4.8	67
No	32,260	95.2	1,902
Education, years			
< 12	7,693	22.9	479
12	13,569	40.3	828
> 12	12,372	36.8	650
Marital status			
Married	22,004	64.9	1,197
Unmarried	11,905	35.1	773
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	2,657	7.8	828
NBW (≥2500 g)	31,236	92.2	1,131
Parity			
1st birth	14,217	41.9	888
2nd or later	19,678	58.1	1,080
Total	33,926		1,970

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,999	13,290	12,224–14,355	42.3	39.2–45.5	831
\$16,000–\$24,999	5,590	4,816–6,365	17.8	15.4–20.2	313
\$25,000–\$39,999	5,671	4,907–6,436	18.1	15.6–20.5	321
≥\$40,000	6,848	6,035–7,660	21.8	19.2–24.4	336
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,087	3,384–4,791	12.5	10.4–14.6	1,897

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Arkansas 1998

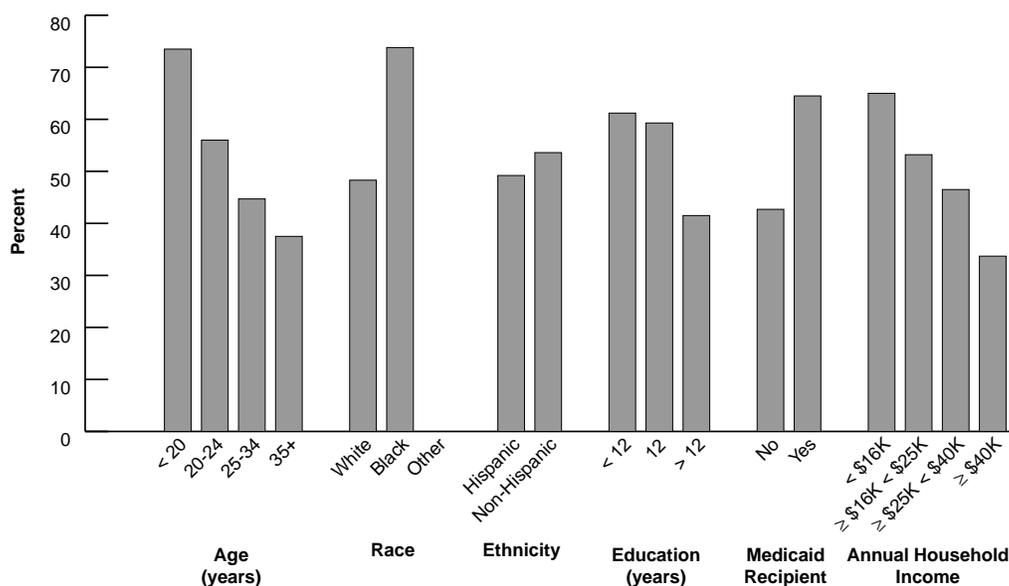
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	378	73.5	3.3	67.0–80.0
20–24	618	56.0	2.8	50.5–61.5
25–34	727	44.7	2.5	39.7–49.6
35 +‡	121	37.5	6.1	25.6–49.4
Race				
White	1,408	48.3	1.8	44.8–51.9
Black	415	73.8	3.0	67.9–79.7
All Other‡	20	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	65	49.2	8.2	33.2–65.2
No	1,779	53.6	1.6	50.4–56.8
Education, years				
< 12	439	61.2	3.5	54.3–68.1
12	779	59.3	2.4	54.7–63.9
> 12	614	41.5	2.7	36.3–46.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	834	42.7	2.3	38.2–47.2
Yes	1,011	64.5	2.2	60.2–68.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	772	65.0	2.4	60.2–69.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	297	53.2	4.0	45.4–60.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	307	46.5	3.9	38.8–54.1
≥\$40,000	323	33.7	3.4	27.0–40.4

† Confidence interval. / < 30 respondents, not reported.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

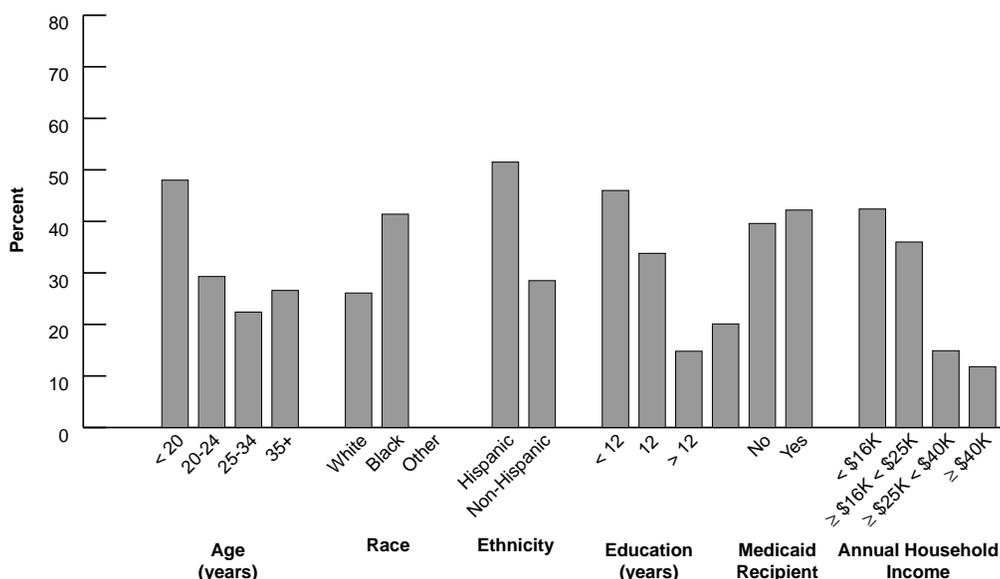


Arkansas 1998 Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	402	48.0	3.6	40.9–55.0
20–24	639	29.3	2.6	24.2–34.4
25–34	758	22.4	2.2	18.2–26.6
35 +	139	26.6	5.5	15.8–37.4
Race				
White	1,481	26.1	1.6	23.0–29.3
Black	432	41.4	3.5	34.6–48.3
All Other [‡]	24	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	66	51.5	8.0	35.7–67.2
No	1,872	28.5	1.5	25.6–31.4
Education, years				
< 12	468	46.0	3.5	39.1–52.9
12	811	33.8	2.3	29.2–38.4
> 12	647	14.8	1.9	11.1–18.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	870	20.1	1.9	16.4–23.8
Yes	1,069	39.6	2.2	35.3–43.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	819	42.4	2.5	37.4–47.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	311	36.0	3.8	28.5–43.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	318	14.9	2.8	9.4–20.4
≥\$40,000	334	11.8	2.4	7.0–16.6

† Confidence interval.
‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.

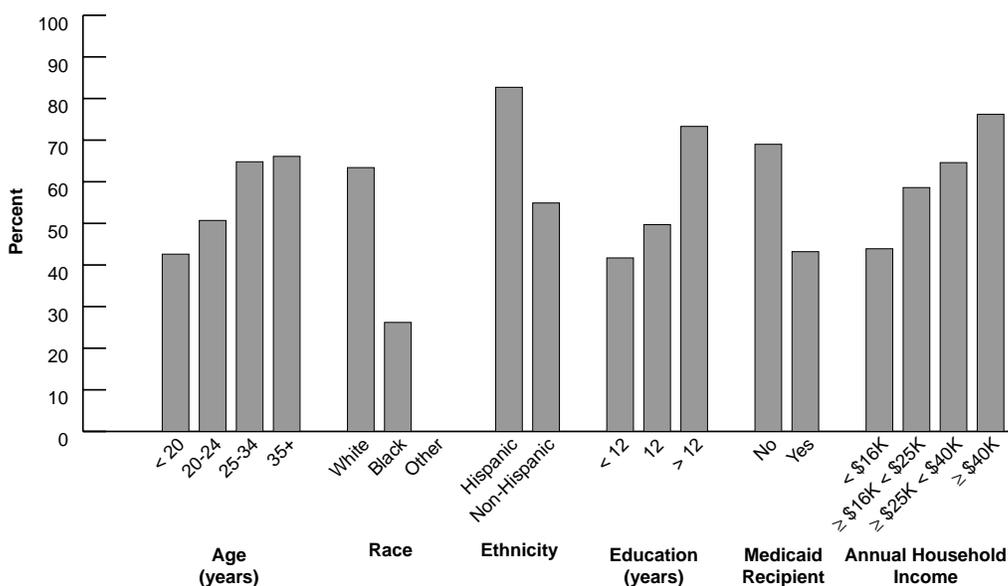


Arkansas 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	388	42.6	3.6	35.6–49.7
20–24	612	50.7	2.8	45.2–56.2
25–34	738	64.8	2.3	60.2–69.3
35 +	135	66.1	5.6	55.1–77.2
Race				
White	1,445	63.4	1.7	60.1–66.8
Black	405	26.2	3.2	19.9–32.6
All Other [‡]	23	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	63	82.7	5.6	71.7–93.6
No	1,811	54.9	1.6	51.8–58.0
Education, years				
< 12	454	41.7	3.5	34.7–48.6
12	789	49.7	2.4	44.9–54.4
> 12	621	73.3	2.3	68.8–77.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	846	69.0	2.0	65.0–73.0
Yes	1,028	43.2	2.2	38.8–47.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	785	43.9	2.5	39.0–48.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	300	58.6	3.8	51.2–66.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	307	64.6	3.7	57.3–71.8
≥\$40,000	326	76.2	2.9	70.6–81.9

† Confidence interval.
‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.

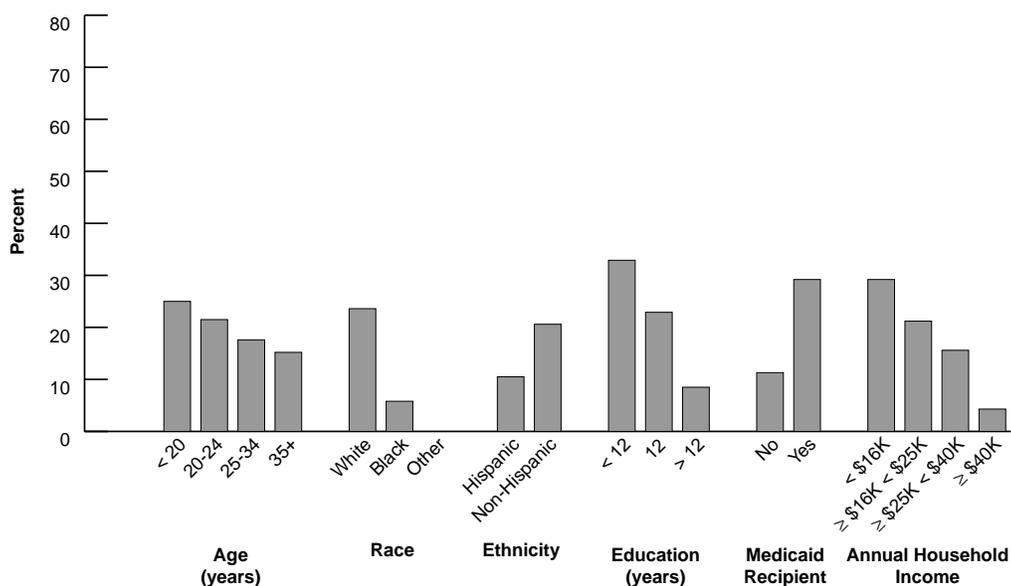


Arkansas 1998 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	393	25.0	3.2	18.7–31.2
20–24	624	21.5	2.3	17.1–25.9
25–34	749	17.6	1.9	14.0–21.2
35 +	139	15.2	3.7	7.9–22.5
Race				
White	1,458	23.6	1.5	20.6–26.5
Black	423	5.8	1.6	2.7– 8.9
All Other [/]	23	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	66	10.5	4.5	1.6–19.3
No	1,839	20.6	1.3	18.0–23.1
Education, years				
< 12	455	32.9	3.3	26.4–39.4
12	803	22.9	2.0	19.0–26.8
> 12	636	8.5	1.5	5.6–11.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	865	11.3	1.4	8.6–14.0
Yes	1,041	29.2	2.0	25.2–33.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	797	29.2	2.3	24.6–33.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	308	21.2	3.0	15.3–27.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	315	15.6	2.7	10.3–21.0
≥\$40,000	329	4.3	1.2	1.9– 6.6

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



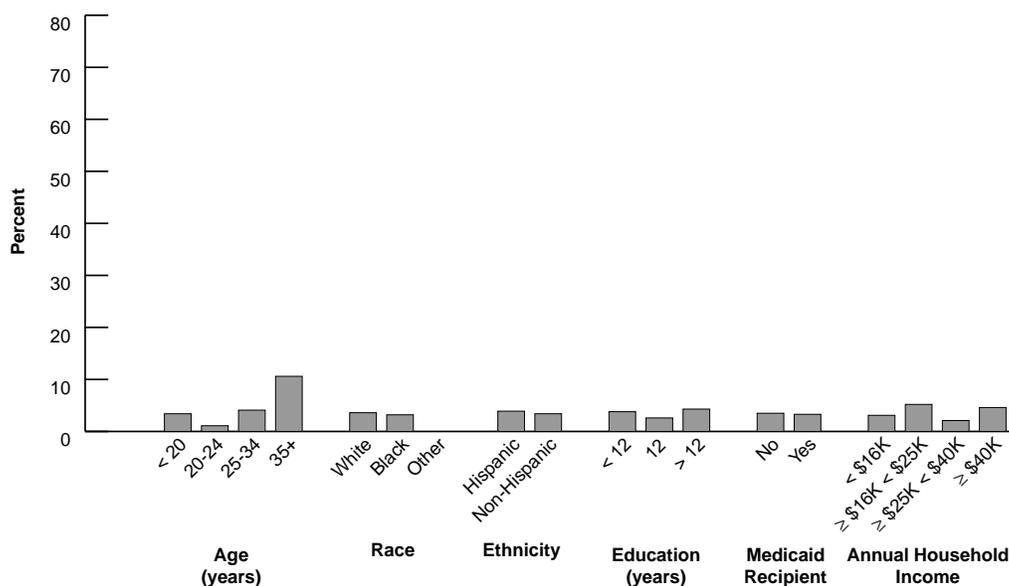
Arkansas 1998

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	408	3.4	1.1	1.2– 5.5
20–24	635	1.1	0.3	0.4– 1.7
25–34	762	4.1	1.0	2.2– 6.1
35 +	140	10.6	3.5	3.7–17.5
Race				
White	1,495	3.6	0.6	2.3– 4.9
Black	425	3.2	0.9	1.4– 5.0
All Other‡	24	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	64	3.9	2.8	0.0– 9.5
No	1,881	3.4	0.6	2.3– 4.5
Education, years				
< 12	471	3.8	1.0	1.8– 5.7
12	818	2.6	0.7	1.1– 4.0
> 12	644	4.3	1.1	2.2– 6.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	871	3.5	0.9	1.9– 5.2
Yes	1,075	3.3	0.7	2.0– 4.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	814	3.1	0.8	1.5– 4.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	312	5.2	1.6	2.1– 8.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	318	2.1	1.1	0.0– 4.2
≥\$40,000	335	4.6	1.5	1.6–7.5

† Confidence interval.
 ‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.

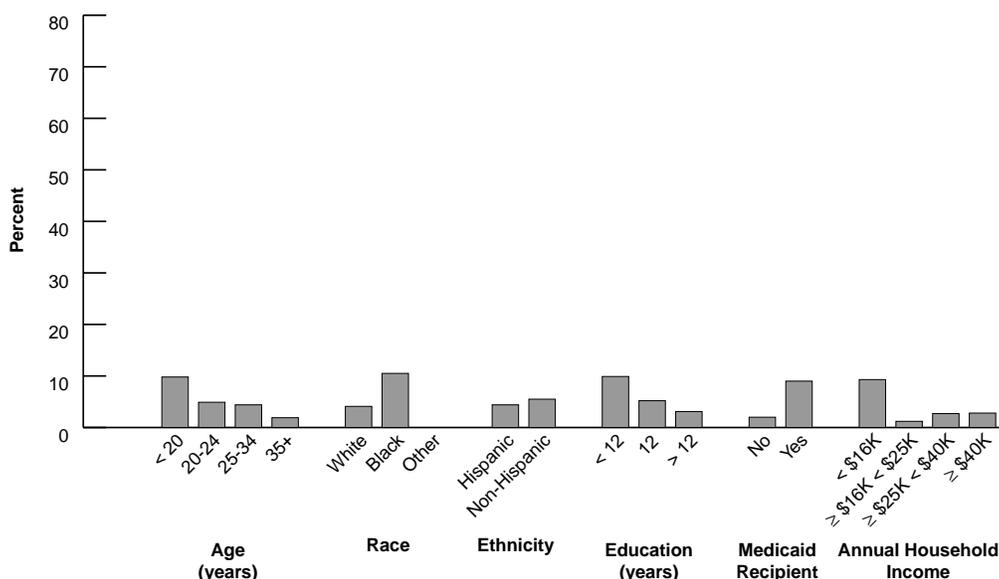


Arkansas 1998 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	407	9.8	2.3	5.3–14.3
20–24	634	4.9	1.2	2.5– 7.3
25–34	755	4.4	1.1	2.2– 6.6
35 +	140	1.9	1.1	0.0– 4.1
Race				
White	1,484	4.1	0.8	2.6– 5.6
Black	427	10.5	2.3	6.0–15.0
All Other [/]	24	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	65	4.4	2.9	0.0–10.2
No	1,871	5.5	0.8	3.9– 7.1
Education, years				
< 12	466	9.9	2.3	5.4–14.3
12	815	5.2	1.0	3.1– 7.2
> 12	644	3.1	1.0	1.1– 5.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	867	2.0	0.7	0.7– 3.3
Yes	1,070	9.0	1.4	6.3–11.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	815	9.3	1.6	6.3–12.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	310	1.2	0.6	0.2– 2.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	319	2.7	1.3	0.1– 5.3
≥\$40,000	331	2.8	1.3	0.2– 5.3

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

Colorado

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Colorado 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	7,105	12.2	258
20–24	13,767	23.6	492
25–34	29,271	50.1	1,082
35 +	8,253	14.1	333
Race			
White	53,262	91.2	2,040
Black	2,813	4.8	76
Native American	613	1.0	13
Asian/Pac. Islander	1,705	2.9	35
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	14,466	24.8	449
No	43,916	75.2	1,716
Education, years			
< 12	11,219	19.5	350
12	17,136	29.7	652
> 12	29,248	50.8	1,147
Marital status			
Married	43,415	74.3	1,659
Unmarried	14,982	25.7	506
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	4,544	7.8	690
NBW (≥2500 g)	53,843	92.2	1,474
Parity			
1st birth	24,936	42.7	949
2nd or later	33,449	57.3	1,216
Total	58,398		2,165

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income [‡]					
≤\$15,999	11,059	9,734–12,383	23.4	20.8–26.1	432
\$16,000–\$24,999	7,257	6,154–8,361	15.4	13.1–17.6	286
\$25,000–\$39,999	9,198	8,022–10,374	19.5	17.1–21.9	355
≥\$40,000	19,682	18,237–21,127	41.7	38.7–44.7	712
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	5,359	4,320–6,398	9.5	7.7–11.3	2,086

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



Colorado 1998

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

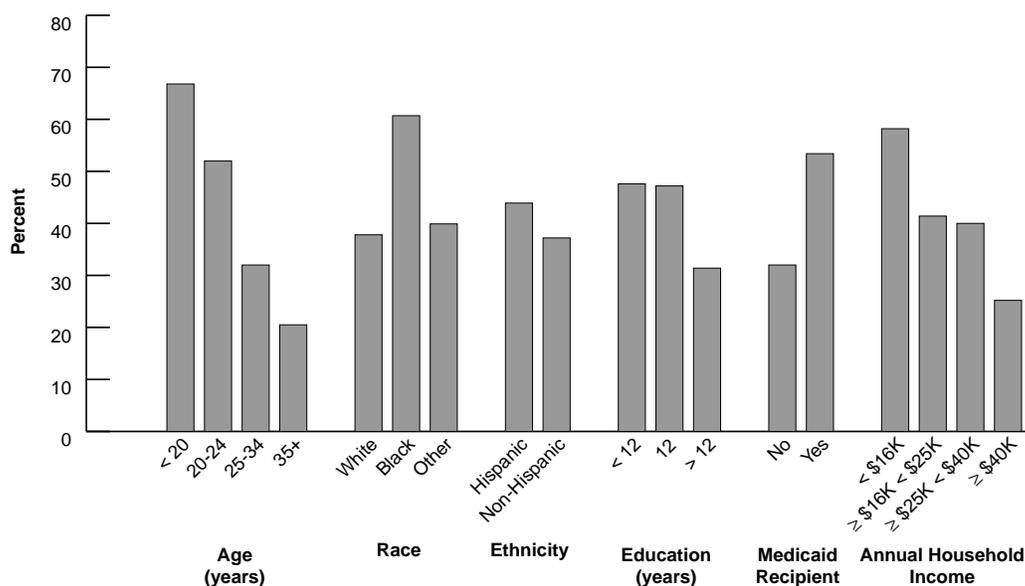
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20 [†]	236	66.8	4.5	57.9–75.7
20–24	454	52.0	3.2	45.8–58.2
25–34	1,014	32.0	2.0	28.2–35.8
35 + [†]	302	20.5	3.1	14.4–26.6
Race				
White	1,888	37.8	1.5	34.8–40.7
Black	73	60.7	7.5	46.0–75.4
All Other ^{††}	44	39.9	9.3	21.7–58.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	418	43.9	3.4	37.3–50.5
No	1,588	37.2	1.6	34.1–40.4
Education, years				
< 12 [†]	319	47.6	4.0	39.8–55.4
12	589	47.2	2.8	41.8–52.7
> 12	1,084	31.4	1.8	27.7–35.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,359	32.0	1.7	28.7–35.3
Yes	647	53.4	2.8	48.0–58.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999 [†]	393	58.2	3.4	51.4–64.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	264	41.4	4.2	33.3–49.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	329	40.0	3.6	33.0–47.1
≥\$40,000	679	25.2	2.2	21.0–29.5

[†] Confidence interval.

^{††} < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.



Colorado 1998

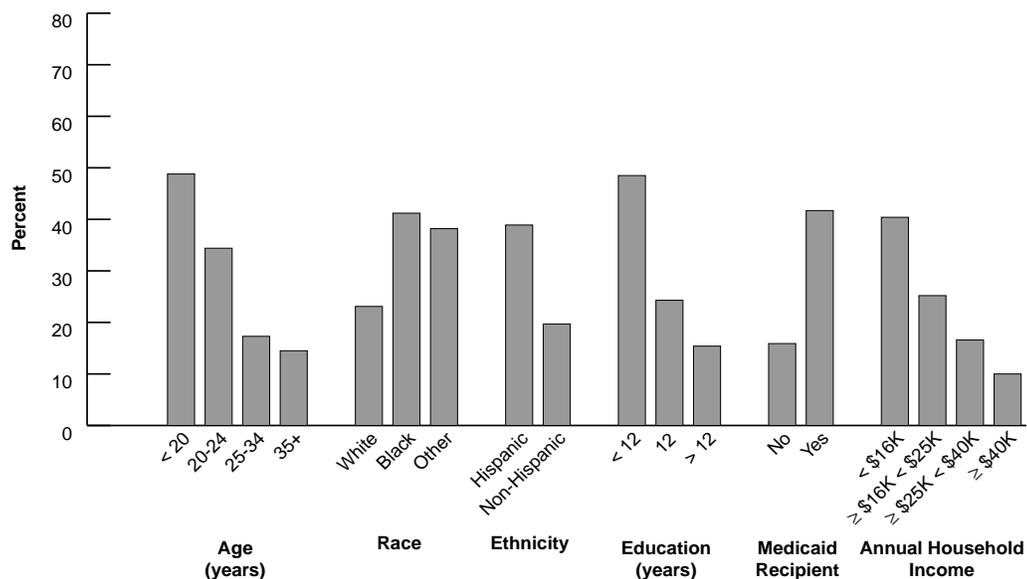
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	245	48.8	4.5	39.9–57.7
20–24	482	34.4	3.0	28.6–40.2
25–34	1,068	17.3	1.6	14.1–20.4
35 +	326	14.5	2.6	9.5–19.6
Race				
White	2,000	23.1	1.3	20.5–25.6
Black	73	41.2	7.9	25.7–56.6
All Other††	47	38.2	9.1	20.3–56.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	439	38.9	3.3	32.5–45.3
No	1,682	19.7	1.3	17.1–22.2
Education, years				
< 12	337	48.5	3.9	40.9–56.1
12	633	24.3	2.3	19.8–28.7
> 12	1,136	15.4	1.4	12.6–18.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,430	15.9	1.3	13.4–18.5
Yes	691	41.7	2.7	36.5–46.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	422	40.4	3.3	33.9–46.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	281	25.2	3.7	18.0–32.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	351	16.6	2.6	11.6–21.6
≥\$40,000	705	10.0	1.5	7.1–12.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Colorado 1998

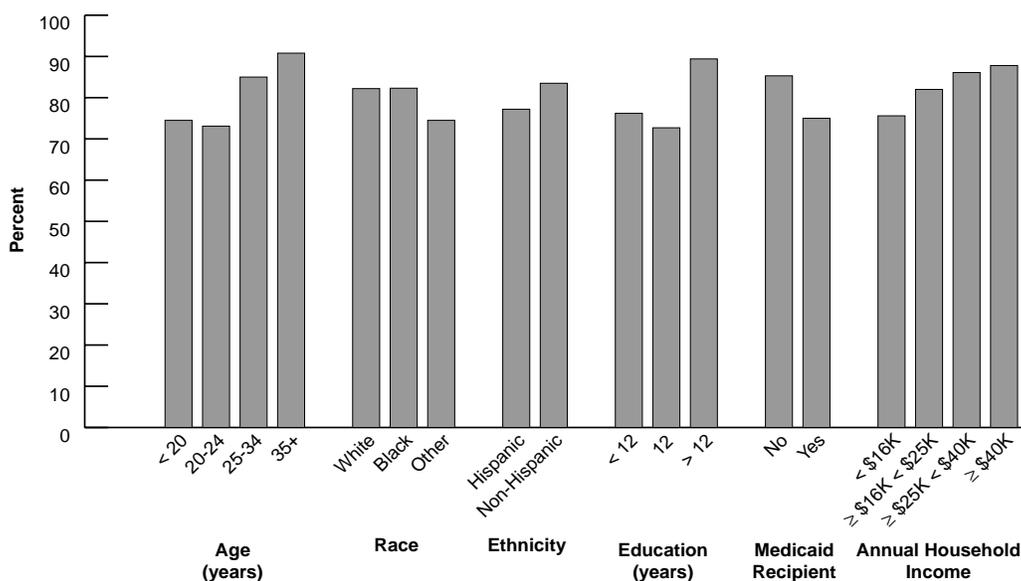
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	237	74.5	3.9	66.8–82.2
20–24	470	73.1	2.7	67.8–78.5
25–34	1,047	85.0	1.4	82.2–87.8
35 +	318	90.8	2.2	86.4–95.2
Race				
White	1,956	82.2	1.1	79.9–84.4
Black	69	82.3	5.9	70.7–93.8
All Other††	46	74.5	8.2	58.4–90.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	421	77.2	2.7	71.9–82.4
No	1,651	83.5	1.2	81.1–85.8
Education, years				
< 12	325	76.2	3.2	70.0–82.4
12	620	72.7	2.4	68.0–77.5
> 12	1,112	89.4	1.2	87.1–91.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,396	85.3	1.3	82.8–87.7
Yes	676	75.0	2.2	70.6–79.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	417	75.6	2.7	70.2–80.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	277	82.0	3.0	76.1–88.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	340	86.1	2.4	81.4–90.9
≥\$40,000	683	87.8	1.6	84.6–91.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable..



Colorado 1998

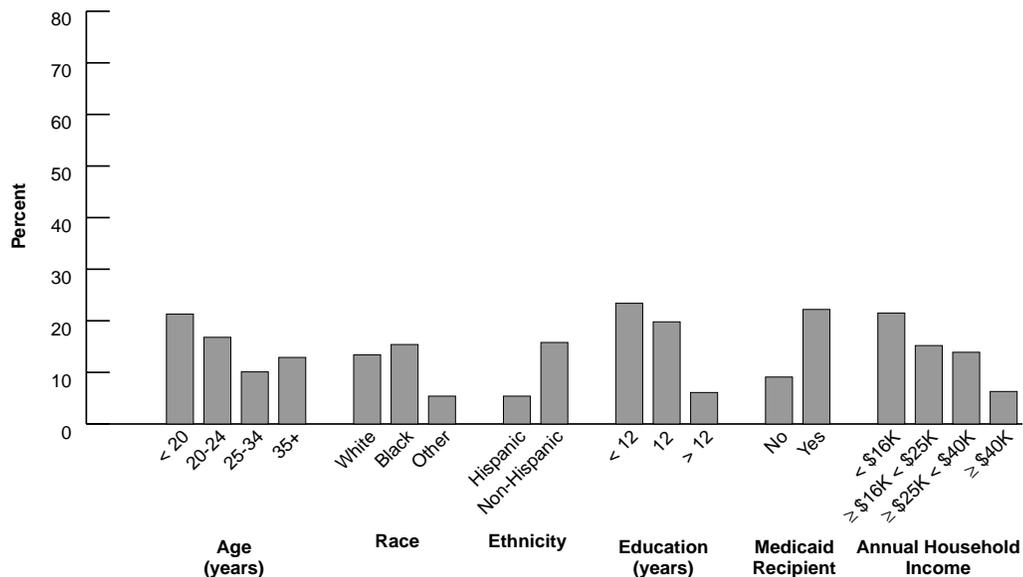
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	250	21.3	3.6	14.3–28.4
20–24	485	16.8	2.2	12.6–21.1
25–34	1,074	10.1	1.2	7.8–12.4
35 +	330	12.9	2.8	7.5–18.4
Race				
White	2,017	13.4	1.0	11.5–15.4
Black	74	15.4	5.8	3.9–26.8
All Other††	47	5.4	2.9	0.0–11.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	441	5.4	1.4	2.7– 8.0
No	1,698	15.8	1.2	13.5–18.1
Education, years				
< 12	338	23.4	3.2	17.2–29.7
12	646	19.8	2.0	15.8–23.8
> 12	1,139	6.1	0.9	4.4– 7.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,445	9.1	1.0	7.1–11.1
Yes	694	22.2	2.1	18.0–26.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	423	21.5	2.6	16.5–26.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	281	15.2	2.6	10.0–20.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	352	13.9	2.6	8.8–19.0
≥\$40,000	709	6.3	1.2	4.0– 8.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Colorado 1998

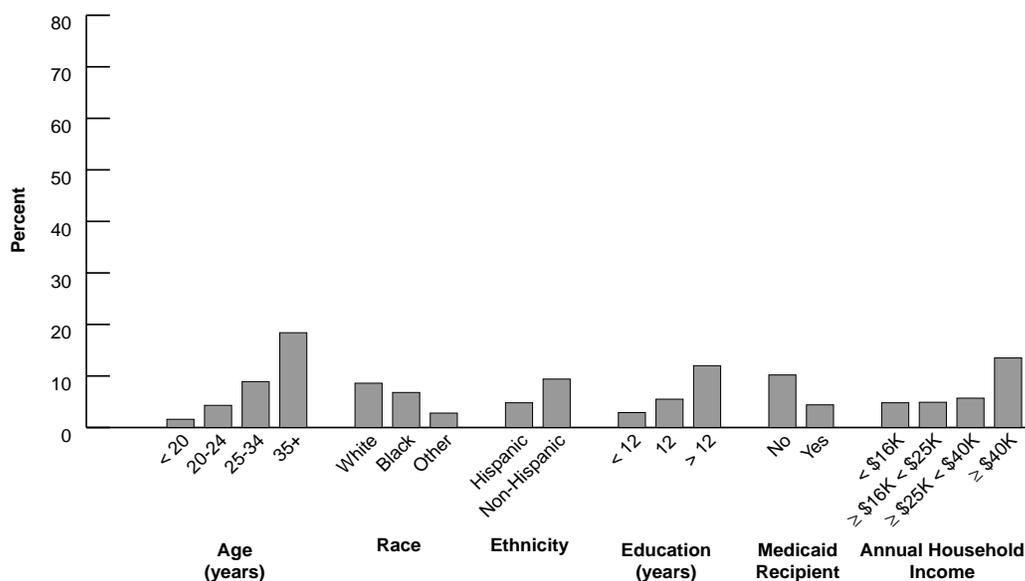
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	255	1.6	1.4	0.0– 4.3
20–24	480	4.3	1.2	1.9– 6.6
25–34	1,069	8.9	1.2	6.6–11.2
35 +	326	18.4	3.0	12.4–24.3
Race				
White	2,006	8.6	0.9	6.9–10.3
Black	76	6.8	3.7	0.0–14.0
All Other††	47	2.8	2.5	0.0– 7.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	426	4.8	1.4	1.9– 7.6
No	1,704	9.4	1.0	7.5–11.3
Education, years				
< 12	336	2.9	1.3	0.3– 5.5
12	642	5.5	1.3	3.0– 8.1
> 12	1,137	12.0	1.3	9.5–14.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,443	10.2	1.1	8.1–12.3
Yes	687	4.4	1.1	2.3– 6.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	423	4.8	1.4	2.0– 7.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	284	4.9	1.7	1.6– 8.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	354	5.7	1.7	2.4– 9.0
≥\$40,000	707	13.5	1.7	10.1–16.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



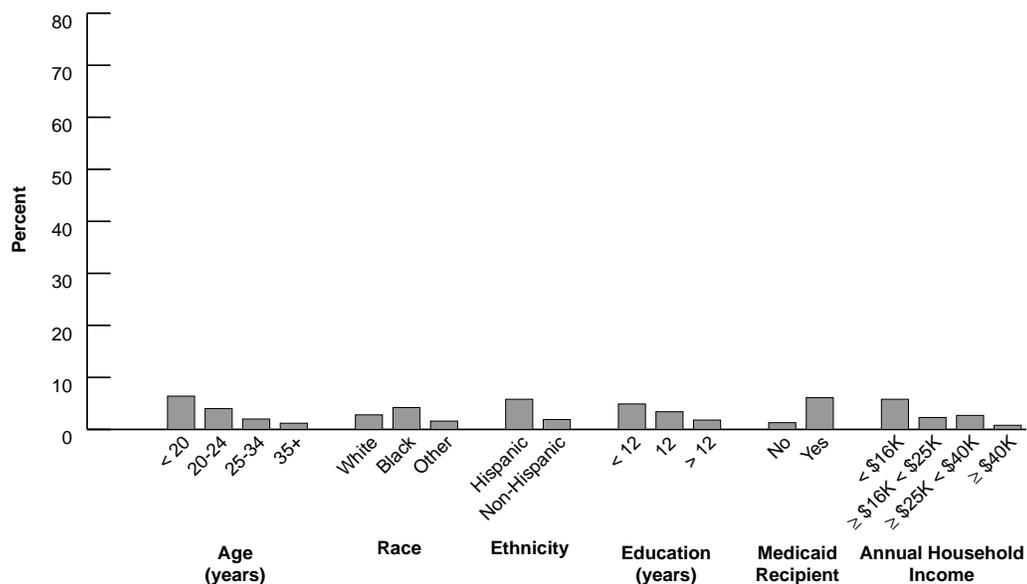
Colorado 1998 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	253	6.4	2.1	2.4–10.5
20–24	483	4.0	1.2	1.5– 6.4
25–34	1,071	2.0	0.6	0.8– 3.2
35 +	328	1.2	1.1	0.0– 3.4
Race				
White	2,012	2.8	0.5	1.8– 3.8
Black	75	4.2	3.1	0.0–10.4
All Other††	47	1.6	1.0	0.0– 3.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	439	5.8	1.6	2.6– 9.0
No	1,696	1.9	0.4	1.1– 2.7
Education, years				
< 12	340	4.9	1.5	2.0– 7.9
12	645	3.4	1.0	1.5– 5.4
> 12	1,135	1.8	0.6	0.6– 2.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,436	1.3	0.4	0.5– 2.0
Yes	699	6.1	1.3	3.5– 8.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	423	5.8	1.6	2.7– 8.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	280	2.3	1.1	0.1– 4.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	355	2.7	1.3	0.0– 5.3
≥\$40,000	705	0.8	0.4	0.0– 1.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Florida

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Florida 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	25,482	13.3	764
20–24	47,311	24.7	538
25–34	93,430	48.8	860
35 +	25,389	13.3	283
Race			
White	142,794	74.6	1,404
Black	43,556	22.8	979
Native American	895	0.5	12
Asian/Pac. Islander	4,047	2.1	39
Other NonWhite	156	0.1	5
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	44,186	23.1	459
No	147,285	76.9	1,981
Education, years			
< 12	40,882	21.4	702
12	66,428	34.8	886
> 12	83,643	43.8	842
Marital status			
Married	121,292	63.3	1,201
Unmarried	70,280	36.7	1,244
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	13,943	7.3	1,105
NBW (≥2500 g)	177,629	92.7	1,339
Parity			
1st birth	79,719	41.6	1,252
2nd or later	111,846	58.4	1,193
Total	191,616		2,445

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,600	61,825	56,122–67,527	34.8	31.7–37.9	1,019
\$15,601–\$25,200	36,121	31,165–41,078	20.3	17.6–23.1	439
\$25,201–\$39,600	33,226	28,291–38,161	18.7	15.9–21.5	330
≥\$39,601	46,401	40,882–51,920	26.1	23.0–29.2	438
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	19,540	15,910–23,170	10.7	8.8–12.7	2,316

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



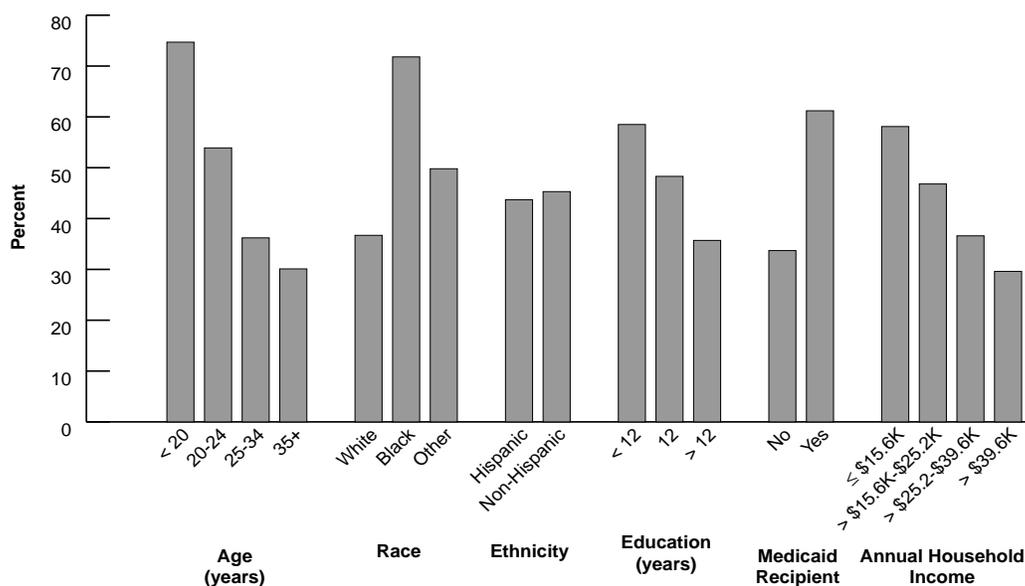
Florida 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	704	74.7	1.8	71.3–78.1
20–24	512	53.9	3.5	47.0–60.8
25–34	805	36.2	2.6	31.2–41.2
35 +	252	30.1	4.4	21.5–38.7
Race				
White	1,306	36.7	2.1	32.6–40.8
Black	913	71.8	1.9	68.2–75.5
All Other ^{†††}	48	49.8	11.4	27.4–72.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	430	43.7	3.9	36.1–51.3
No	1,838	45.3	1.8	41.7–48.8
Education, years				
< 12	648	58.5	3.6	51.4–65.6
12	817	48.3	2.8	42.8–53.8
> 12	796	35.7	2.6	30.7–40.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,064	33.7	2.2	29.5–38.0
Yes	1,209	61.2	2.5	56.3–66.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	935	58.1	2.9	52.4–63.7
\$15,601–\$25,200	413	46.8	3.9	39.0–54.5
\$25,201–\$39,600	310	36.6	4.2	28.4–44.8
≥\$39,601	418	29.6	3.2	23.3–36.0

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

††† Missing ≥ 10% data.



Florida 1998

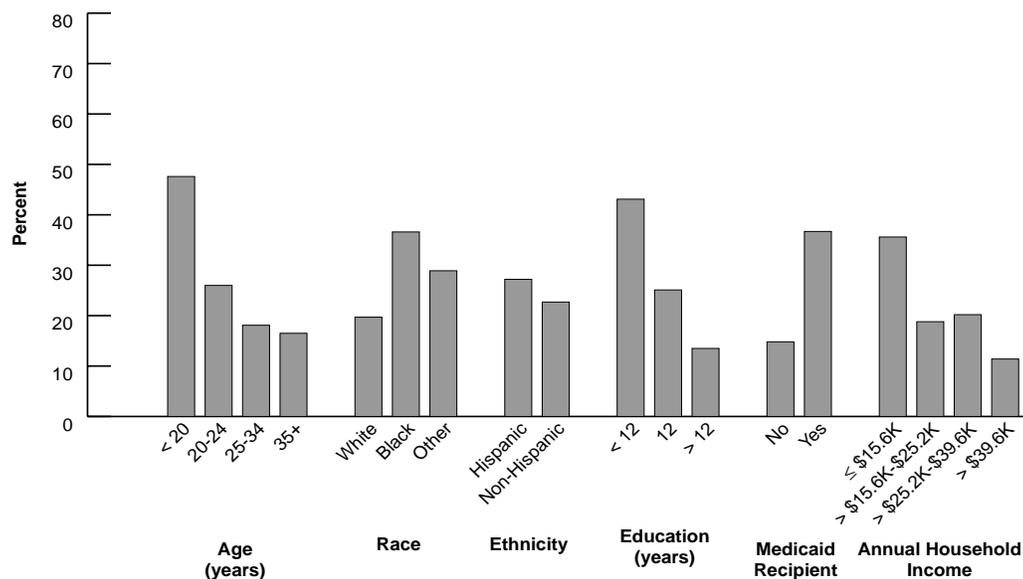
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	725	47.6	2.0	43.7–51.5
20–24	516	26.0	2.9	20.2–31.7
25–34	827	18.1	2.0	14.1–22.1
35 +	276	16.5	3.4	9.8–23.1
Race				
White	1,350	19.7	1.7	16.4–22.9
Black	933	36.6	1.9	32.9–40.4
All Other††	55	28.9	9.6	10.2–47.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	440	27.2	3.4	20.6–33.8
No	1,899	22.7	1.4	19.9–25.5
Education, years				
< 12	662	43.1	3.4	36.4–49.7
12	852	25.1	2.2	20.7–29.4
> 12	815	13.5	1.8	9.9–17.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,106	14.8	1.6	11.6–17.9
Yes	1,238	36.7	2.3	32.3–41.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	981	35.6	2.6	30.5–40.8
\$15,601–\$25,200	419	18.8	2.8	13.4–24.3
\$25,201–\$39,600	311	20.2	3.4	13.5–26.9
≥\$39,601	424	11.4	2.1	7.2–15.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



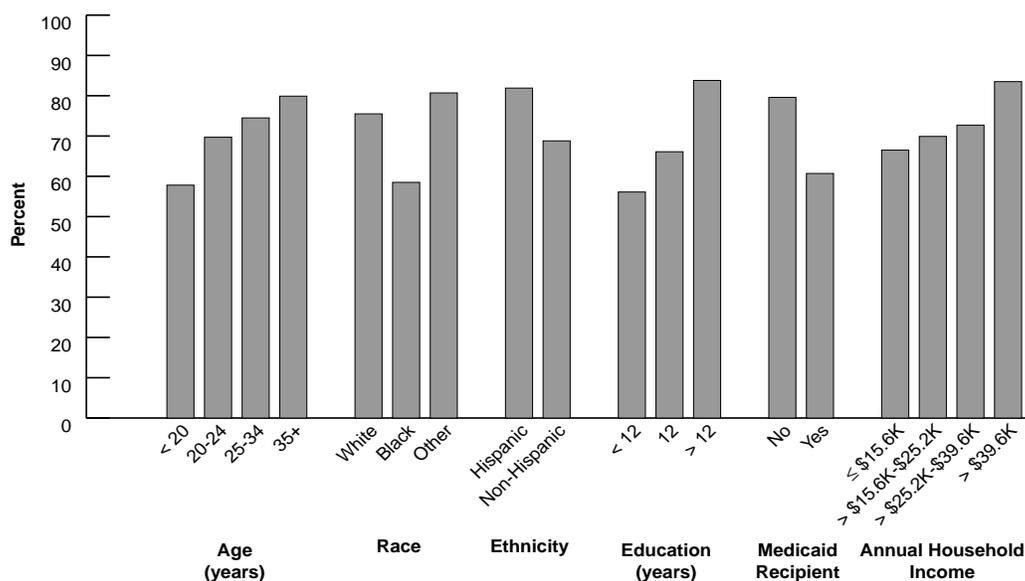
Florida 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	721	57.8	2.0	53.9–61.6
20–24	496	69.7	3.1	63.6–75.7
25–34	801	74.5	2.3	69.9–79.0
35 +	251	79.9	3.8	72.6–87.3
Race				
White	1,302	75.5	1.8	71.8–79.1
Black	910	58.5	2.0	54.7–62.4
All Other††	52	80.7	8.7	63.6–97.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	421	81.9	3.0	76.0–87.8
No	1,844	68.8	1.7	65.5–72.1
Education, years				
< 12	649	56.1	3.5	49.3–62.8
12	835	66.1	2.6	61.0–71.2
> 12	774	83.8	1.9	80.1–87.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,059	79.6	1.9	75.9–83.2
Yes	1,210	60.7	2.3	56.1–65.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	945	66.5	2.5	61.5–71.4
\$15,601–\$25,200	405	69.9	3.6	62.9–76.8
\$25,201–\$39,600	310	72.7	3.8	65.2–80.2
≥\$39,601	410	83.5	2.6	78.4–88.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



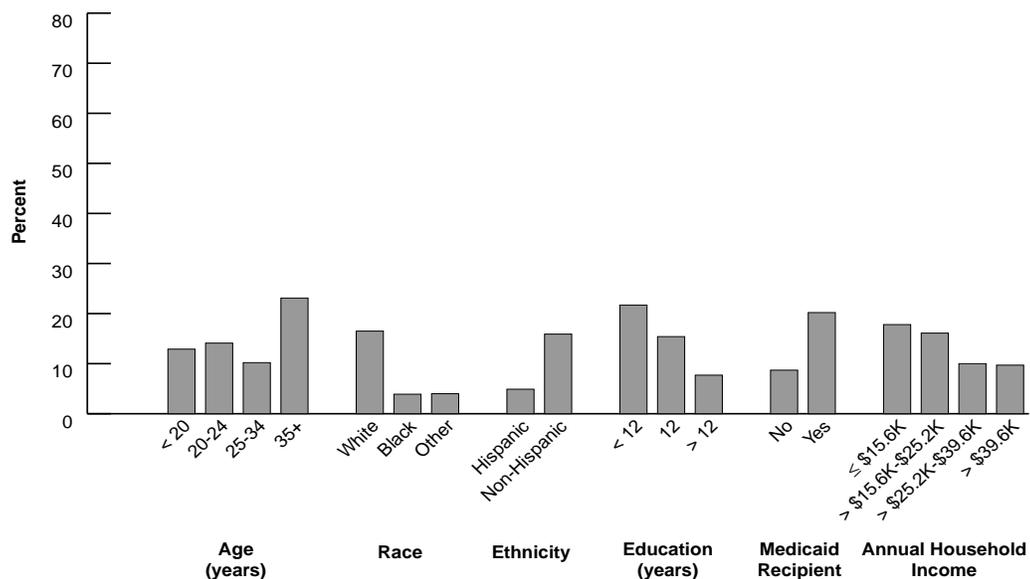
Florida 1998 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	747	12.9	1.3	10.4–15.5
20–24	532	14.1	2.7	8.9–19.3
25–34	846	10.2	1.6	7.0–13.5
35 +	276	23.1	4.1	15.1–31.1
Race				
White	1,375	16.5	1.6	13.4–19.6
Black	964	3.9	0.8	2.4– 5.4
All Other††	56	4.0	2.2	0.0– 8.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	452	4.9	1.9	1.2– 8.6
No	1,944	15.9	1.4	13.1–18.7
Education, years				
< 12	684	21.7	3.2	15.5–27.9
12	875	15.4	2.1	11.3–19.5
> 12	827	7.7	1.5	4.8–10.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,124	8.7	1.3	6.1–11.3
Yes	1,277	20.2	2.1	16.0–24.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	1,004	17.8	2.3	13.3–22.4
\$15,601–\$25,200	434	16.1	3.1	10.1–22.1
\$25,201–\$39,600	325	10.0	2.5	5.1–15.0
≥\$39,601	424	9.7	2.2	5.3–14.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Florida 1998 Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

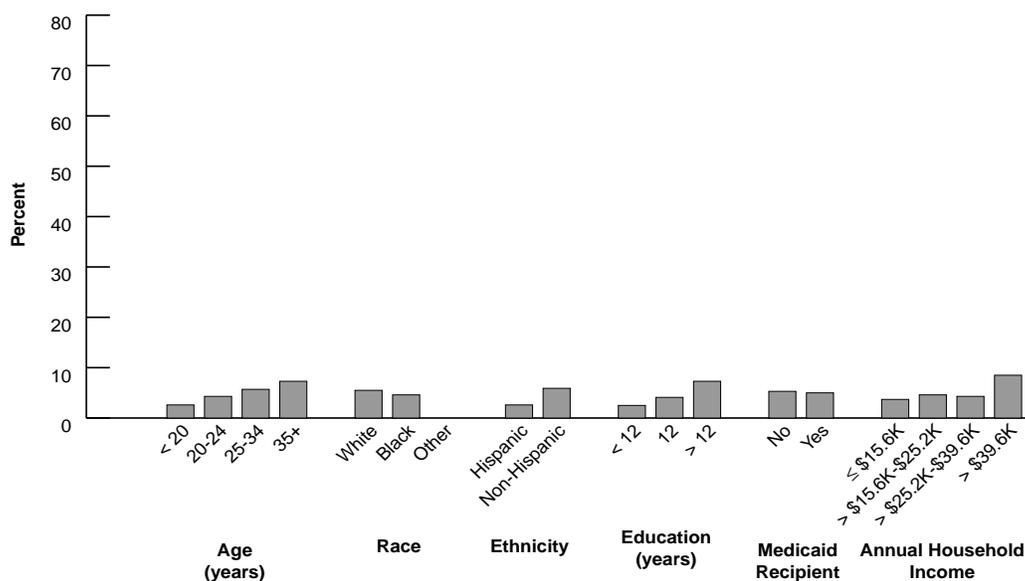
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	741	2.6	0.6	1.3– 3.8
20–24	516	4.3	1.5	1.4– 7.3
25–34	831	5.7	1.2	3.3– 8.1
35 +	268	7.3	2.4	2.6–11.9
Race				
White	1,362	5.5	1.0	3.6– 7.5
Black	936	4.6	0.9	2.9– 6.4
All Other ^{\ddagger}	52	0.0	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	435	2.6	1.2	0.2– 5.0
No	1,916	5.9	0.9	4.1– 7.7
Education, years				
< 12	674	2.5	0.7	1.1– 3.9
12	857	4.1	1.1	2.0– 6.2
> 12	811	7.3	1.5	4.4–10.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,098	5.3	1.1	3.2– 7.4
Yes	1,258	5.0	1.1	2.9– 7.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	987	3.7	1.0	1.8– 5.6
\$15,601–\$25,200	428	4.6	1.7	1.3– 7.8
\$25,201–\$39,600	323	4.3	1.8	0.9– 7.8
≥\$39,601	419	8.5	2.1	4.4–12.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

\ No respondents reported this indicator.



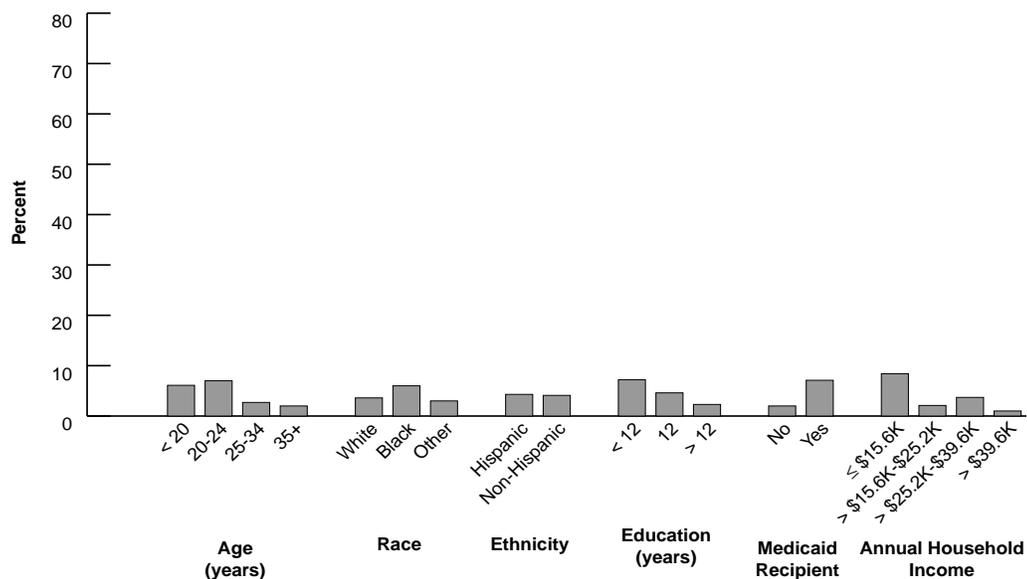
Florida 1998 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	748	6.1	1.0	4.3– 8.0
20–24	518	7.0	1.8	3.6–10.5
25–34	832	2.7	0.8	1.0– 4.3
35 +	271	2.0	1.1	0.0– 4.2
Race				
White	1,365	3.6	0.8	2.1– 5.2
Black	945	6.0	0.9	4.2– 7.8
All Other††	53	3.0	2.8	0.0– 8.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	437	4.3	1.7	1.0– 7.6
No	1,927	4.1	0.7	2.8– 5.4
Education, years				
< 12	681	7.2	1.9	3.5–10.8
12	861	4.6	1.1	2.4– 6.7
> 12	812	2.3	0.7	0.9– 3.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,104	2.0	0.6	0.9– 3.2
Yes	1,265	7.1	1.3	4.6– 9.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	992	8.4	1.6	5.2–11.6
\$15,601–\$25,200	433	2.1	1.0	0.2– 4.0
\$25,201–\$39,600	320	3.7	1.5	0.8– 6.6
≥\$39,601	420	1.0	0.4	0.3– 1.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Illinois

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Illinois 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	22,020	12.6	292
20–24	39,555	22.6	458
25–34	89,995	51.5	1,055
35 +	23,185	13.3	267
Race			
White	133,248	76.3	1,590
Black	34,616	19.8	426
Native American	243	0.1	1
Asian/Pac. Islander	6,492	3.7	52
Other NonWhite	73	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	34,277	19.6	412
No	140,424	80.4	1,659
Education, years			
< 12	38,921	22.4	423
12	50,892	29.4	637
> 12	83,561	48.2	1,002
Marital status			
Married	114,518	65.5	1,352
Unmarried	60,240	34.5	720
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	12,308	7.0	493
NBW (≥2500 g)	162,441	93.0	1,579
Parity			
1st birth	68,629	39.3	893
2nd or later	106,036	60.7	1,179
Total	174,771		2,072

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$14,999	43,628	40,174–47,083	26.9	24.9–29.0	526
\$15,000–\$24,999	25,586	22,578–28,593	15.8	14.0–17.6	303
\$25,000–\$34,999	16,878	14,321–19,436	10.4	8.9–12.0	201
≥\$35,000	75,887	72,025–79,748	46.8	44.6–49.1	879
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	24,661	21,828–27,495	14.8	13.1–16.4	1,969

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Illinois 1998

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

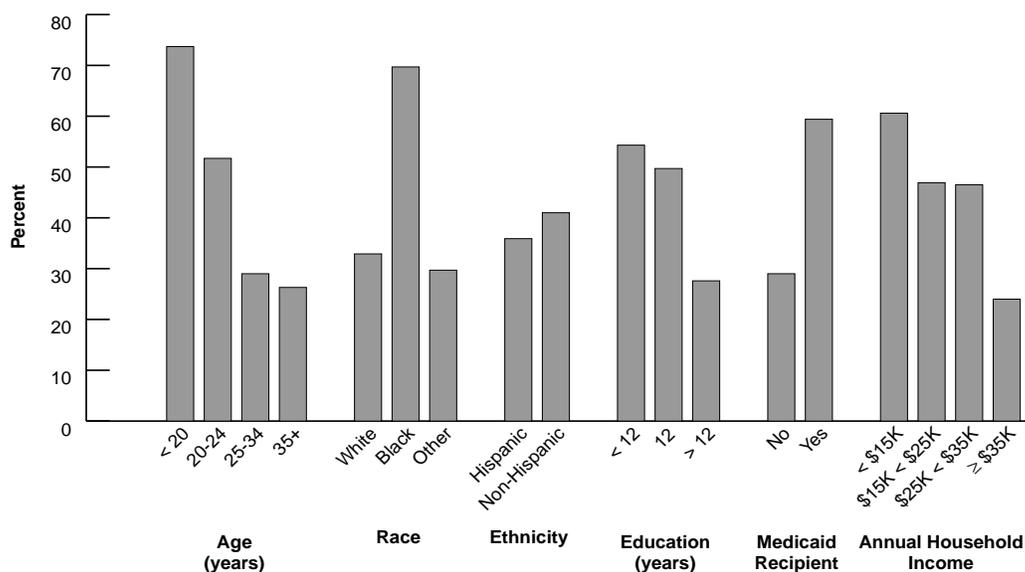
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	277	73.7	2.9	68.0–79.4
20–24	435	51.7	2.7	46.5–56.9
25–34	1,001	29.0	1.6	25.9–32.1
35 +	243	26.3	3.1	20.1–32.4
Race				
White	1,514	32.9	1.4	30.2–35.5
Black	394	69.7	2.6	64.6–74.8
All Other ^{†††}	45	29.7	8.2	13.7–45.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	396	35.9	2.7	30.6–41.1
No	1,559	41.0	1.3	38.4–43.6
Education, years				
< 12	391	54.3	2.8	48.8–59.7
12	603	49.7	2.3	45.2–54.1
> 12	953	27.6	1.6	24.5–30.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,235	29.0	1.4	26.2–31.9
Yes	721	59.4	2.0	55.5–63.3
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	491	60.6	2.4	55.8–65.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	289	46.9	3.3	40.5–53.4
\$25,000–\$34,999	188	46.5	4.2	38.3–54.7
≥\$35,000	838	24.0	1.6	20.9–27.2

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

††† Missing ≥ 10% data.



Illinois 1998

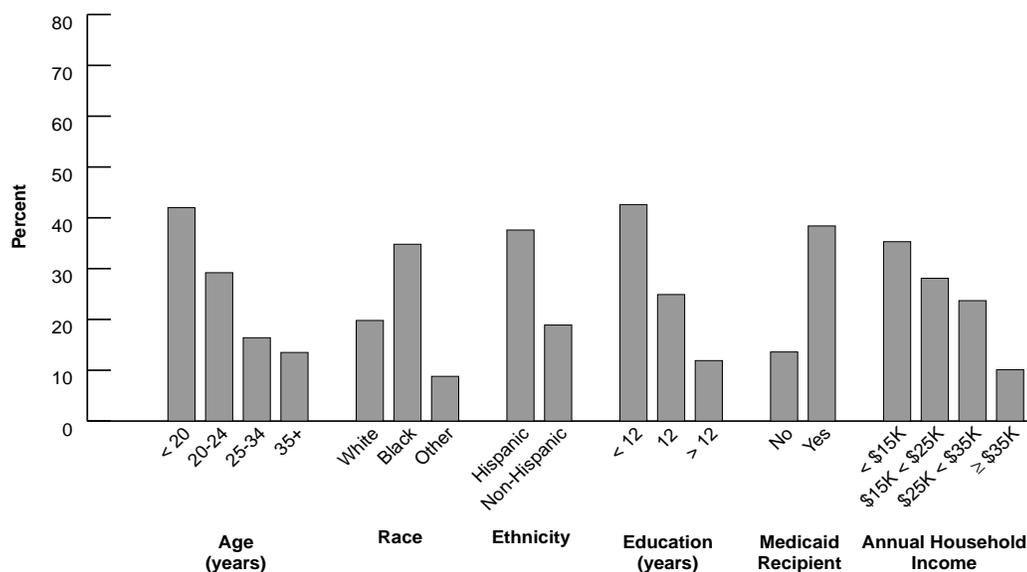
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	291	42.0	3.3	35.6–48.4
20–24	455	29.2	2.4	24.6–33.8
25–34	1,040	16.4	1.3	13.9–19.0
35 +	264	13.5	2.3	9.0–17.9
Race				
White	1,572	19.8	1.1	17.6–21.9
Black	423	34.8	2.7	29.6–40.0
All Other††	52	8.8	4.2	0.5–17.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	406	37.6	2.7	32.4–42.8
No	1,643	18.9	1.1	16.8–21.0
Education, years				
< 12	416	42.6	2.8	37.2–48.0
12	630	24.9	1.9	21.2–28.7
> 12	994	11.9	1.1	9.6–14.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,296	13.6	1.1	11.5–15.7
Yes	754	38.4	2.0	34.5–42.3
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	520	35.3	2.4	30.7–40.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	299	28.1	3.0	22.3–33.9
\$25,000–\$34,999	200	23.7	3.5	16.8–30.7
≥\$35,000	872	10.1	1.2	7.9–12.4

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



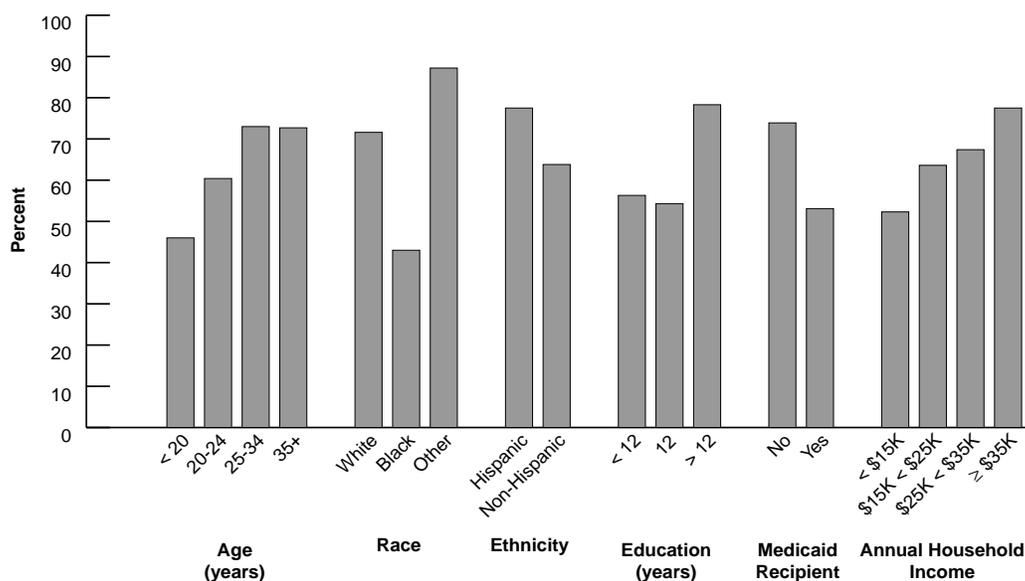
Illinois 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	274	46.0	3.4	39.4–52.6
20–24	433	60.4	2.6	55.3–65.4
25–34	1,008	73.0	1.6	70.0–76.1
35 +	255	72.7	3.0	66.8–78.7
Race				
White	1,530	71.6	1.3	69.1–74.1
Black	387	43.0	2.8	37.5–48.5
All Other††	51	87.2	4.8	77.7–96.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	394	77.5	2.3	73.0–82.0
No	1,575	63.8	1.3	61.2–66.4
Education, years				
< 12	395	56.3	2.7	50.9–61.7
12	600	54.3	2.2	49.9–58.7
> 12	965	78.3	1.4	75.5–81.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,256	73.9	1.4	71.2–76.6
Yes	714	53.1	2.0	49.2–57.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	490	52.3	2.5	47.5–57.1
\$15,000–\$24,999	290	63.6	3.1	57.4–69.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	194	67.4	3.8	59.9–74.9
≥\$35,000	848	77.5	1.6	74.4–80.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Illinois 1998

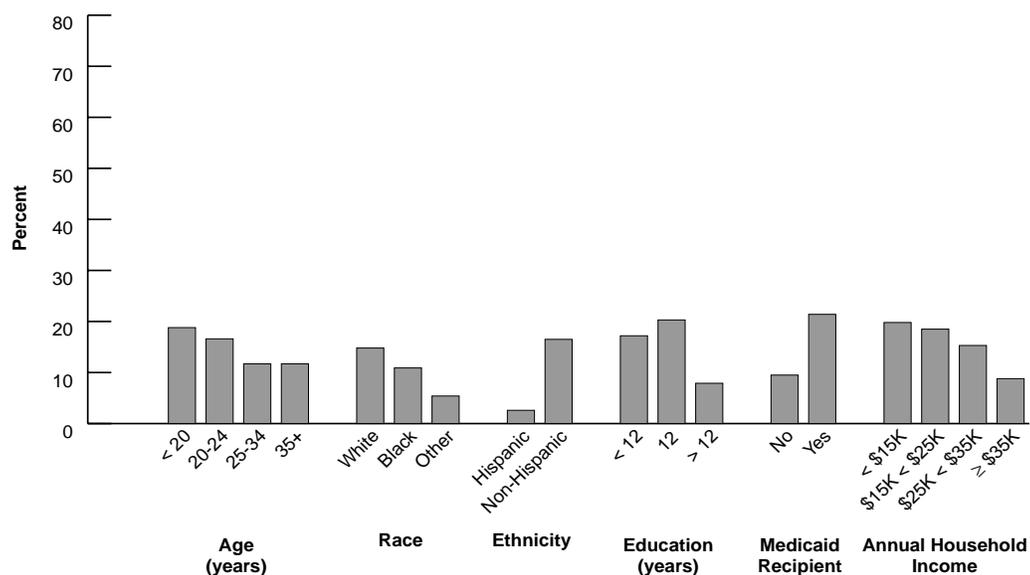
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	286	18.8	2.5	13.8–23.8
20–24	454	16.6	2.0	12.6–20.5
25–34	1,039	11.7	1.1	9.5–14.0
35 +	261	11.7	2.2	7.4–16.1
Race				
White	1,568	14.8	1.0	12.8–16.8
Black	417	10.9	1.7	7.5–14.3
All Other††	52	5.4	5.2	0.0–15.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	408	2.6	0.9	0.9– 4.3
No	1,631	16.5	1.0	14.5–18.6
Education, years				
< 12	414	17.2	2.0	13.2–21.2
12	625	20.3	1.9	16.6–23.9
> 12	991	7.9	0.9	6.0– 9.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,294	9.5	1.0	7.7–11.4
Yes	746	21.4	1.7	18.2–24.7
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	514	19.8	2.0	16.0–23.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	299	18.5	2.7	13.3–23.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	197	15.3	2.9	9.7–21.0
≥\$35,000	871	8.8	1.1	6.6–11.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Illinois 1998

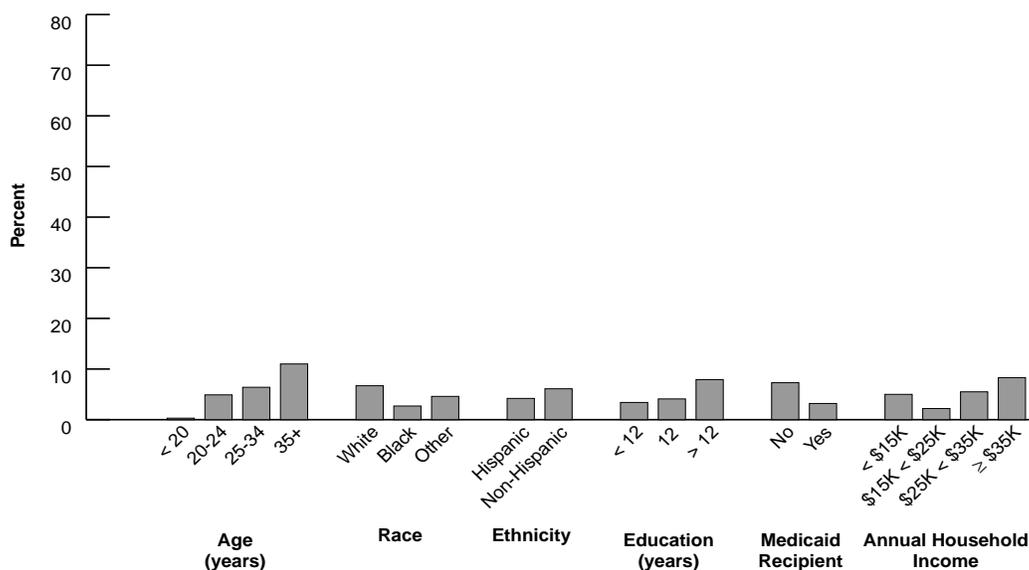
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	282	0.3	0.2	0.0– 0.6
20–24	442	4.9	1.2	2.5– 7.4
25–34	1,031	6.4	0.9	4.7– 8.1
35 +	260	11.0	2.0	7.0–15.0
Race				
White	1,550	6.7	0.7	5.3– 8.1
Black	415	2.7	0.8	1.2– 4.2
All Other††	48	4.6	3.2	0.0–10.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	387	4.2	1.1	2.0– 6.4
No	1,627	6.1	0.7	4.8– 7.4
Education, years				
< 12	399	3.4	1.0	1.4– 5.4
12	622	4.1	0.9	2.4– 5.9
> 12	985	7.9	1.0	6.0– 9.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,282	7.3	0.8	5.7– 8.9
Yes	733	3.2	0.7	1.8– 4.6
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	507	5.0	1.1	2.9– 7.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	295	2.2	0.9	0.4– 4.1
\$25,000–\$34,999	199	5.5	1.9	1.7– 9.3
≥\$35,000	863	8.3	1.0	6.3–10.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



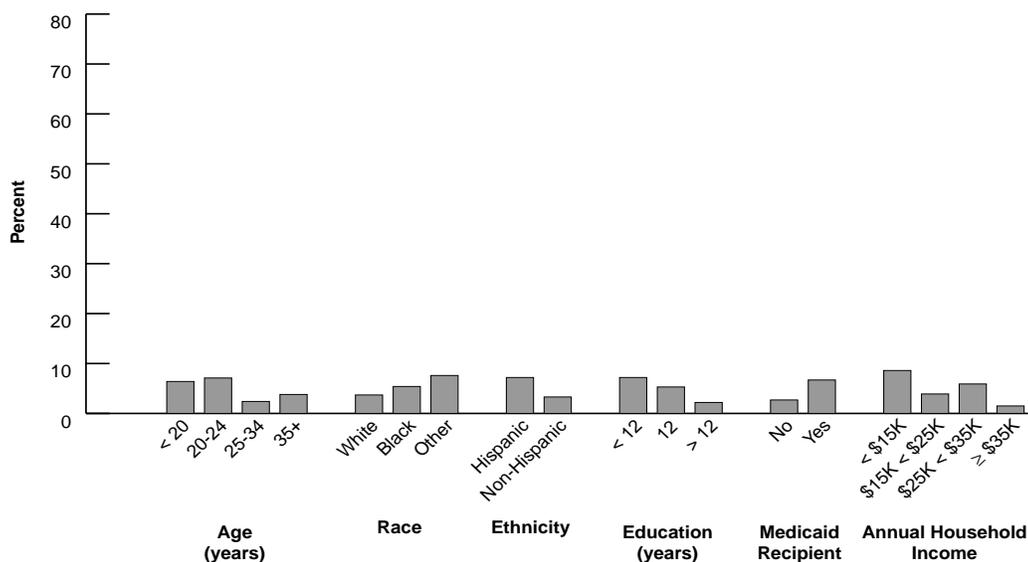
Illinois 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20 [‡]	204	6.4	1.8	2.8–10.0
20–24	440	7.1	1.5	4.3–10.0
25–34	1,017	2.4	0.5	1.3– 3.4
35 +	255	3.8	1.3	1.2– 6.3
Race				
White	1,499	3.7	0.5	2.6– 4.7
Black [‡]	363	5.4	1.2	2.9– 7.8
All Other ^{††}	51	7.6	5.6	0.0–18.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	382	7.2	1.5	4.3–10.2
No	1,533	3.3	0.5	2.3– 4.3
Education, years				
< 12 [‡]	333	7.2	1.6	4.1–10.4
12	604	5.3	1.0	3.2– 7.3
> 12	972	2.2	0.5	1.2– 3.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,244	2.7	0.5	1.7– 3.7
Yes [‡]	672	6.7	1.1	4.6– 8.8
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999 [‡]	472	8.6	1.5	5.7–11.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	276	3.9	1.2	1.5– 6.3
\$25,000–\$34,999	187	5.9	2.3	1.4–10.3
≥\$35,000	856	1.5	0.4	0.6– 2.3

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
 ‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



State Exhibits

Louisiana

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Louisiana 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	11,968	18.4	460
20–24	19,886	30.6	711
25–34	27,493	42.3	1,019
35 +	5,653	8.7	231
Race			
White	36,972	56.9	1,320
Black	26,608	40.9	1,061
Native American	319	0.5	12
Asian/Pac. Islander	962	1.5	17
Other NonWhite	133	0.2	10
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	1,318	2.0	42
No	63,512	98.0	2,375
Education, years			
< 12	15,899	24.5	563
12	24,818	38.2	920
> 12	24,239	37.3	938
Marital status			
Married	35,808	55.1	1,311
Unmarried	29,139	44.9	1,110
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	6,062	9.3	916
NBW (\geq 2500 g)	58,934	90.7	1,505
Parity			
1st birth	26,709	41.1	1,121
2nd or later	38,239	58.9	1,299
Total	65,006		2,421

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
\leq \$15,999	25,097	23,416–26,779	42.6	40.0–45.1	967
\$16,000–\$24,999	8,902	7,834–9,970	15.1	13.3–16.9	318
\$25,000–\$39,999	10,069	8,938–11,200	17.1	15.2–19.0	355
\geq \$40,000	14,910	13,668–16,153	25.3	23.1–27.4	535
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	7,948	6,837–9,059	13.0	11.3–14.8	2,241

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

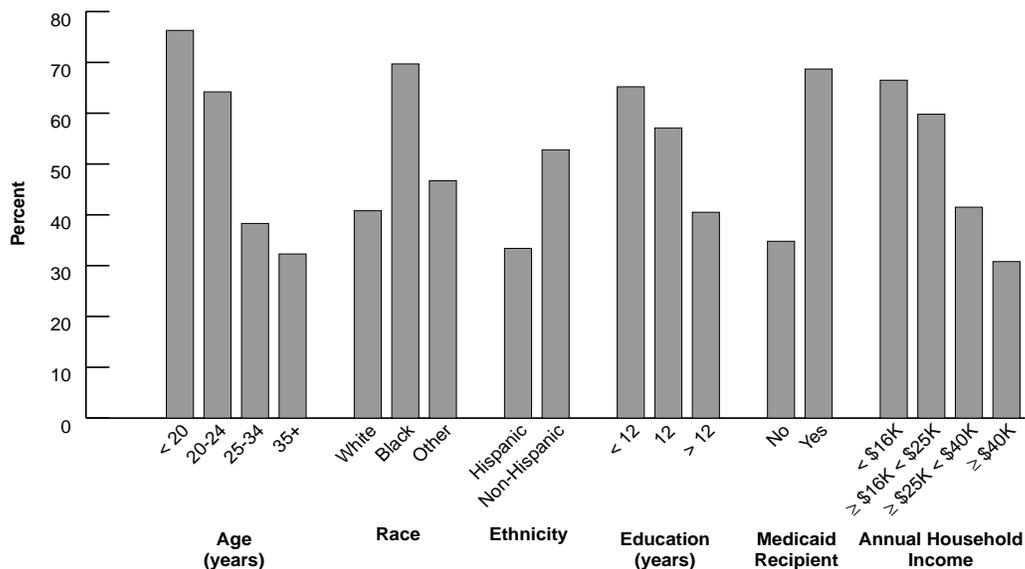
Louisiana 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	426	76.3	2.6	71.3–81.4
20–24	662	64.2	2.3	59.7–68.6
25–34	956	38.3	1.9	34.6–42.1
35 +†	196	32.3	4.1	24.2–40.3
Race				
White	1,229	40.8	1.6	37.7–44.0
Black	971	69.7	2.0	65.7–73.6
All Other††	39	46.7	9.4	28.3–65.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes†††	36	33.4	9.2	15.4–51.4
No	2,200	52.8	1.3	50.2–55.4
Education, years				
< 12	509	65.2	2.7	59.9–70.5
12	848	57.1	2.1	53.0–61.2
> 12	883	40.5	2.0	36.7–44.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,051	34.8	1.7	31.4–38.2
Yes	1,189	68.7	1.7	65.4–72.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	884	66.5	2.0	62.5–70.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	302	59.8	3.3	53.4–66.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	334	41.5	3.2	35.3–47.8
≥\$40,000	505	30.8	2.4	26.1–35.5

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



Louisiana 1998

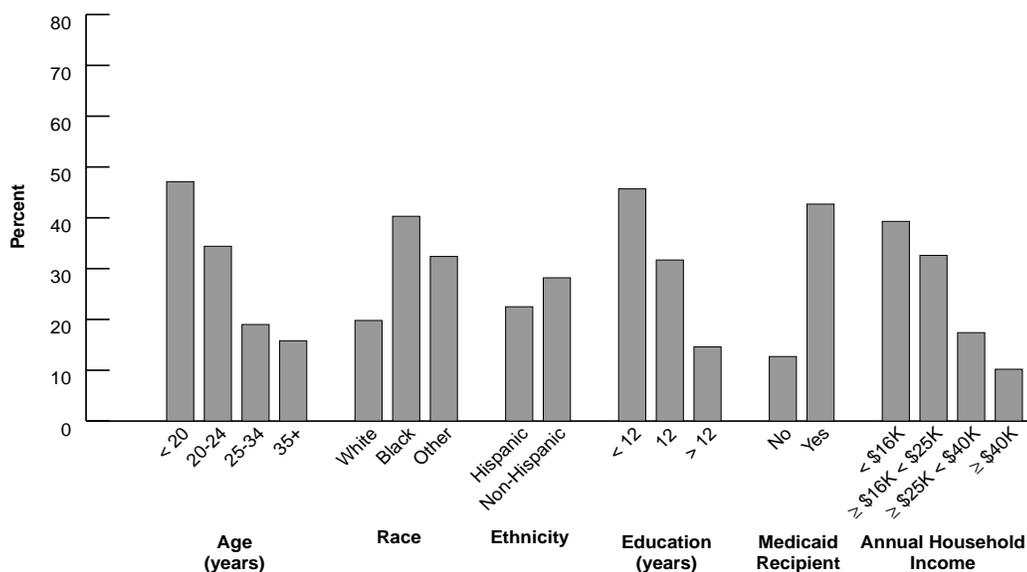
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	424	47.1	3.1	41.1–53.0
20–24	659	34.4	2.4	29.7–39.1
25–34	965	19.0	1.6	15.8–22.1
35 +	224	15.8	3.0	10.0–21.7
Race				
White	1,253	19.8	1.3	17.3–22.4
Black	980	40.3	2.2	36.0–44.6
All Other††	38	32.4	9.6	13.7–51.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	40	22.5	7.9	7.0–38.0
No	2,229	28.2	1.2	25.8–30.6
Education, years				
< 12	515	45.7	2.9	40.1–51.3
12	859	31.7	2.0	27.7–35.6
> 12	898	14.6	1.4	11.7–17.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,073	12.7	1.2	10.3–15.1
Yes	1,199	42.7	1.9	39.1–46.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	900	39.3	2.1	35.1–43.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	300	32.6	3.2	26.4–38.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	333	17.4	2.6	12.2–22.6
≥\$40,000	514	10.2	1.6	7.0–13.4

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



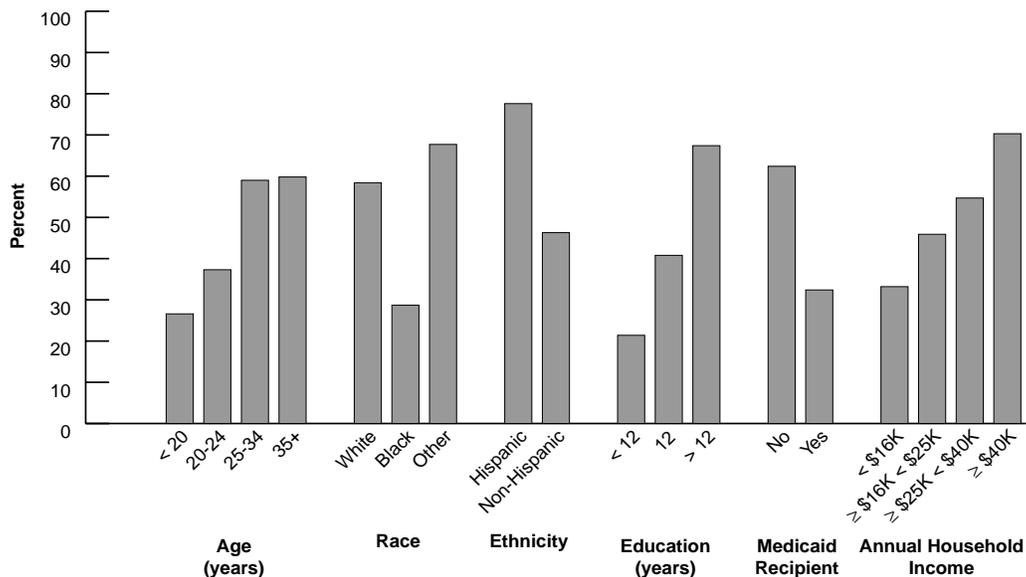
Louisiana 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	397	26.6	2.7	21.4–31.8
20–24	624	37.3	2.3	32.7–41.8
25–34	916	59.0	1.9	55.3–62.7
35 +	205	59.8	4.0	52.0–67.6
Race				
White	1,217	58.4	1.6	55.3–61.4
Black	889	28.7	2.0	24.8–32.6
All Other††	35	67.7	9.2	49.7–85.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	36	77.6	7.5	62.9–92.3
No	2,102	46.3	1.3	43.8–48.8
Education, years				
< 12	484	21.4	2.3	16.9–26.0
12	802	40.8	2.1	36.7–44.8
> 12	856	67.4	1.8	63.9–71.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,013	62.4	1.7	59.1–65.8
Yes	1,129	32.4	1.7	29.1–35.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	843	33.2	2.0	29.3–37.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	288	45.9	3.3	39.4–52.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	321	54.7	3.2	48.5–60.9
≥\$40,000	487	70.3	2.3	65.8–74.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1998

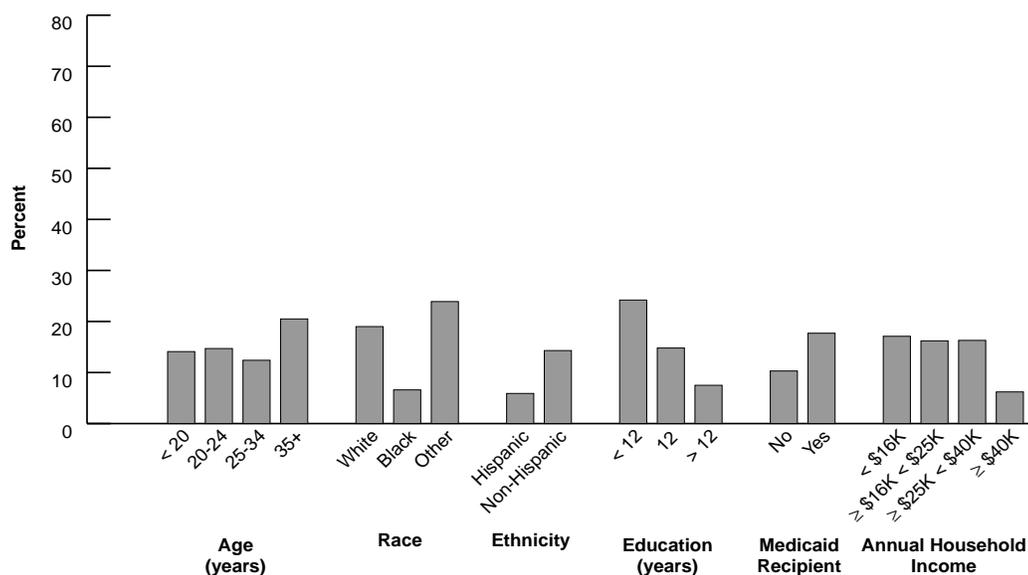
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	442	14.1	2.1	10.1–18.2
20–24	692	14.7	1.6	11.5–17.9
25–34	989	12.4	1.3	9.8–14.9
35 +	224	20.5	3.4	13.8–27.2
Race				
White	1,275	19.0	1.3	16.6–21.5
Black	1,032	6.6	1.1	4.4–8.8
All Other††	39	23.9	8.4	7.3–40.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	41	5.9	4.1	0.0–14.0
No	2,302	14.3	0.9	12.6–16.1
Education, years				
< 12	538	24.2	2.3	19.6–28.8
12	896	14.8	1.5	11.9–17.6
> 12	913	7.5	1.1	5.4–9.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,101	10.3	1.1	8.1–12.5
Yes	1,246	17.7	1.4	15.0–20.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	933	17.1	1.6	14.0–20.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	309	16.2	2.5	11.3–21.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	349	16.3	2.4	11.5–21.1
≥\$40,000	523	6.2	1.2	3.8–8.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1998

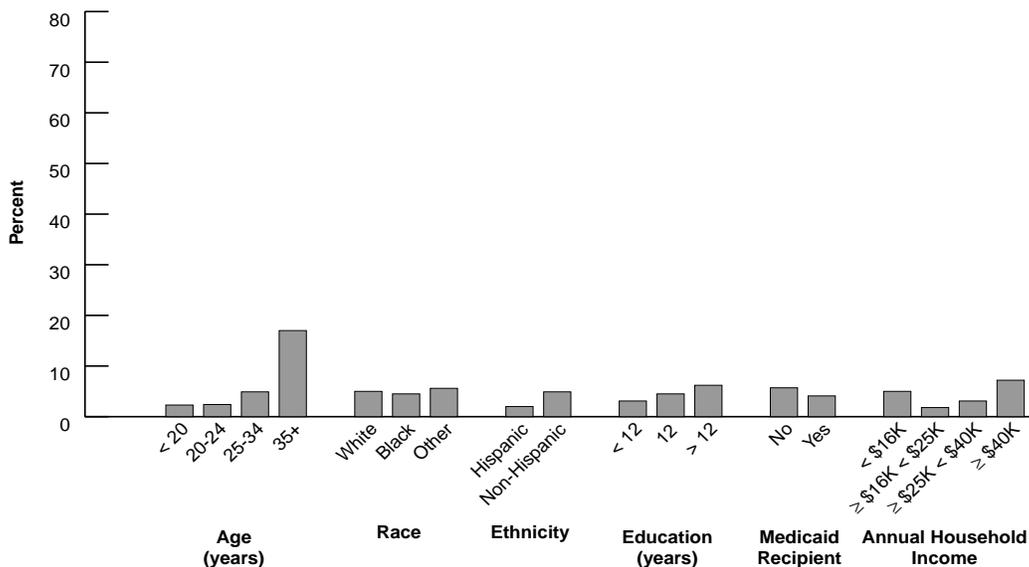
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	441	2.3	0.9	0.5–4.0
20–24	676	2.4	0.7	1.0–3.9
25–34	980	4.9	0.9	3.2–6.6
35 +	220	17.0	3.1	10.9–23.1
Race				
White	1,270	5.0	0.7	3.6–6.4
Black	1,008	4.5	0.9	2.7–6.4
All Other††	38	5.6	3.9	0.0–13.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	39	2.0	2.0	0.0–5.8
No	2,274	4.9	0.6	3.8–6.0
Education, years				
< 12	524	3.1	1.0	1.1–5.0
12	886	4.5	0.9	2.8–6.2
> 12	907	6.2	1.0	4.3–8.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,084	5.7	0.9	4.0–7.3
Yes	1,233	4.1	0.7	2.7–5.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	928	5.0	0.9	3.1–6.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	309	1.8	0.9	0.1–3.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	341	3.1	1.3	0.6–5.5
≥\$40,000	512	7.2	1.3	4.7–9.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1998

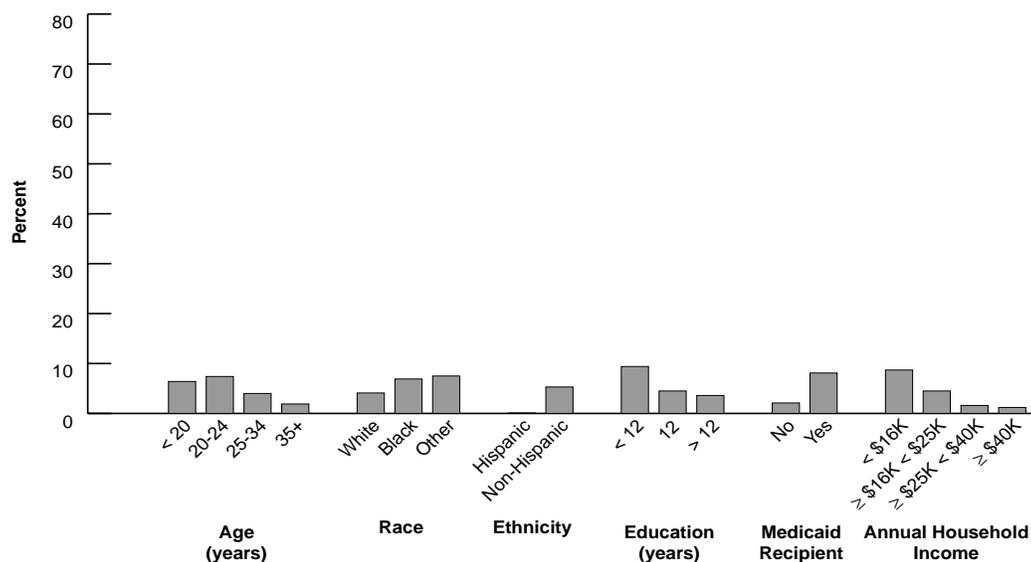
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	436	6.4	1.5	3.5– 9.3
20–24	673	7.4	1.3	4.9– 9.9
25–34	976	4.0	0.8	2.5– 5.5
35 +	225	1.9	1.1	0.0– 4.0
Race				
White	1,266	4.1	0.6	2.8– 5.3
Black	1,005	6.9	1.1	4.7– 9.0
All Other††	38	7.5	5.0	0.0–17.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes††	40	0.1	0.1	0.0– 0.2
No	2,266	5.3	0.6	4.2– 6.5
Education, years				
< 12	526	9.4	1.7	6.1–12.7
12	879	4.5	0.8	2.9– 6.0
> 12	905	3.6	0.7	2.1– 5.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,082	2.1	0.5	1.1– 3.2
Yes	1,228	8.1	1.0	6.2–10.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	926	8.7	1.2	6.4–11.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	302	4.5	1.4	1.7– 7.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	340	1.6	0.7	0.1– 3.0
≥\$40,000	514	1.2	0.6	0.1– 2.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Maine

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Maine 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	1,300	9.9	108
20–24	3,283	25.0	294
25–34	6,931	52.8	639
35 +	1,623	12.4	177
Race			
White	12,749	97.3	1,176
Black	90	0.7	7
Native American	103	0.8	12
Asian/Pac. Islander	164	1.3	20
Other NonWhite	2	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	122	1.0	8
No	12,447	99.0	1,156
Education, years			
< 12	1,437	11.0	106
12	5,020	38.5	448
> 12	6,576	50.5	655
Marital status			
Married	9,138	69.6	858
Unmarried	3,998	30.4	360
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	674	5.1	388
NBW (≥2500 g)	12,456	94.9	827
Parity			
1st birth	5,647	43.1	565
2nd or later	7,453	56.9	652
Total	13,137		1,218

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,999	3,713	3,318–4,109	29.5	26.5–32.6	359
\$16,000–\$24,999	1,756	1,472–2,041	14.0	11.7–16.2	152
\$25,000–\$39,999	2,634	2,304–2,965	21.0	18.3–23.6	241
≥\$40,000	4,463	4,085–4,841	35.5	32.5–38.6	411
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	916	689–1,142	7.2	5.4– 8.9	1,178

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

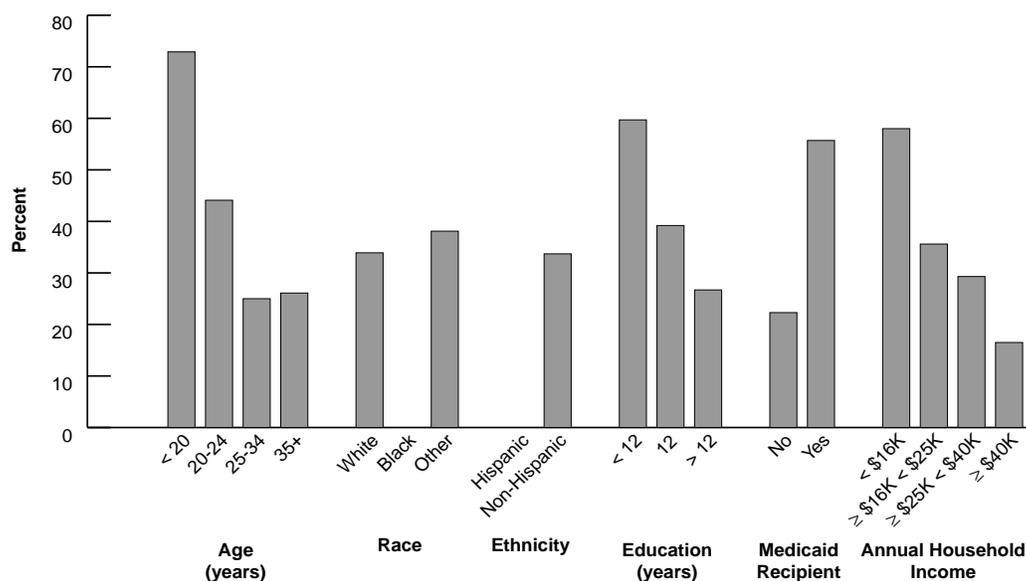
Maine 1998

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20 [‡]	96	72.9	5.6	61.9–83.9
20–24	269	44.1	3.4	37.4–50.7
25–34	597	25.0	2.0	21.2–28.9
35 + [‡]	154	26.1	4.2	17.9–34.3
Race				
White	1,075	33.9	1.6	30.7–37.1
Black [§]	7	—	—	—
All Other ^{††}	31	38.1	10.0	18.6–57.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [§]	8	—	—	—
No	1,060	33.7	1.7	30.5–37.0
Education, years				
< 12 [‡]	87	59.7	6.3	47.4–72.0
12	410	39.2	2.8	33.7–44.7
> 12	611	26.7	2.0	22.9–30.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	723	22.3	1.7	18.8–25.7
Yes [‡]	393	55.7	2.9	50.0–61.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999 [‡]	318	58.0	3.3	51.5–64.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	140	35.6	4.5	26.8–44.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	231	29.3	3.4	22.7–36.0
≥\$40,000	381	16.5	2.1	12.3–20.7

† Confidence interval. / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 ‡ Missing ≥ 10% data. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Maine 1998

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

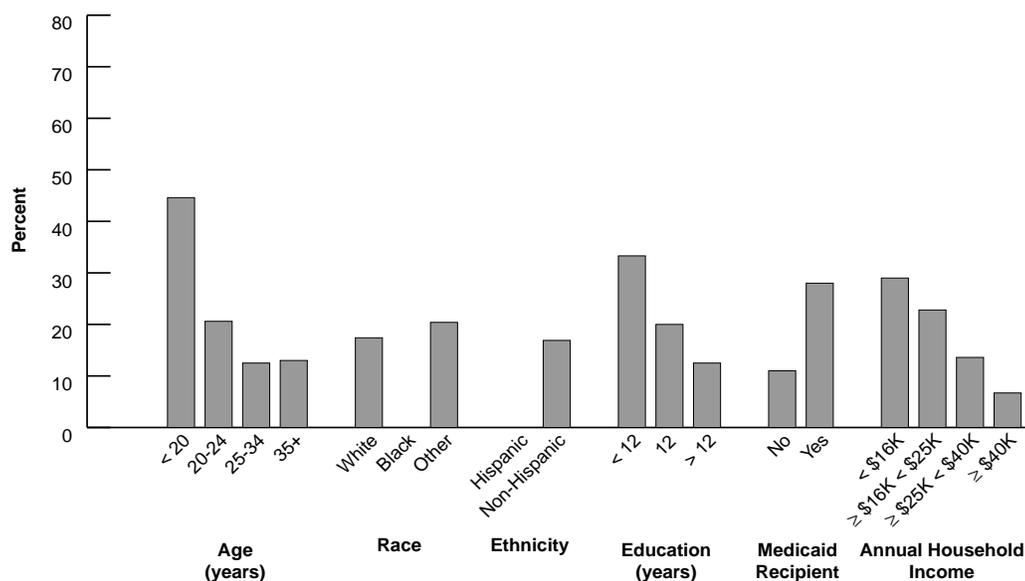
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	107	44.6	6.0	32.8–56.5
20–24	284	20.6	2.7	15.3–25.8
25–34	631	12.5	1.5	9.6–15.3
35 +	173	13.0	3.0	7.1–18.9
Race				
White	1,154	17.4	1.3	14.9–20.0
Black/	7	—	—	—
All Other††	31	20.4	8.2	4.3–36.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes/	8	—	—	—
No	1,136	16.9	1.3	14.4–19.4
Education, years				
< 12	105	33.3	5.5	22.5–44.1
12	436	20.0	2.2	15.6–24.3
> 12	645	12.5	1.4	9.7–15.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	753	11.0	1.3	8.5–13.4
Yes	442	28.0	2.5	23.1–33.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	353	29.0	2.9	23.3–34.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	148	22.8	3.8	15.4–30.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	239	13.6	2.5	8.7–18.5
≥\$40,000	404	6.7	1.4	4.1– 9.4

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



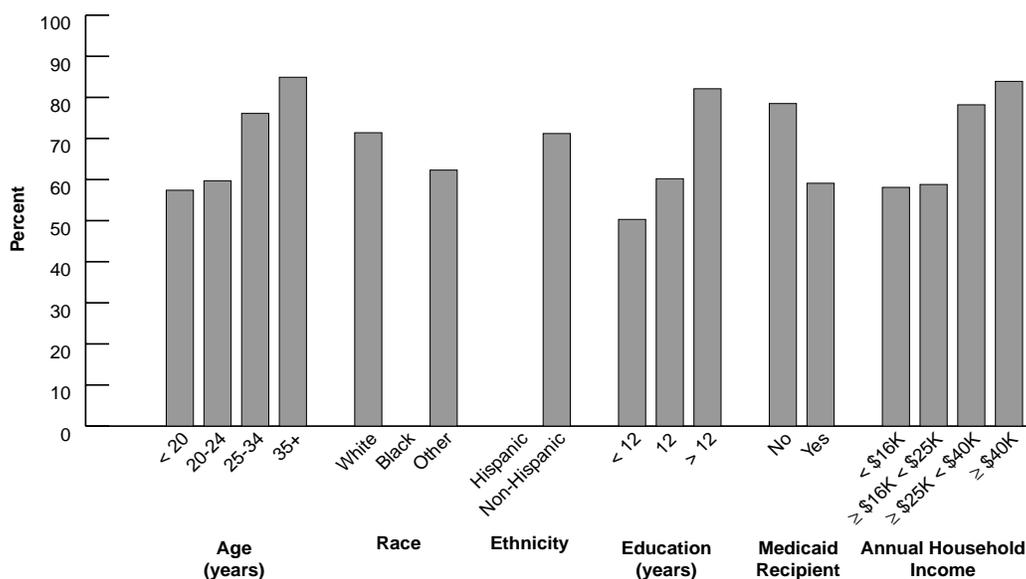
Maine 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	100	57.4	6.1	45.5–69.3
20–24	283	59.7	3.2	53.4–66.0
25–34	620	76.1	1.9	72.3–79.8
35 +	167	84.9	3.2	78.7–91.1
Race				
White	1,128	71.4	1.5	68.4–74.3
Black‡	7	—	—	—
All Other††	32	62.3	9.9	43.0–81.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	8	—	—	—
No	1,110	71.2	1.5	68.2–74.2
Education, years				
< 12	100	50.3	5.9	38.8–61.8
12	425	60.2	2.7	54.8–65.5
> 12	636	82.1	1.6	78.9–85.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	745	78.5	1.7	75.3–81.8
Yes	425	59.1	2.7	53.7–64.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	331	58.1	3.2	51.8–64.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	148	58.8	4.4	50.2–67.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	238	78.2	3.0	72.3–84.1
≥\$40,000	400	83.9	2.0	79.9–87.8

† Confidence interval.
‡ / < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



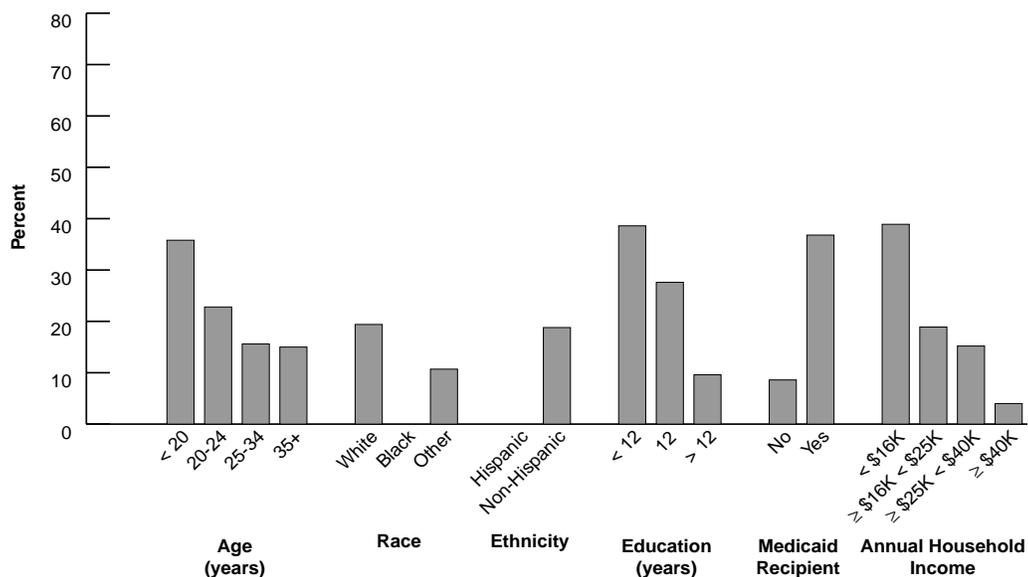
Maine 1998

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	105	35.8	5.7	24.6–47.0
20–24	284	22.8	2.8	17.3–28.2
25–34	631	15.6	1.6	12.4–18.7
35 +	176	15.0	3.1	8.9–21.2
Race				
White	1,155	19.4	1.3	16.9–22.0
Black/	7	—	—	—
All Other††	32	10.7	6.0	0.0–22.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes/	8	—	—	—
No	1,136	18.8	1.3	16.2–21.4
Education, years				
< 12	103	38.6	5.6	27.7–49.5
12	435	27.6	2.5	22.8–32.4
> 12	650	9.6	1.2	7.2–12.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	758	8.6	1.1	6.4–10.7
Yes	438	36.8	2.7	31.6–42.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	346	38.9	3.1	32.8–44.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	151	18.9	3.4	12.2–25.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	239	15.2	2.6	10.1–20.2
≥\$40,000	407	4.0	1.0	2.0– 6.0

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



Maine 1998

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

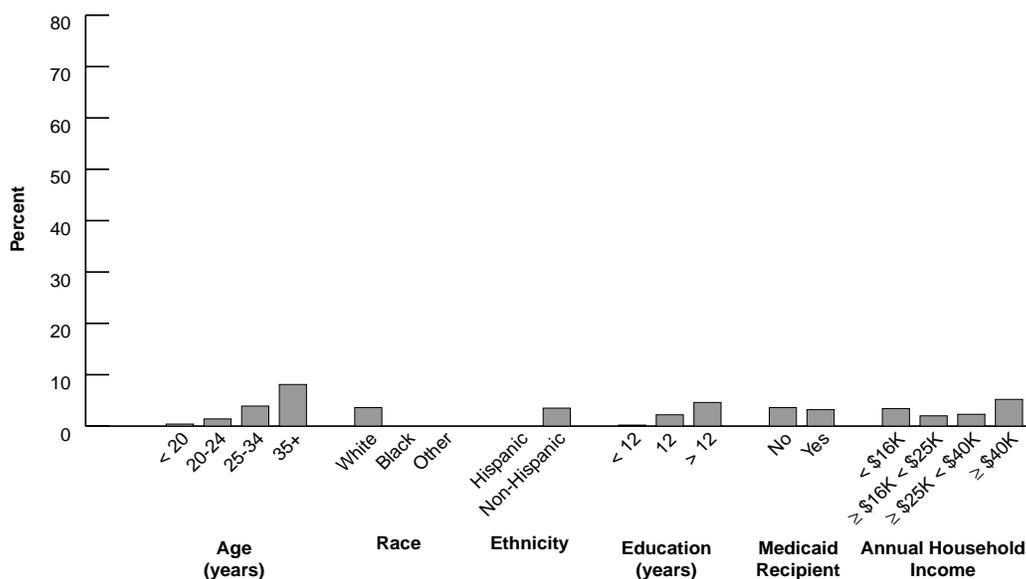
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	103	0.4	0.2	0.0– 0.7
20–24	292	1.4	0.8	0.0– 2.9
25–34	634	3.9	0.9	2.2– 5.6
35 +	172	8.1	2.4	3.4–12.8
Race				
White	1,160	3.6	0.6	2.4– 4.8
Black‡	7	—	—	—
All Other‡††	31	0.0	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	7	—	—	—
No	1,140	3.5	0.6	2.3– 4.7
Education, years				
< 12	104	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.4
12	436	2.2	0.8	0.6– 3.9
> 12	652	4.6	0.9	2.9– 6.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	757	3.6	0.8	2.1– 5.1
Yes	444	3.2	0.9	1.4– 4.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	352	3.4	1.1	1.3– 5.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	149	2.0	1.2	0.0– 4.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	241	2.3	1.1	0.3– 4.4
≥\$40,000	407	5.2	1.2	2.8– 7.6

† Confidence interval.

‡ No respondents reported this indicator.

‡ / < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Maine 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

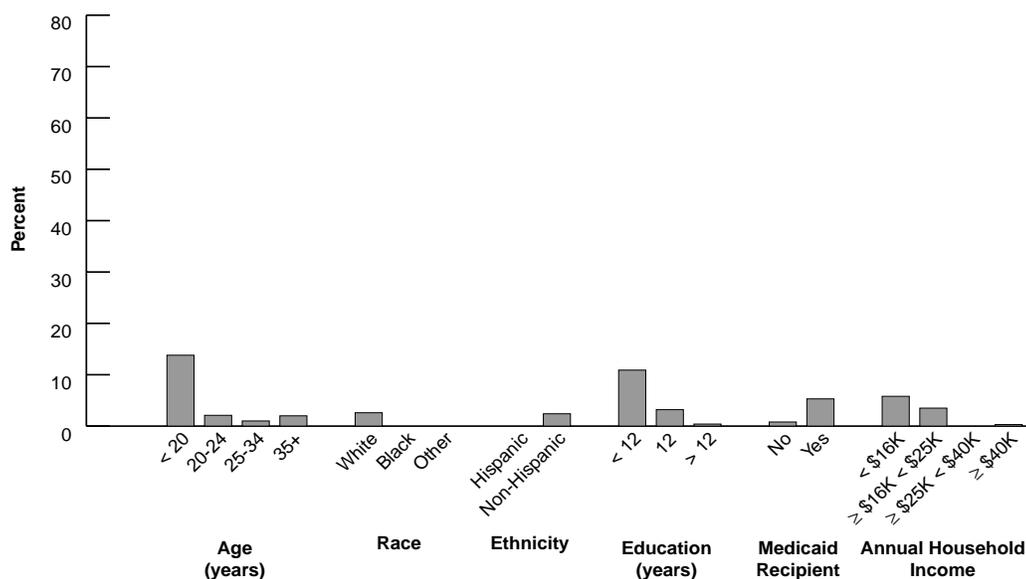
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	102	13.8	4.3	5.4–22.2
20–24	288	2.1	1.0	0.2– 4.0
25–34	626	1.0	0.4	0.1– 1.8
35 +	172	2.0	1.3	0.0– 4.4
Race				
White	1,146	2.6	0.6	1.5– 3.6
Black [/]	7	—	—	—
All Other ^{††}	32	0.0	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [/]	8	—	—	—
No	1,128	2.4	0.5	1.4– 3.4
Education, years				
< 12	101	10.9	3.5	4.0–17.8
12	435	3.2	1.0	1.3– 5.1
> 12	643	0.4	0.3	0.0– 0.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	753	0.8	0.4	0.1– 1.5
Yes	435	5.3	1.3	2.8– 7.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	347	5.8	1.5	2.8– 8.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	150	3.5	1.7	0.2– 6.8
\$25,000–\$39,999 [\]	238	0.0	—	—
≥\$40,000	406	0.3	0.3	0.0– 0.9

† Confidence interval.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

[\] No respondents reported this indicator.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

NEW MEXICO

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

New Mexico 1997–1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	7,078	18.1	399
20–24	11,490	29.5	724
25–34	16,329	41.9	1,139
35 +	4,117	10.6	315
Race			
White	32,828	84.1	1,626
Black	723	1.9	142
Native American	4,900	12.6	777
Asian/Pac. Islander	577	1.5	32
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	19,590	50.2	899
No	19,435	49.8	1,678
Education, years			
< 12	10,307	27.9	567
12	13,606	36.8	953
> 12	13,062	35.3	929
Marital status			
Married	21,674	55.5	1,447
Unmarried	17,354	44.5	1,130
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	2,743	7.1	669
NBW (\geq 2500 g)	35,691	92.9	1,773
Parity			
1st birth	15,705	40.3	1,008
2nd or later	23,235	59.7	1,560
Total	39,028		2,577

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
\leq \$ 8,400	10,447	9,340–11,554	28.3	25.4–31.2	739
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	10,723	9,610–11,835	29.0	26.1–32.0	711
\$16,321–\$23,400	6,405	5,487– 7,323	17.3	14.9–19.8	377
\geq \$23,401	9,354	8,344–10,365	25.3	22.6–28.1	640
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	6,760	5,860–7,659	18.2	15.8–20.5	2,443

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births, July 1997–December 1998.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

New Mexico 1997–1998~

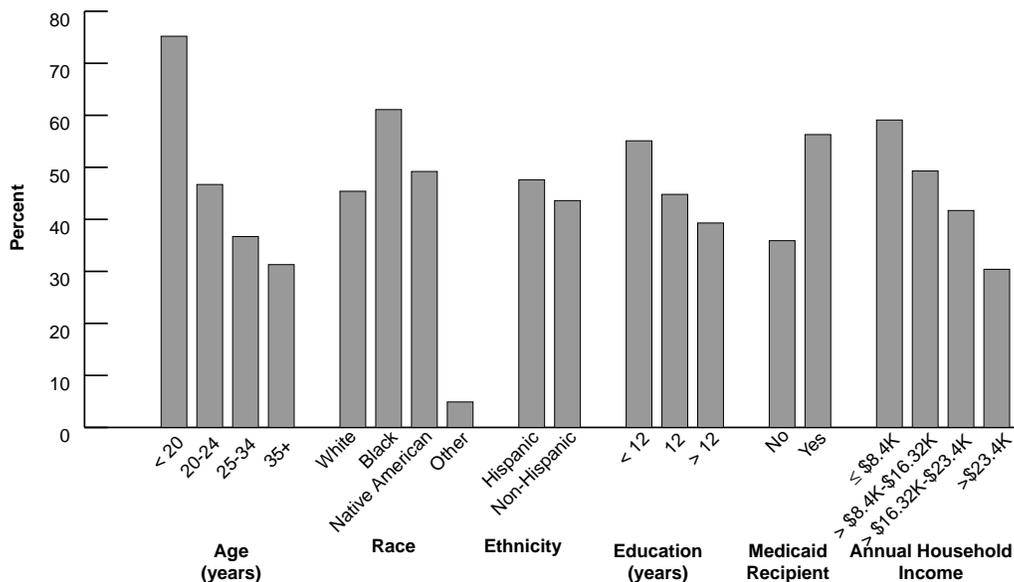
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20†	345	75.2	3.7	68.0–82.5
20–24†	650	46.7	3.1	40.7–52.7
25–34	1,057	36.7	2.5	31.9–41.5
35 +	288	31.3	4.6	22.4–40.3
Race				
White	1,501	45.4	1.9	41.6–49.2
Black†	132	61.1	9.4	42.7–79.4
Native American†	677	49.2	2.1	45.1–53.2
Other††	30	4.9	2.1	0.9– 9.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	825	47.6	2.6	42.6–52.6
No	1,515	43.6	2.2	39.4–47.9
Education, years				
< 12†	483	55.1	3.5	48.2–62.0
12†	857	44.8	2.8	39.4–50.3
> 12	877	39.3	2.7	34.0–44.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,238	35.9	2.2	31.6–40.3
Yes†	1,102	56.3	2.4	51.5–61.0
Annual household income				
≤\$ 8,400†	639	59.1	3.2	52.8–65.4
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	655	49.3	3.2	43.0–55.5
\$16,321–\$23,400	352	41.7	4.1	33.7–49.7
≥\$23,401	605	30.4	3.1	24.3–36.6

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 † Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



New Mexico 1997–1998~

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

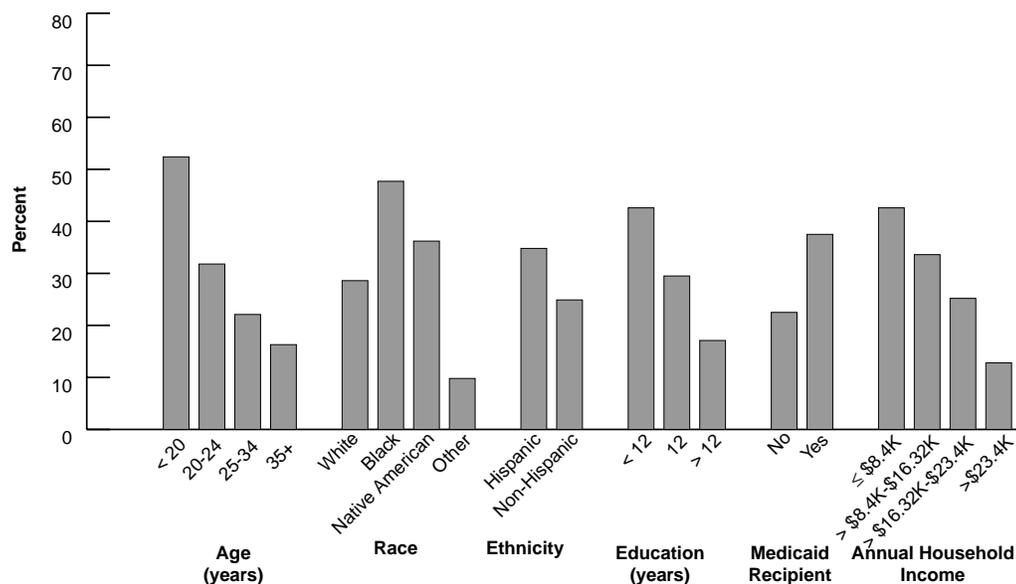
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	391	52.4	4.0	44.5–60.3
20–24	711	31.8	2.8	26.3–37.3
25–34	1,122	22.1	2.0	18.1–26.0
35 +	313	16.3	3.0	10.5–22.2
Race				
White	1,606	28.6	1.7	25.2–32.0
Black	140	47.7	9.5	29.2–66.3
Native American	759	36.2	1.9	32.5–39.9
Other††	32	9.8	6.2	0.0–22.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	885	34.8	2.4	30.1–39.4
No	1,652	24.9	1.7	21.5–28.3
Education, years				
< 12	548	42.6	3.3	36.1–49.2
12	941	29.5	2.5	24.7–34.3
> 12	921	17.1	2.0	13.2–20.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,320	22.5	1.8	18.9–26.1
Yes	1,217	37.5	2.3	33.0–42.0
Annual household income				
≤\$ 8,400	718	42.6	3.1	36.5–48.7
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	705	33.6	3.0	27.8–39.5
\$16,321–\$23,400	375	25.2	3.4	18.6–31.8
≥\$23,401	635	12.8	2.1	8.7–17.0

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

† Confidence interval.



New Mexico 1997–1998~

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

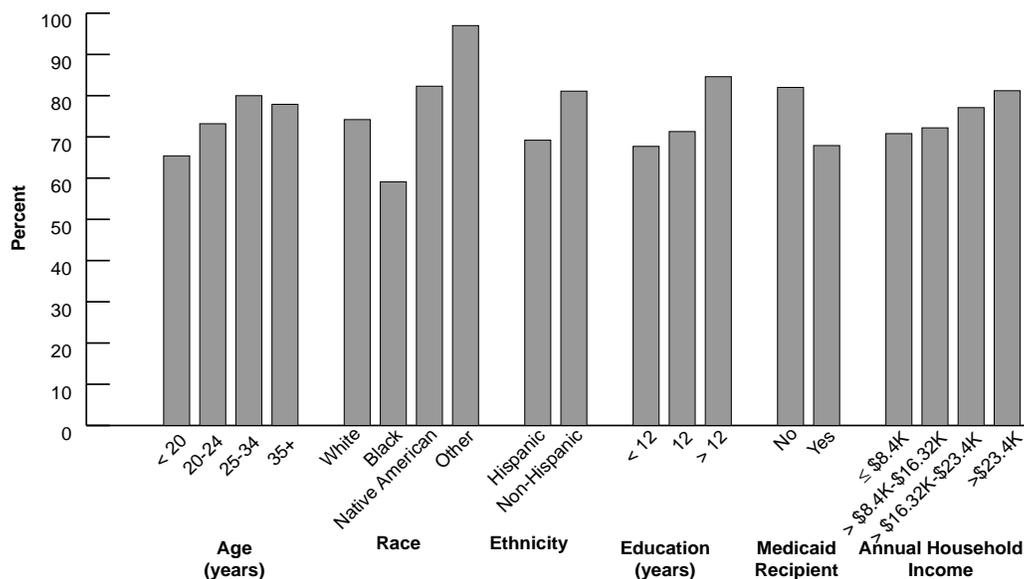
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	376	65.4	4.1	57.5–73.4
20–24	685	73.2	2.7	68.0–78.5
25–34	1,090	80.0	2.1	75.9–84.0
35 +	297	77.9	4.1	69.9–85.8
Race				
White	1,537	74.2	1.7	70.9–77.6
Black	139	59.1	9.4	40.8–77.5
Native American	740	82.3	1.5	79.4–85.2
Other††	32	97.0	1.6	94.0–100
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	851	69.2	2.4	64.6–73.8
No	1,597	81.1	1.7	77.8–84.4
Education, years				
< 12	529	67.7	3.2	61.4–74.0
12	909	71.3	2.5	66.4–76.3
> 12	896	84.6	2.1	80.5–88.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,280	82.0	1.8	78.5–85.4
Yes	1,168	67.9	2.3	63.4–72.4
Annual household income				
≤\$ 8,400	703	70.8	2.9	65.1–76.5
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	667	72.2	2.9	66.5–77.9
\$16,321–\$23,400	360	77.1	3.5	70.2–84.0
≥\$23,401	618	81.2	2.8	75.8–86.6

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

† Confidence interval.



New Mexico 1997–1998~

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

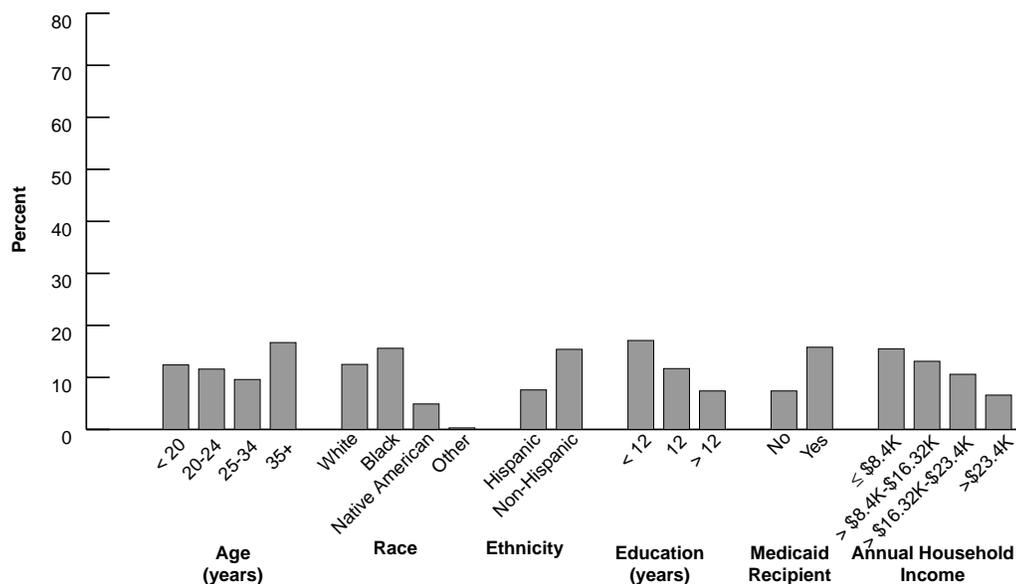
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	391	12.4	2.9	6.8–18.0
20–24	712	11.6	2.0	7.6–15.6
25–34	1,124	9.6	1.5	6.7–12.5
35 +	313	16.7	3.7	9.5–24.0
Race				
White	1,607	12.5	1.3	10.0–15.0
Black	137	15.6	8.5	0.0–32.2
Native American	764	4.9	0.8	3.2– 6.5
Other††	32	0.3	0.3	0.0– 0.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	885	7.6	1.4	4.9–10.3
No	1,655	15.4	1.6	12.1–18.6
Education, years				
< 12	550	17.1	2.7	11.8–22.5
12	939	11.7	1.7	8.3–15.0
> 12	926	7.4	1.5	4.5–10.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,327	7.4	1.2	5.1– 9.8
Yes	1,213	15.8	1.8	12.2–19.3
Annual household income				
≤\$ 8,400	717	15.5	2.4	10.8–20.1
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	706	13.1	2.1	9.0–17.3
\$16,321–\$23,400	372	10.6	2.6	5.6–15.7
≥\$23,401	637	6.6	1.8	3.1–10.1

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

† Confidence interval.



New Mexico 1997–1998~

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

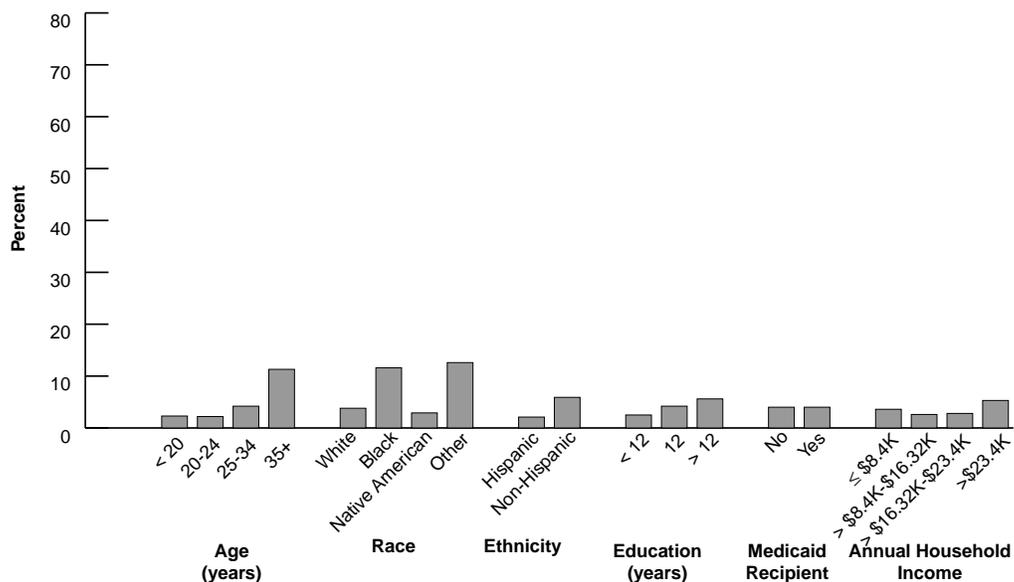
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	393	2.3	1.0	0.2– 4.3
20–24	717	2.2	0.8	0.6– 3.7
25–34	1,122	4.2	1.0	2.3– 6.1
35 +	311	11.3	3.0	5.5–17.1
Race				
White	1,611	3.8	0.7	2.5– 5.1
Black	141	11.6	7.0	0.0–25.3
Native American	760	2.9	0.7	1.6– 4.1
Other††	31	12.6	8.3	0.0–28.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	886	2.1	0.6	0.9– 3.4
No	1,657	5.9	1.0	3.9– 7.8
Education, years				
< 12	560	2.5	0.8	0.9– 4.2
12	937	4.2	1.1	2.0– 6.4
> 12	920	5.6	1.2	3.2– 7.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,326	4.0	0.8	2.4– 5.6
Yes	1,217	4.0	0.9	2.3– 5.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$ 8,400	723	3.6	1.1	1.6– 5.7
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	702	2.6	0.9	0.9– 4.4
\$16,321–\$23,400	372	2.8	1.1	0.6– 4.9
≥ \$23,401	639	5.3	1.4	2.6– 7.9

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

† Confidence interval.



New Mexico 1997–1998~

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

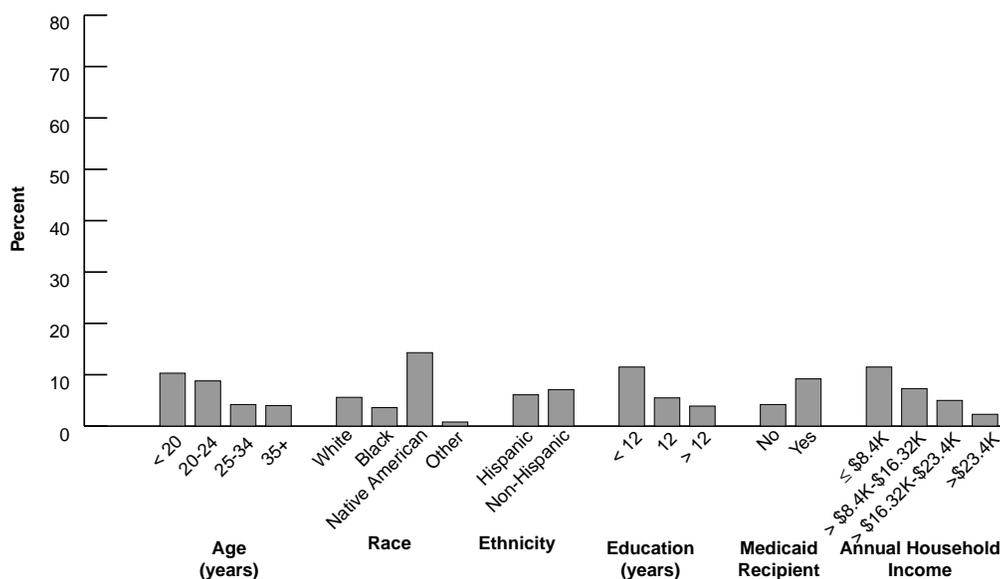
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	395	10.3	2.2	5.9–14.7
20–24	716	8.8	1.7	5.5–12.1
25–34	1,122	4.2	0.9	2.5– 5.9
35 +	312	4.0	1.7	0.6– 7.4
Race				
White	1,607	5.6	0.9	3.9– 7.4
Black	141	3.6	1.2	1.3– 6.0
Native American	766	14.3	1.4	11.5–17.0
Other††	31	0.8	0.7	0.0– 2.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	888	6.1	1.1	3.8– 8.3
No	1,657	7.1	1.0	5.2– 9.1
Education, years				
< 12	563	11.5	2.0	7.5–15.4
12	938	5.5	1.0	3.5– 7.5
> 12	917	3.9	1.1	1.8– 6.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,321	4.2	0.8	2.6–5.7
Yes	1,224	9.2	1.3	6.7–11.8
Annual household income				
≤\$ 8,400	729	11.5	1.8	8.0–15.1
\$ 8,401–\$16,320	706	7.3	1.5	4.3–10.3
\$16,321–\$23,400	370	5.0	1.7	1.6– 8.4
≥\$23,401	634	2.3	1.1	0.1– 4.5

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

New York

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

New York 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	10,595	8.4	88
20–24	22,641	17.8	196
25–34	71,877	56.7	785
35 +	21,763	17.2	250
Race			
White	108,266	85.8	1,143
Black	13,946	11.0	133
Native American	561	0.4	3
Asian/Pac. Islander	3,205	2.5	33
Other NonWhite	238	0.2	1
Hispanic ethnicity [†]			
Yes	11,274	10.9	97
No	91,839	89.1	943
Education, years			
< 12	18,582	14.8	156
12	38,485	30.7	391
> 12	68,120	54.4	756
Marital status			
Married	93,218	73.5	1,017
Unmarried	33,663	26.5	302
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	7,677	6.1	635
NBW (≥2500 g)	119,099	93.9	682
Parity			
1st birth	49,928	39.4	591
2nd or later	76,752	60.6	725
Total	126,881		1,319

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,999	25,718	21,415–30,021	22.2	18.8–25.6	255
\$16,000–\$24,999	13,001	9,933–16,069	11.2	8.6–13.8	115
\$25,000–\$39,999	15,652	12,558–18,746	13.5	10.9–16.1	172
≥\$40,000	61,500	57,409–65,591	53.1	49.2–56.9	663
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	11,773	8,717–14,829	9.6	7.2–12.1	1,249

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births, excluding New York City.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



New York 1998[†]

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

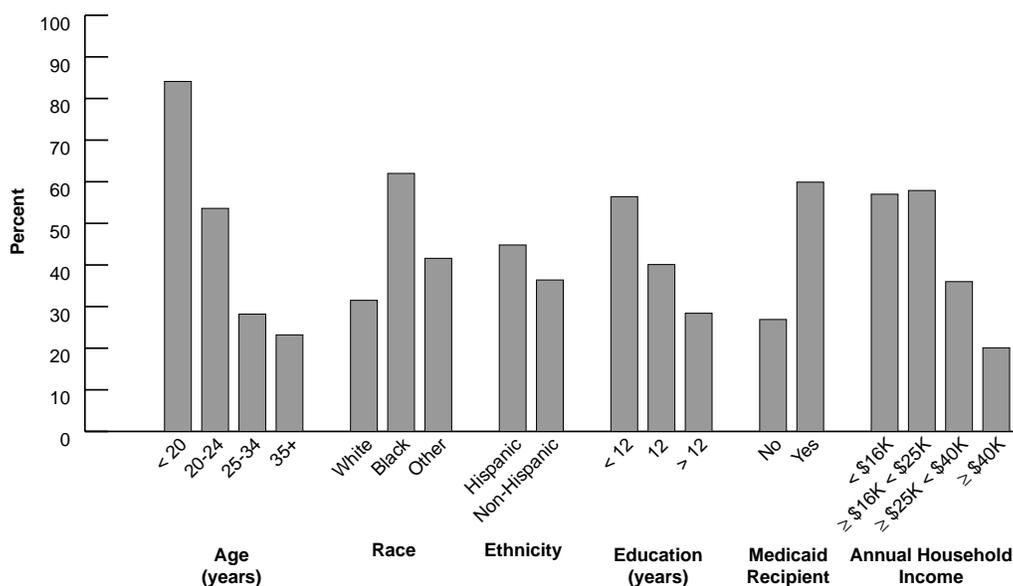
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20 [‡]	74	84.1	6.0	72.4–95.9
20–24 [‡]	174	53.6	5.2	43.5–63.8
25–34	743	28.2	2.3	23.7–32.6
35 + [‡]	219	23.2	4.1	15.1–31.3
Race				
White	1,056	31.5	2.0	27.6–35.3
Black [‡]	117	62.0	6.6	49.0–74.9
All Other ^{††}	32	41.6	10.8	20.5–62.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	87	44.8	7.8	29.5–60.1
No	867	36.4	2.3	31.9–41.0
Education, years				
< 12 [‡]	132	56.4	6.3	44.0–68.7
12 [‡]	342	40.1	3.8	32.6–47.6
> 12	722	28.4	2.3	24.0–32.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	928	26.9	2.0	23.0–30.8
Yes [‡]	282	59.9	4.2	51.6–68.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999 [‡]	220	57.0	4.9	47.3–66.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	103	57.9	6.4	45.2–70.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	158	36.0	5.5	25.2–46.8
≥\$40,000	632	20.1	2.1	16.0–24.2

{ Data do not include New York City.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



New York 1998[{]

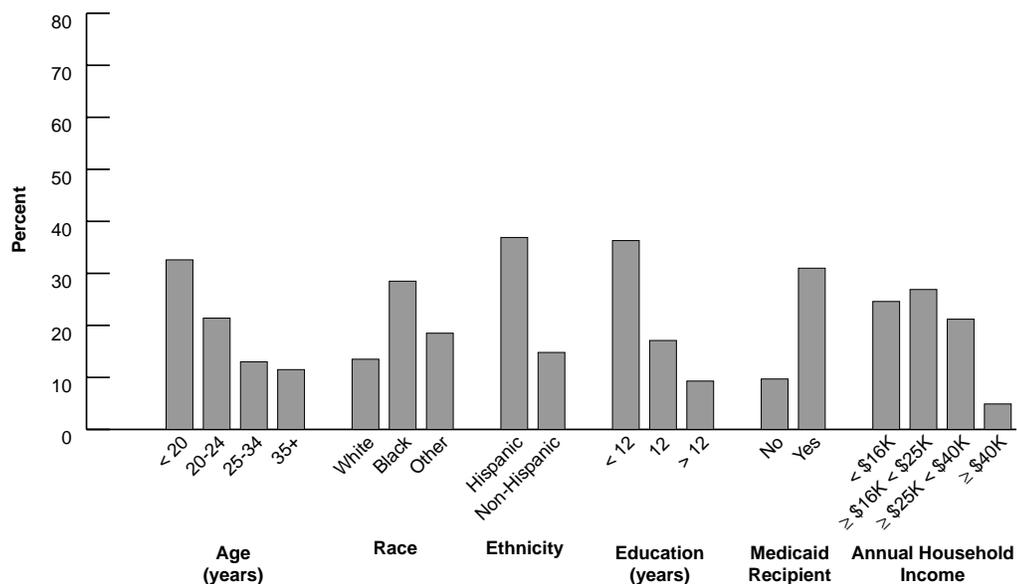
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	85	32.6	8.2	16.6–48.7
20–24	193	21.4	4.1	13.3–29.5
25–34	774	13.0	1.7	9.7–16.4
35 +	244	11.5	3.4	4.8–18.1
Race				
White	1,123	13.5	1.5	10.7–16.4
Black	130	28.5	6.1	16.4–40.5
All Other ^{††}	37	18.5	8.1	2.5–34.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	96	36.9	7.4	22.4–51.5
No	924	14.8	1.7	11.4–18.2
Education, years				
< 12	153	36.3	5.8	24.9–47.7
12	383	17.1	2.8	11.6–22.6
> 12	744	9.3	1.5	6.4–12.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	970	9.7	1.4	7.1–12.4
Yes	326	31.0	3.8	23.5–38.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	249	24.6	4.0	16.8–32.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	115	26.9	5.6	15.9–37.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	167	21.2	5.0	11.3–31.0
≥\$40,000	654	4.9	1.2	2.6– 7.1

{ Data do not include New York City.
 † Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



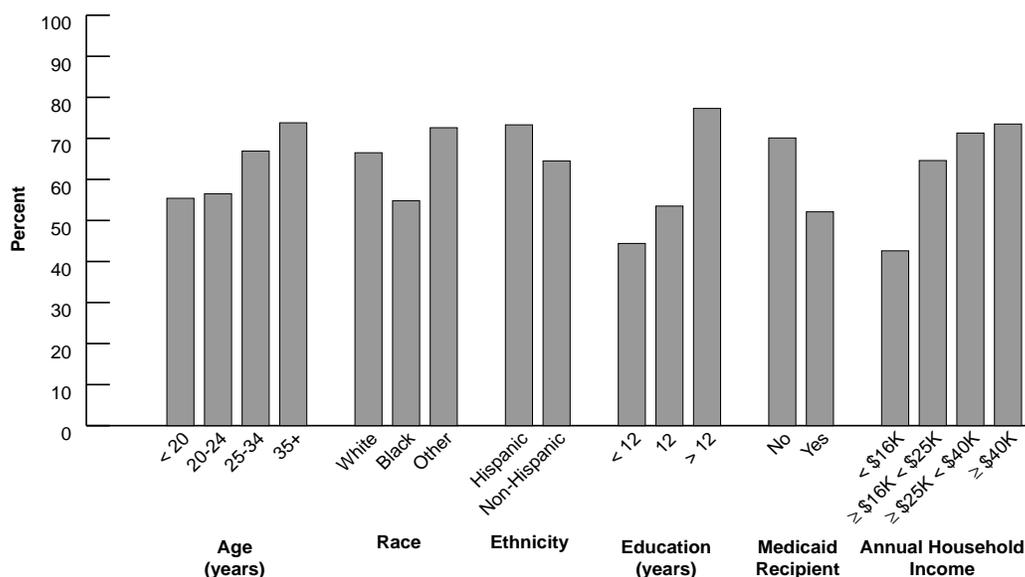
New York 1998^c Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	75	55.4	8.7	38.3–72.6
20–24	183	56.5	5.0	46.8–66.2
25–34	738	66.9	2.3	62.4–71.4
35 +	234	73.8	4.2	65.5–82.0
Race				
White	1,069	66.5	1.9	62.7–70.2
Black	119	54.8	6.9	41.3–68.4
All Other ^{††}	37	72.6	9.4	54.2–90.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	86	73.3	7.1	59.3–87.2
No	887	64.5	2.2	60.2–68.8
Education, years				
< 12	138	44.4	6.1	32.5–56.3
12	360	53.5	3.6	46.4–60.6
> 12	721	77.3	2.0	73.4–81.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	931	70.1	2.0	66.2–74.0
Yes	299	52.1	4.2	43.9–60.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	233	42.6	4.7	33.5–51.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	104	64.6	6.3	52.3–76.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	159	71.3	5.0	61.6–81.0
≥\$40,000	633	73.5	2.2	69.1–77.9

{ Data do not include New York City.
† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



New York 1998[{]

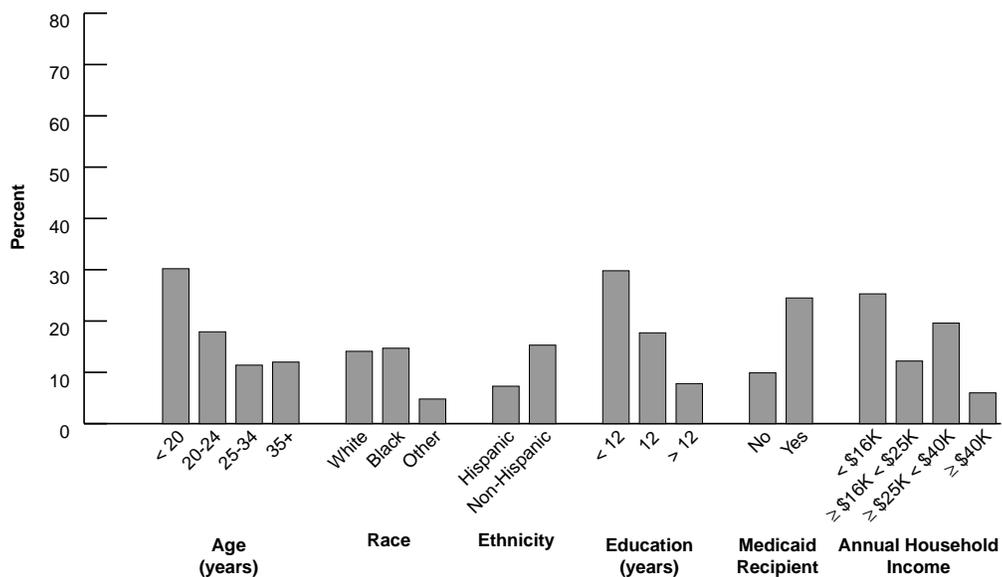
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20 [‡]	84	30.2	7.8	14.9–45.5
20–24	192	17.9	3.7	10.6–25.2
25–34	777	11.4	1.5	8.4–14.4
35 +	244	12.0	3.1	5.8–18.1
Race				
White	1,121	14.1	1.4	11.3–16.8
Black	133	14.7	5.0	4.9–24.6
All Other ^{††}	37	4.8	4.4	0.0–13.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	93	7.3	4.1	0.0–15.4
No	932	15.3	1.7	12.0–18.5
Education, years				
< 12	152	29.8	5.4	19.2–40.4
12	378	17.7	2.7	12.4–23.1
> 12	751	7.8	1.3	5.3–10.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	976	9.9	1.3	7.3–12.5
Yes	321	24.5	3.4	17.8–31.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	246	25.3	3.9	17.7–33.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	113	12.2	3.6	5.1–19.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	169	19.6	4.9	10.1–29.2
≥\$40,000	660	6.0	1.1	3.8– 8.2

{ Data do not include New York City.
† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



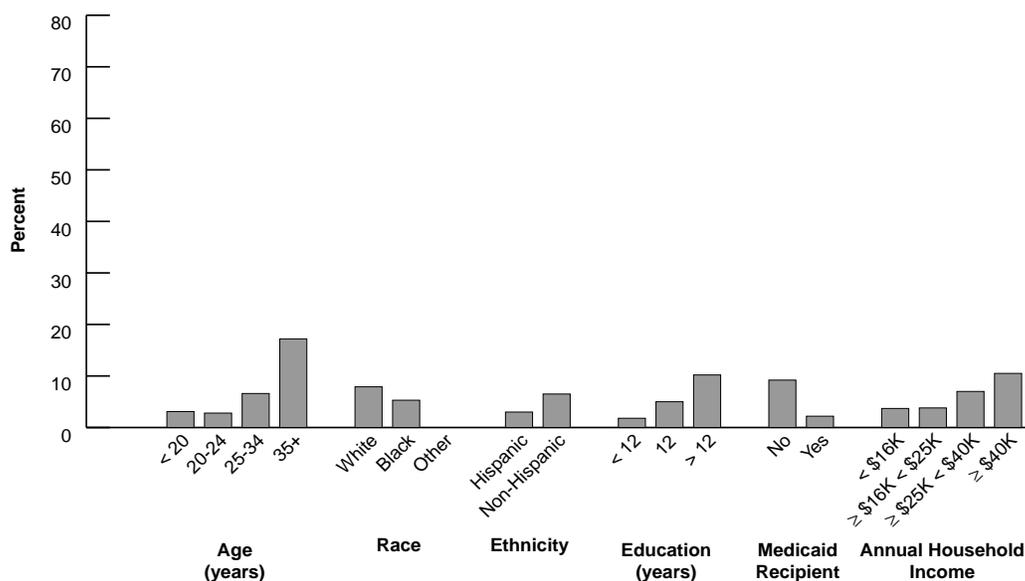
New York 1998^c Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	84	3.1	2.9	0.0– 8.7
20–24	195	2.8	1.9	0.0– 6.6
25–34	770	6.6	1.1	4.4– 8.8
35 +	249	17.2	3.3	10.7–23.6
Race				
White	1,127	7.9	1.0	5.9–10.0
Black	128	5.3	3.2	0.0–11.6
All Other ^{††}	37	0.0	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	94	3.0	2.4	0.0– 7.8
No	928	6.5	1.0	4.5– 8.5
Education, years				
< 12	151	1.8	1.5	0.0– 4.7
12	384	5.0	1.5	2.1– 7.8
> 12	747	10.2	1.5	7.3–13.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	975	9.2	1.2	6.9–11.6
Yes	323	2.2	1.2	0.0– 4.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	248	3.7	1.9	0.0– 7.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	113	3.8	2.8	0.0– 9.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	170	7.0	2.5	2.0–12.0
≥\$40,000	655	10.5	1.5	7.5–13.5

{ Data do not include New York City.
† Confidence interval.

\ No respondents reported this indicator.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



New York 1998[{]

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

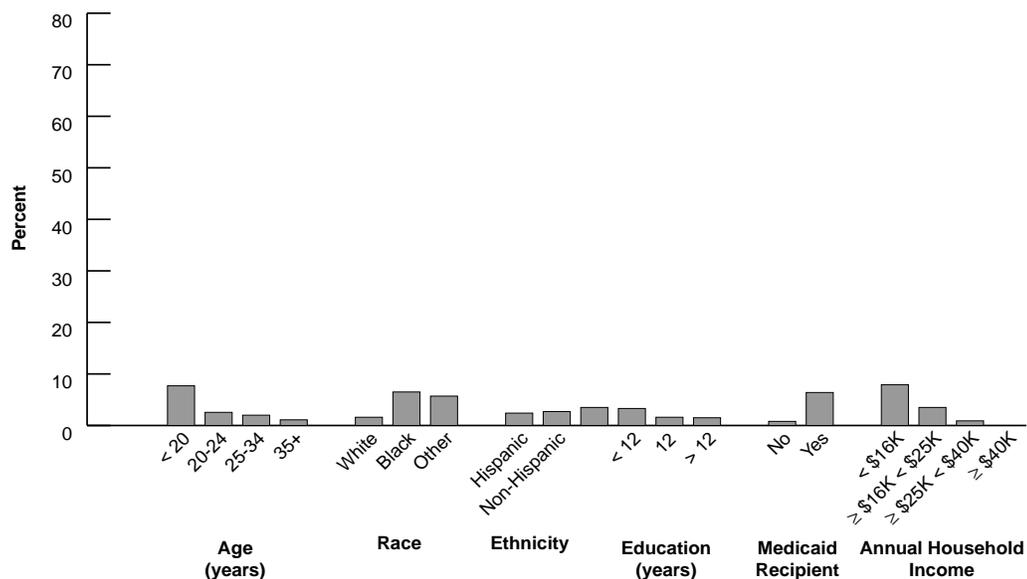
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	85	7.7	4.6	0.0–16.7
20–24	190	2.5	1.6	0.0– 5.6
25–34	762	2.0	0.7	0.6– 3.4
35 +	243	1.1	0.9	0.0– 2.9
Race				
White	1,108	1.6	0.6	0.5– 2.7
Black	130	6.5	3.0	0.6–12.4
All Other ^{††}	37	5.7	5.4	0.0–16.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	93	2.4	2.4	0.0– 7.0
No	919	2.7	0.8	1.1– 4.3
Education, years				
< 12	148	3.5	2.0	0.0– 7.4
12	378	3.3	1.4	0.6– 6.0
> 12	739	1.6	0.7	0.3– 2.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	961	0.8	0.4	0.0– 1.7
Yes	319	6.4	1.9	2.6–10.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	247	7.9	2.5	2.9–12.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	109	3.5	2.4	0.0– 8.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	169	0.9	0.9	0.0– 2.7
≥\$40,000	649	0.0	0.0	0.0– 0.1

{ Data do not include New York City.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

North Carolina

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

North Carolina 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	15,379	14.1	278
20–24	29,648	27.3	499
25–34	52,467	48.2	814
35 +	11,282	10.4	205
Race			
White	77,152	70.9	1,180
Black	27,535	25.3	546
Native American	1,681	1.5	40
Asian/Pac. Islander	2,342	2.2	29
Other NonWhite	68	0.1	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	8,019	7.4	91
No	100,714	92.6	1,704
Education, years			
< 12	23,806	21.9	384
12	35,218	32.4	604
> 12	49,563	45.6	806
Marital status			
Married	72,993	67.1	1,165
Unmarried	35,782	32.9	631
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	8,672	8.0	884
NBW (≥2500 g)	100,066	92.0	909
Parity			
1st birth	46,949	43.2	829
2nd or later	61,795	56.8	967
Total	108,778		1,796

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,999	32,402	29,222–35,583	32.3	29.3–35.3	550
\$16,000–\$24,999	17,316	14,897–19,734	17.3	14.9–19.6	280
\$25,000–\$39,999	17,685	15,306–20,063	17.6	15.3–20.0	285
≥\$40,000	32,904	30,069–35,740	32.8	29.9–35.7	531
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	10,188	8,146–12,229	9.7	7.8–11.7	1,701

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

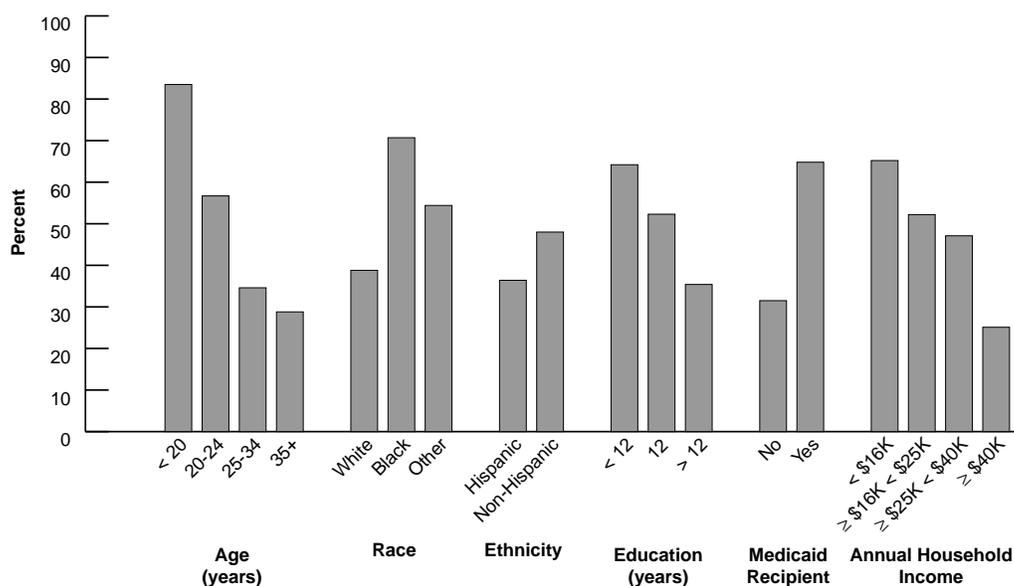
North Carolina 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	260	83.5	3.1	77.4–89.6
20–24	465	56.7	3.1	50.7–62.7
25–34	767	34.6	2.2	30.4–38.9
35 +	186	28.8	4.5	20.0–37.6
Race				
White	1,109	38.8	1.9	35.2–42.5
Black	505	70.7	2.8	65.1–76.2
All Other‡	64	54.4	8.3	38.1–70.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	84	36.4	6.6	23.5–49.4
No	1,593	48.0	1.6	44.8–51.2
Education, years				
< 12	348	64.2	3.6	57.1–71.2
12	566	52.3	2.8	46.9–57.7
> 12	763	35.4	2.2	31.0–39.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	850	31.5	2.0	27.6–35.4
Yes	828	64.8	2.3	60.3–69.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	509	65.2	2.9	59.6–70.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	262	52.2	4.0	44.3–60.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	266	47.1	3.9	39.5–54.7
≥\$40,000	506	25.1	2.4	20.4–29.8

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



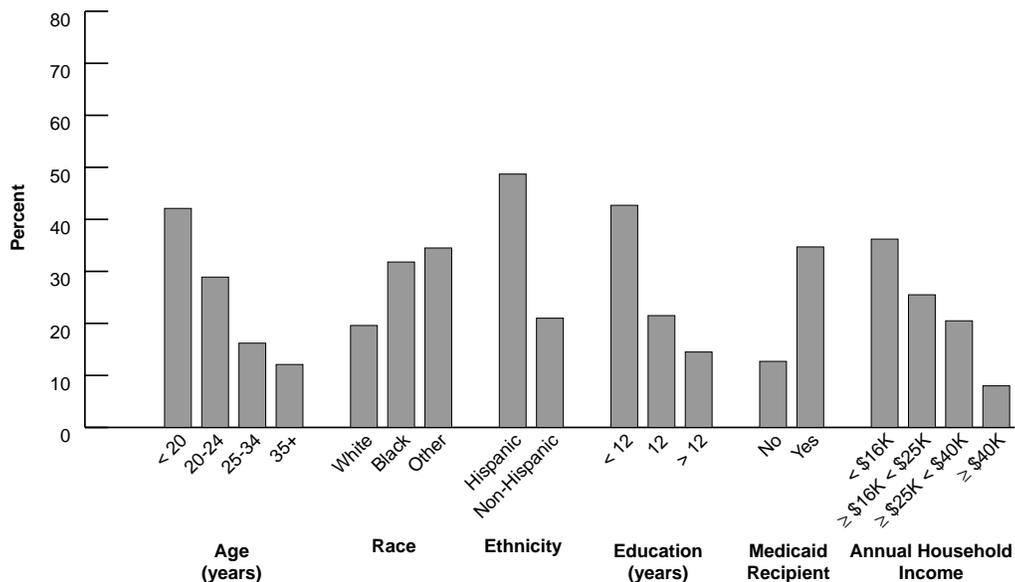
North Carolina 1998

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	275	42.1	4.1	34.0–50.1
20–24	491	28.9	2.8	23.4–34.3
25–34	805	16.2	1.7	12.9–19.5
35 +	199	12.1	3.2	5.8–18.3
Race				
White	1,166	19.6	1.5	16.6–22.6
Black	536	31.8	2.9	26.2–37.4
All Other	68	34.5	7.6	19.5–49.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	88	48.7	6.7	35.6–61.7
No	1,681	21.0	1.3	18.4–23.5
Education, years				
< 12	374	42.7	3.5	35.7–49.6
12	596	21.5	2.2	17.2–25.8
> 12	798	14.5	1.6	11.3–17.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	890	12.7	1.4	9.9–15.4
Yes	880	34.7	2.2	30.3–39.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	539	36.2	2.8	30.6–41.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	275	25.5	3.5	18.7–32.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	282	20.5	3.1	14.4–26.7
≥\$40,000	526	8.0	1.5	5.1–10.9

† Confidence interval.



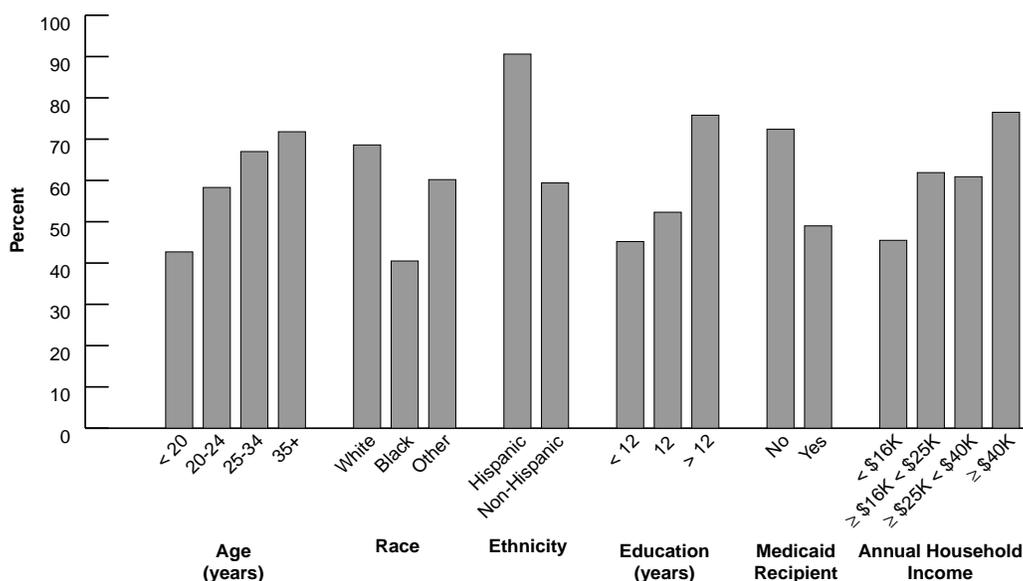
North Carolina 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	246	42.7	4.2	34.4–51.1
20–24	445	58.3	3.0	52.4–64.2
25–34	728	67.0	2.1	62.8–71.1
35 +	180	71.8	4.4	63.2–80.5
Race				
White	1,069	68.6	1.7	65.2–72.0
Black	464	40.5	3.1	34.5–46.6
All Other	66	60.2	7.7	45.1–75.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	76	90.6	4.2	82.5–98.8
No	1,522	59.4	1.6	56.3–62.6
Education, years				
< 12	331	45.2	3.7	38.0–52.4
12	533	52.3	2.7	47.0–57.7
> 12	734	75.8	2.0	72.0–79.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	819	72.4	1.9	68.7–76.1
Yes	780	49.0	2.4	44.4–53.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	482	45.5	3.0	39.6–51.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	253	61.9	3.8	54.5–69.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	260	60.9	3.7	53.6–68.3
≥\$40,000	480	76.5	2.3	71.9–81.1

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



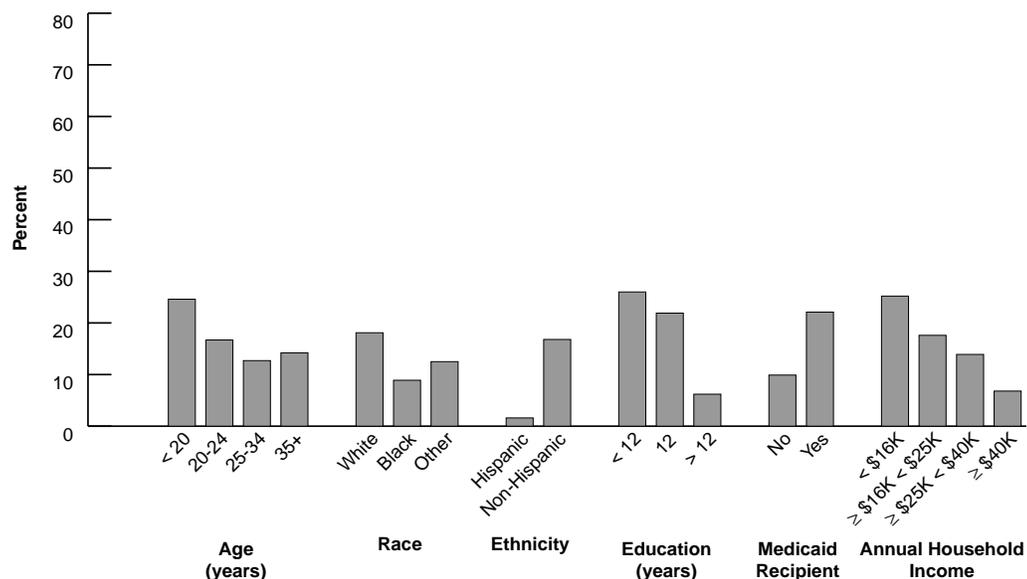
North Carolina 1998

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	271	24.6	3.6	17.5–31.6
20–24	493	16.7	2.2	12.4–21.0
25–34	806	12.7	1.5	9.9–15.6
35 +	203	14.2	3.3	7.7–20.6
Race				
White	1,169	18.1	1.4	15.4–20.9
Black	536	8.9	1.7	5.7–12.2
All Other	68	12.5	5.3	2.1–22.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	89	1.6	1.2	0.0– 4.0
No	1,683	16.8	1.2	14.4–19.1
Education, years				
< 12	374	26.0	3.0	20.2–31.8
12	594	21.9	2.2	17.5–26.3
> 12	803	6.2	1.1	4.1– 8.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	894	9.9	1.2	7.5–12.4
Yes	879	22.1	1.9	18.5–25.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	541	25.2	2.5	20.3–30.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	278	17.6	2.9	11.9–23.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	280	13.9	2.6	8.7–19.0
≥\$40,000	528	6.8	1.4	4.1– 9.5

† Confidence interval.



NC

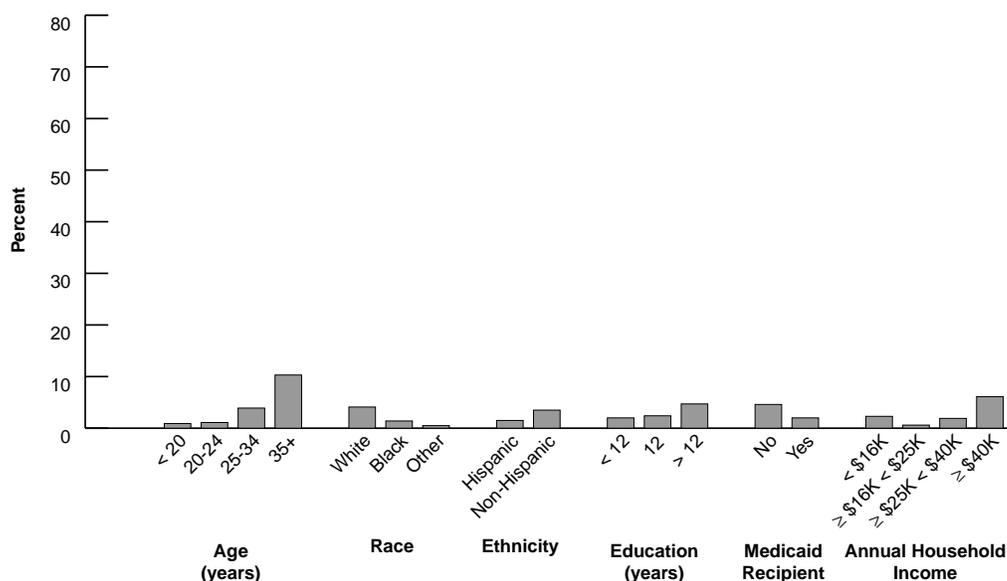
North Carolina 1998 Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	276	0.9	0.8	0.0– 2.5
20–24	484	1.1	0.6	0.0– 2.4
25–34	801	3.9	0.8	2.2– 5.6
35 +	199	10.3	2.9	4.6–16.1
Race				
White	1,159	4.1	0.7	2.7– 5.6
Black	532	1.4	0.7	0.0– 2.8
All Other	69	0.5	0.3	0.0– 1.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	80	1.5	1.3	0.0– 4.1
No	1,679	3.5	0.6	2.3– 4.6
Education, years				
< 12	368	2.0	1.0	0.1– 3.9
12	595	2.4	0.8	0.8– 4.1
> 12	796	4.7	0.9	2.8– 6.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	888	4.6	0.9	2.9– 6.3
Yes	872	2.0	0.6	0.7– 3.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	538	2.3	0.9	0.6– 4.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	272	0.6	0.6	0.0– 1.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	280	1.9	1.0	0.0– 3.9
≥\$40,000	524	6.1	1.3	3.6– 8.6

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



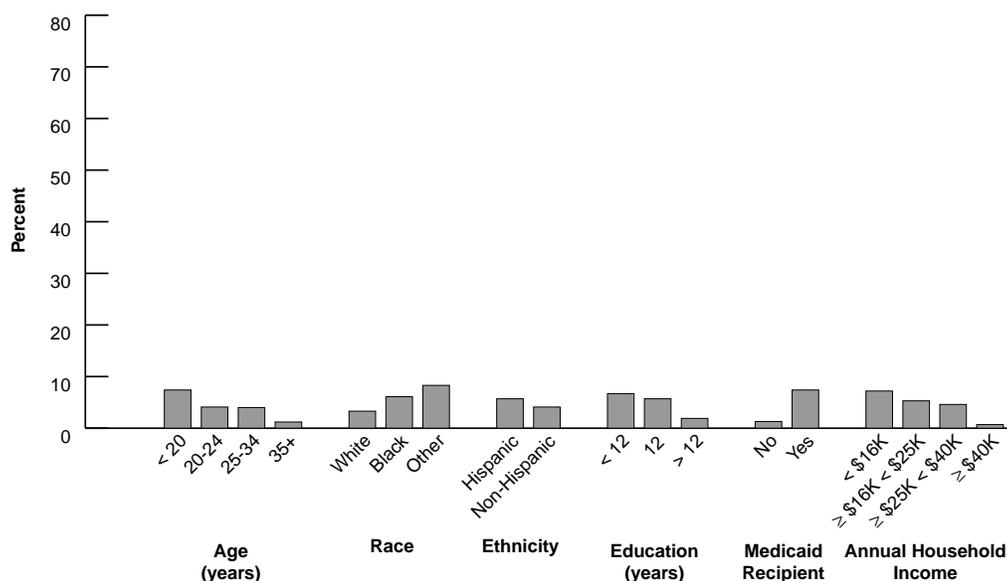
North Carolina 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	266	7.4	2.2	3.1–11.7
20–24	488	4.1	1.2	1.7– 6.5
25–34	798	4.0	0.9	2.2– 5.7
35 +	202	1.2	0.9	0.0– 3.0
Race				
White	1,156	3.3	0.7	2.0– 4.7
Black	530	6.1	1.5	3.2– 9.1
All Other	68	8.3	4.5	0.0–17.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	85	5.7	3.1	0.0–11.7
No	1,668	4.1	0.6	2.8– 5.4
Education, years				
< 12	367	6.7	1.8	3.3–10.2
12	589	5.7	1.3	3.2– 8.2
> 12	797	1.9	0.6	0.7– 3.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	884	1.3	0.5	0.4– 2.2
Yes	870	7.4	1.2	5.0– 9.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	530	7.2	1.5	4.2–10.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	273	5.3	1.9	1.7– 9.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	281	4.6	1.7	1.3– 7.8
≥\$40,000	524	0.7	0.5	0.0– 1.6

† Confidence interval.



NC

State Exhibits

Oklahoma

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Oklahoma 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	7,616	16.4	325
20–24	14,900	32.1	621
25–34	20,108	43.3	923
35 +	3,802	8.2	213
Race			
White	36,090	78.1	1,616
Black	4,606	10.0	227
Native American	4,652	10.1	178
Asian/Pac. Islander	843	1.8	35
Other NonWhite	14	0.0	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	3,438	7.5	123
No	42,626	92.5	1,925
Education, years			
< 12	10,488	23.0	405
12	16,858	36.9	749
> 12	18,309	40.1	868
Marital status			
Married	30,722	66.5	1,377
Unmarried	15,501	33.5	688
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	3,048	6.6	874
NBW (≥2500 g)	43,247	93.4	1,022
Parity [†]			
1st birth	11,962	30.9	526
2nd or later	26,693	69.1	1,093
Total	46,551		2,090

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income [‡]					
≤\$15,999	15,291	13,639–16,942	38.1	34.3–42.0	666
\$16,000–\$24,999	8,080	6,785–9,375	20.2	17.0–23.3	351
\$25,000–\$39,999	6,791	5,641–7,942	16.9	14.1–19.8	308
≥\$40,000	9,924	8,597–11,250	24.8	21.5–28.1	442
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,343	3,301–5,385	9.8	7.4–12.1	1,981

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from the PRAMS sampling frame.



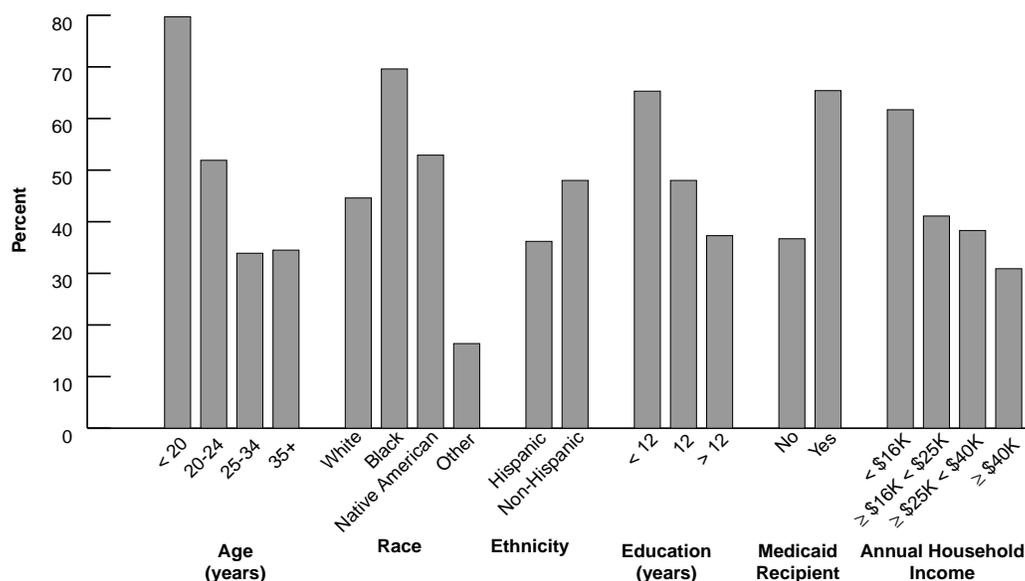
Oklahoma 1998

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20 [†]	298	79.7	4.0	71.9–87.5
20–24	573	51.9	3.5	45.1–58.7
25–34	859	33.9	2.7	28.6–39.2
35 +	191	34.5	6.4	21.9–47.2
Race				
White	1,501	44.6	2.1	40.4–48.8
Black	205	69.6	5.9	58.1–81.2
Native American [†]	158	52.9	6.9	39.5–66.3
Other ^{††}	31	16.4	9.7	0.0–35.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [†]	112	36.2	8.9	18.8–53.5
No	1,774	48.0	2.0	44.2–51.9
Education, years				
< 12 [†]	355	65.3	4.5	56.5–74.1
12	684	48.0	3.1	41.9–54.0
> 12	822	37.3	2.9	31.7–42.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,224	36.7	2.3	32.2–41.2
Yes [†]	703	65.4	3.1	59.2–71.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999 [†]	597	61.7	3.4	55.0–68.4
\$16,000–\$24,999 [†]	327	41.1	4.6	32.1–50.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	292	38.3	4.7	29.1–47.5
≥\$40,000	427	30.9	3.7	23.6–38.1

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
 ‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



OK

Oklahoma 1998

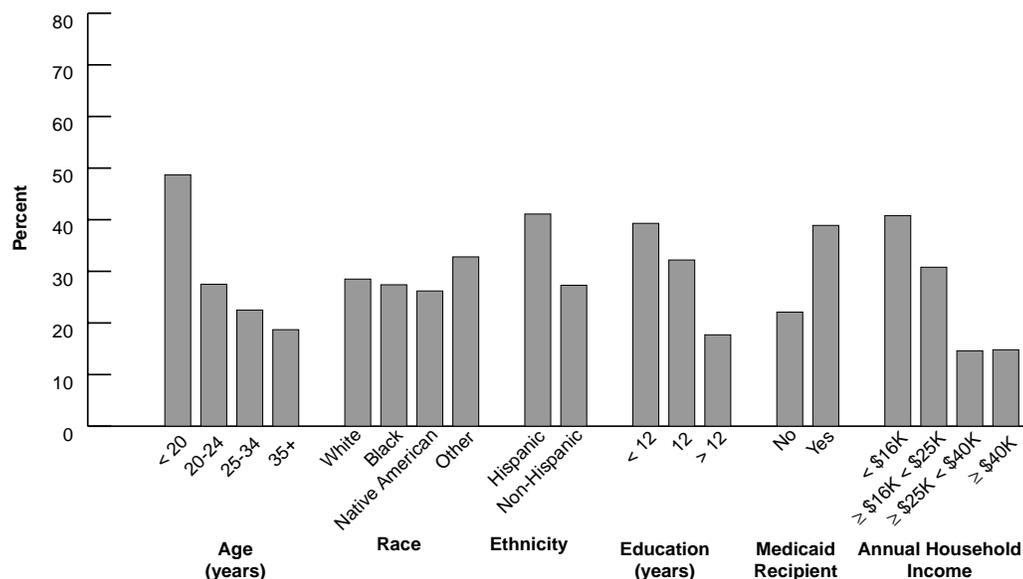
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	314	48.7	4.8	39.2–58.2
20–24	610	27.5	3.0	21.6–33.4
25–34	910	22.5	2.3	17.9–27.1
35 +	208	18.7	5.1	8.8–28.7
Race				
White	1,586	28.5	1.9	24.8–32.2
Black	222	27.4	5.8	16.0–38.8
Native American	174	26.2	5.6	15.1–37.2
Other††	35	32.8	12.0	9.3–56.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	121	41.1	8.4	24.6–57.6
No	1,887	27.3	1.7	23.9–30.7
Education, years				
< 12	391	39.3	4.3	30.9–47.7
12	734	32.2	2.8	26.6–37.7
> 12	859	17.7	2.3	13.3–22.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,288	22.1	2.0	18.2–25.9
Yes	762	38.9	3.1	32.8–44.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	651	40.8	3.3	34.3–47.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	348	30.8	4.2	22.5–39.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	303	14.6	3.1	8.4–20.7
≥\$40,000	438	14.8	2.9	9.1–20.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



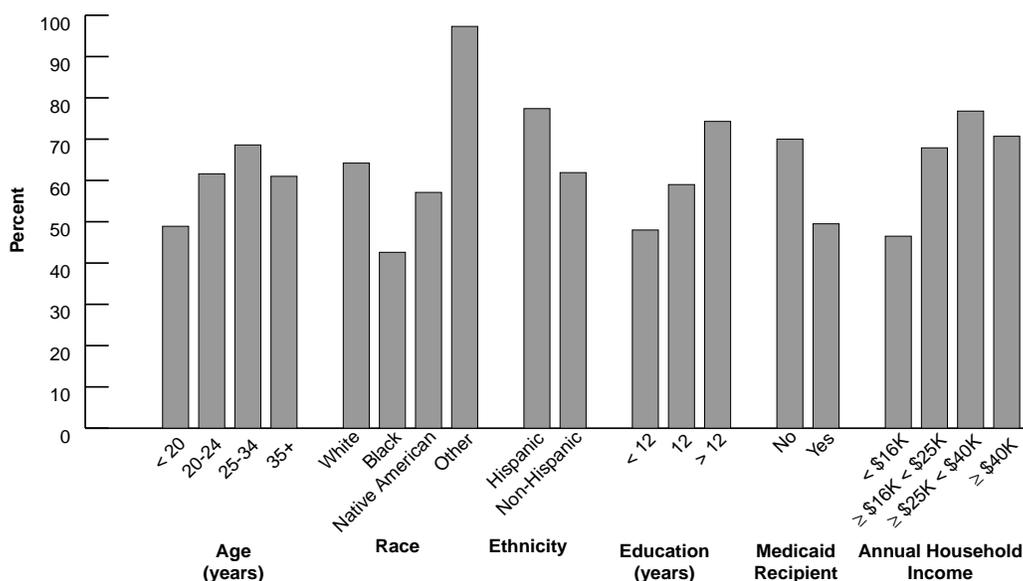
Oklahoma 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	289	48.9	4.8	39.5–58.3
20–24	561	61.6	3.3	55.1–68.1
25–34	856	68.6	2.6	63.6–73.6
35 +	194	61.0	6.5	48.3–73.7
Race				
White	1,489	64.2	2.0	60.3–68.2
Black	193	42.6	6.5	29.9–55.2
Native American	161	57.1	6.5	44.4–69.8
Other††	33	97.3	1.3	94.7–99.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	110	77.4	7.0	63.7–91.0
No	1,758	61.9	1.9	58.2–65.6
Education, years				
< 12	357	48.0	4.4	39.3–56.7
12	685	59.0	3.0	53.2–64.8
> 12	805	74.3	2.5	69.3–79.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,212	70.0	2.1	65.8–74.2
Yes	696	49.5	3.2	43.3–55.8
Annual household income				
<\$15,999	594	46.5	3.4	39.9–53.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	332	67.9	4.2	59.8–76.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	283	76.8	3.9	69.1–84.6
≥\$40,000	417	70.7	3.6	63.6–77.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



OK

Oklahoma 1998

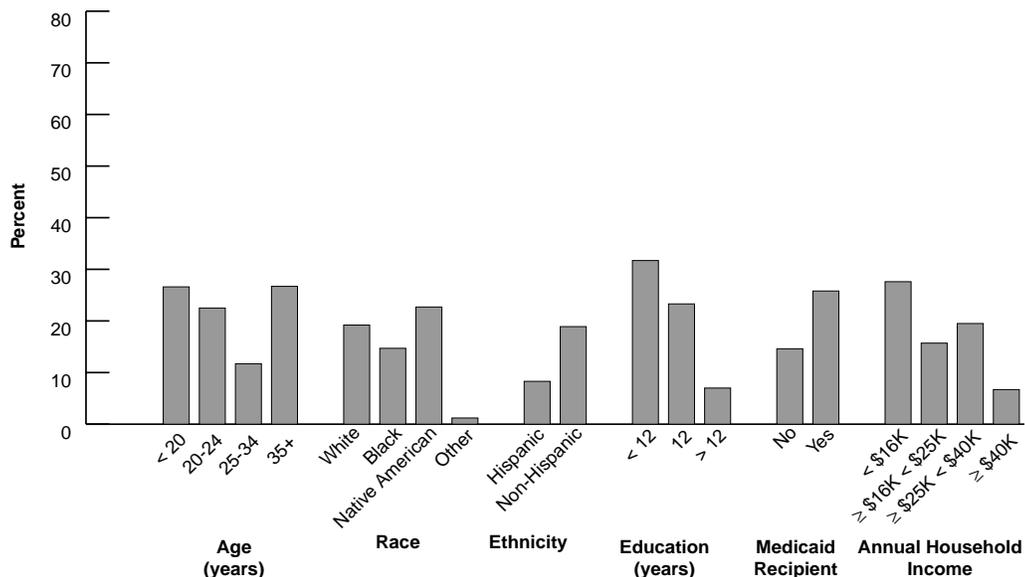
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	316	26.6	4.2	18.3–34.9
20–24	608	22.5	2.8	17.0–28.1
25–34	909	11.7	1.8	8.2–15.2
35 +	206	26.7	5.9	15.2–38.2
Race				
White	1,583	19.2	1.6	16.0–22.4
Black	221	14.7	4.7	5.5–23.9
Native American	176	22.7	5.8	11.3–34.0
Other††	35	1.2	0.7	0.0– 2.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	122	8.3	4.8	0.0–17.8
No	1,884	18.9	1.5	16.0–21.9
Education, years				
< 12	388	31.7	4.1	23.8–39.7
12	732	23.3	2.5	18.4–28.2
> 12	860	7.0	1.5	4.0– 9.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,300	14.6	1.7	11.3–17.8
Yes	747	25.8	2.8	20.3–31.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	645	27.6	3.0	21.8–33.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	345	15.7	3.2	9.4–22.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	304	19.5	3.9	11.9–27.0
≥\$40,000	439	6.7	2.0	2.8–10.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



OK

Oklahoma 1998

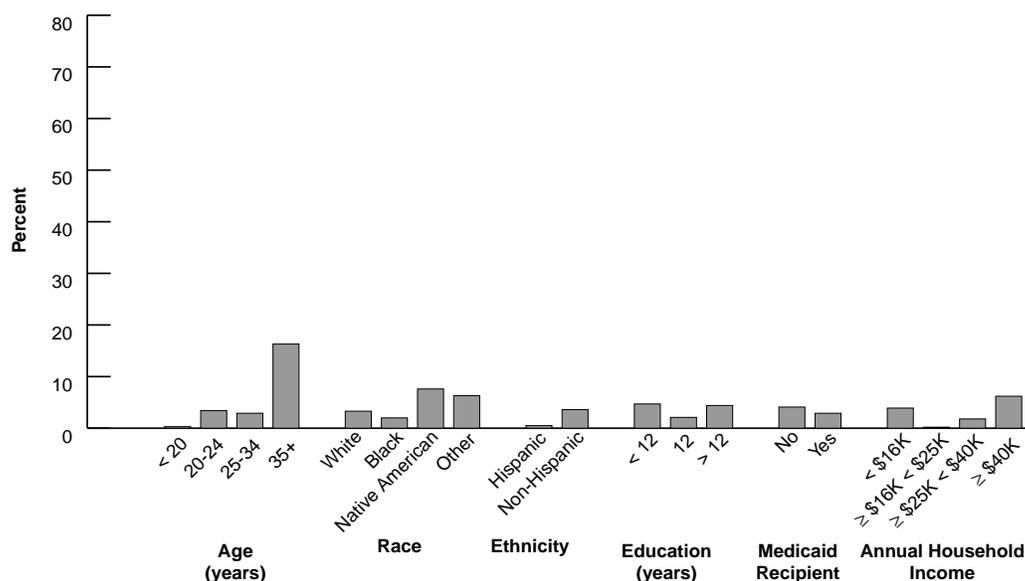
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	320	0.3	0.2	0.0– 0.7
20–24	617	3.4	1.3	0.8– 6.0
25–34	913	2.9	0.9	1.1– 4.6
35 +	210	16.3	5.2	6.2–26.4
Race				
White	1,600	3.3	0.7	1.9– 4.8
Black	226	2.0	1.6	0.0– 5.0
Native American	176	7.6	4.0	0.0–15.4
Other††	34	6.3	6.0	0.0–18.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	119	0.5	0.3	0.0– 1.2
No	1,908	3.6	0.8	2.1– 5.1
Education, years				
< 12	398	4.7	2.0	0.7– 8.7
12	742	2.1	0.8	0.5– 3.7
> 12	862	4.4	1.2	2.0– 6.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,297	4.1	1.0	2.2– 6.0
Yes	771	2.9	1.1	0.8– 5.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	660	3.9	1.3	1.2– 6.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	348	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	302	1.8	1.2	0.0– 4.1
≥\$40,000	439	6.2	1.9	2.5–10.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



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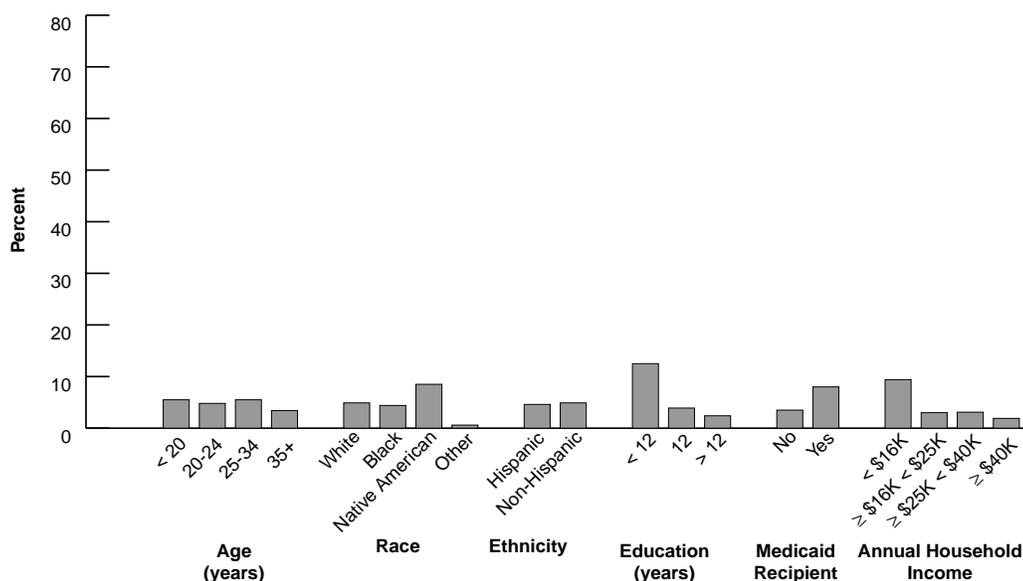
Oklahoma 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20 [‡]	233	5.5	2.6	0.4–10.6
20–24	613	4.8	1.4	2.1– 7.4
25–34	909	5.5	1.4	2.8– 8.1
35 +	208	3.4	3.0	0.0– 9.2
Race				
White	1,522	4.9	0.9	3.1– 6.8
Black	207	4.4	2.5	0.0– 9.4
Native American	168	8.5	4.1	0.3–16.6
Other ^{††}	34	0.6	0.5	0.0– 1.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	114	4.6	3.5	0.0–11.6
No	1,809	4.9	0.9	3.2– 6.6
Education, years				
< 12 [‡]	323	12.5	3.2	6.3–18.7
12	719	3.9	1.2	1.6– 6.2
> 12	858	2.4	0.9	0.6– 4.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,253	3.5	0.9	1.7– 5.2
Yes	710	8.0	1.8	4.4–11.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	621	9.4	2.1	5.2–13.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	342	3.0	1.3	0.4– 5.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	295	3.1	2.0	0.0– 6.9
≥\$40,000	431	1.9	1.1	0.0– 4.0

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



State Exhibits

South Carolina

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

South Carolina 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	8,264	16.4	269
20–24	14,270	28.4	382
25–34	22,828	45.4	662
35 +	4,925	9.8	168
Race			
White	31,360	62.4	783
Black	18,061	35.9	679
Native American	128	0.3	4
Asian/Pac. Islander	662	1.3	14
Other NonWhite	82	0.2	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	1,258	2.5	18
No	48,972	97.5	1,461
Education, years			
< 12	10,823	22.6	312
12	17,999	37.6	556
> 12	19,055	39.8	545
Marital status			
Married	30,274	60.2	828
Unmarried	20,017	39.8	652
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	4,372	8.7	969
NBW (\geq 2500 g)	45,924	91.3	512
Parity			
1st birth	21,460	42.7	718
2nd or later	28,813	57.3	762
Total	50,296		1,481

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$15,999	18,240	16,093–20,386	39.1	34.9–43.3	577
\$16,000–\$24,999	7,817	6,319–9,315	16.8	13.6–19.9	235
\$25,000–\$39,999	8,645	7,130–10,160	18.5	15.3–21.8	255
≥\$40,000	11,945	10,315–13,574	25.6	22.0–29.2	283
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,370	3,153–5,588	9.1	6.6–11.6	1,382

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

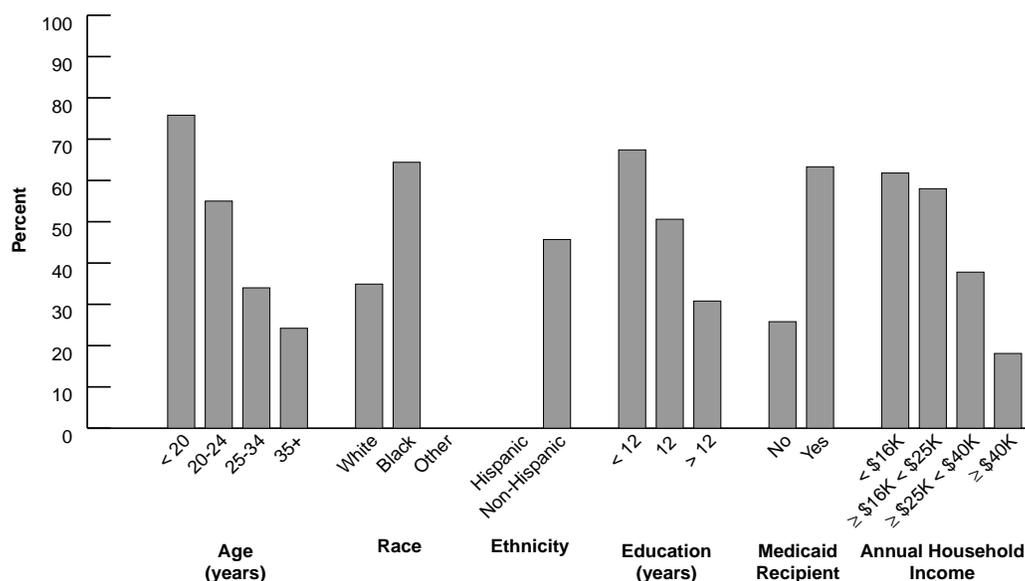
South Carolina 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	245	75.8	4.7	66.7–85.0
20–24	348	55.0	4.3	46.7–63.4
25–34	617	34.0	2.9	28.3–39.8
35 + [‡]	143	24.2	5.9	12.6–35.8
Race				
White	732	34.9	2.6	29.8–40.0
Black [‡]	604	64.4	3.5	57.5–71.3
All Other [†]	17	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [†]	16	—	—	—
No	1,335	45.7	2.2	41.4–50.0
Education, years				
< 12	282	67.4	4.8	58.1–76.7
12 [‡]	495	50.6	3.8	43.2–58.0
> 12	515	30.8	3.0	24.9–36.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	561	25.8	2.7	20.6–31.1
Yes [‡]	792	63.3	2.9	57.5–69.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999 [‡]	517	61.8	3.7	54.7–69.0
\$16,000–\$24,999 [‡]	209	58.0	5.6	47.0–69.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	240	37.8	4.8	28.3–47.2
≥\$40,000	270	18.1	3.2	11.7–24.5

[†] Confidence interval. / < 30 respondents, not reported.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.



South Carolina 1998

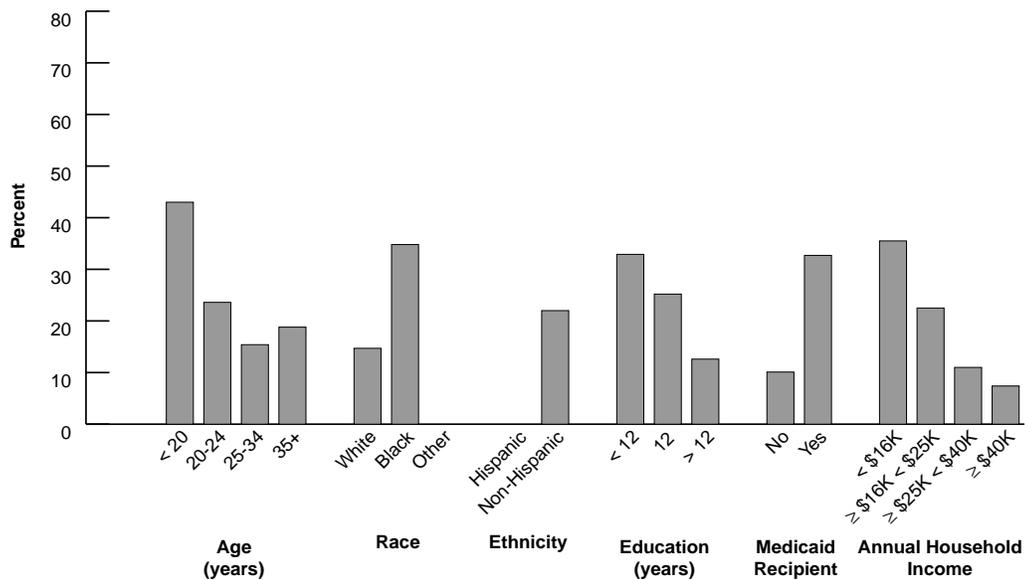
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	262	43.0	5.4	32.5–53.6
20–24	369	23.6	3.7	16.4–30.9
25–34	648	15.4	2.3	10.9–19.9
35 +	161	18.8	5.1	8.8–28.9
Race				
White	764	14.7	1.9	10.9–18.5
Black	658	34.8	3.4	28.1–41.6
All Other [/]	18	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [/]	17	—	—	—
No	1,421	22.0	1.8	18.4–25.6
Education, years				
< 12	297	32.9	4.8	23.4–42.3
12	540	25.2	3.2	19.0–31.5
> 12	536	12.6	2.3	8.1–17.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	582	10.1	2.0	6.3–14.0
Yes	858	32.7	2.8	27.2–38.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	558	35.5	3.5	28.5–42.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	230	22.5	4.9	13.0–32.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	251	11.0	3.1	4.9–17.2
≥\$40,000	279	7.4	2.2	3.1–11.7

† Confidence interval.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

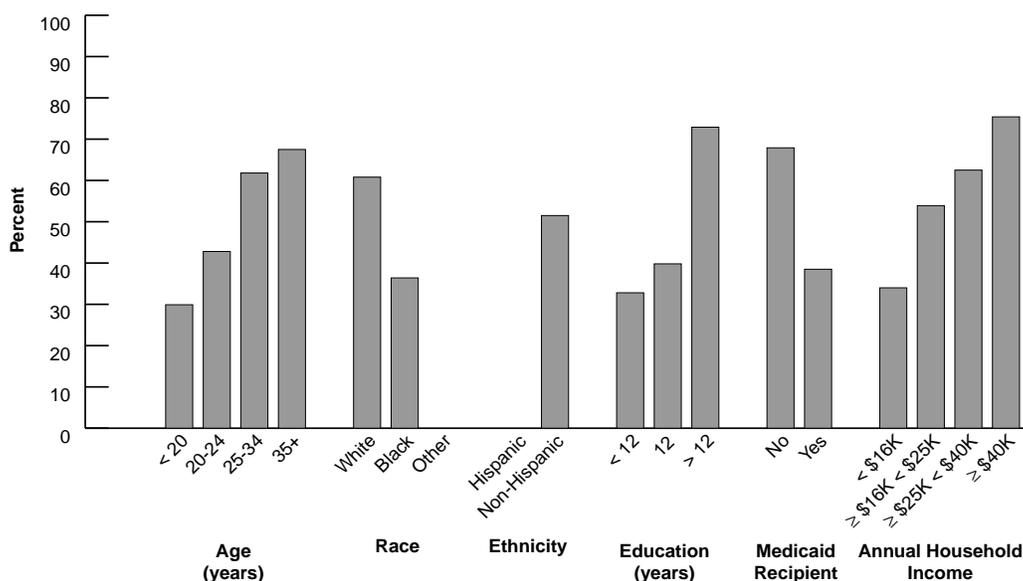


South Carolina 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	221	29.9	4.9	20.4–39.5
20–24	325	42.8	4.1	34.7–50.8
25–34	584	61.8	3.0	55.9–67.6
35 +	143	67.5	6.2	55.3–79.7
Race				
White	702	60.8	2.6	55.7–65.9
Black	554	36.4	3.4	29.8–43.1
All Other [/]	17	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [/]	16	—	—	—
No	1,256	51.5	2.1	47.3–55.7
Education, years				
< 12	256	32.8	4.8	23.4–42.2
12	479	39.8	3.5	32.9–46.7
> 12	481	72.9	2.9	67.2–78.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	521	67.9	2.9	62.4–73.5
Yes	752	38.5	2.9	32.9–44.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	482	34.0	3.5	27.2–40.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	207	53.9	5.4	43.4–64.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	219	62.5	4.9	53.0–72.0
≥\$40,000	254	75.4	3.6	68.4–82.4

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



South Carolina 1998

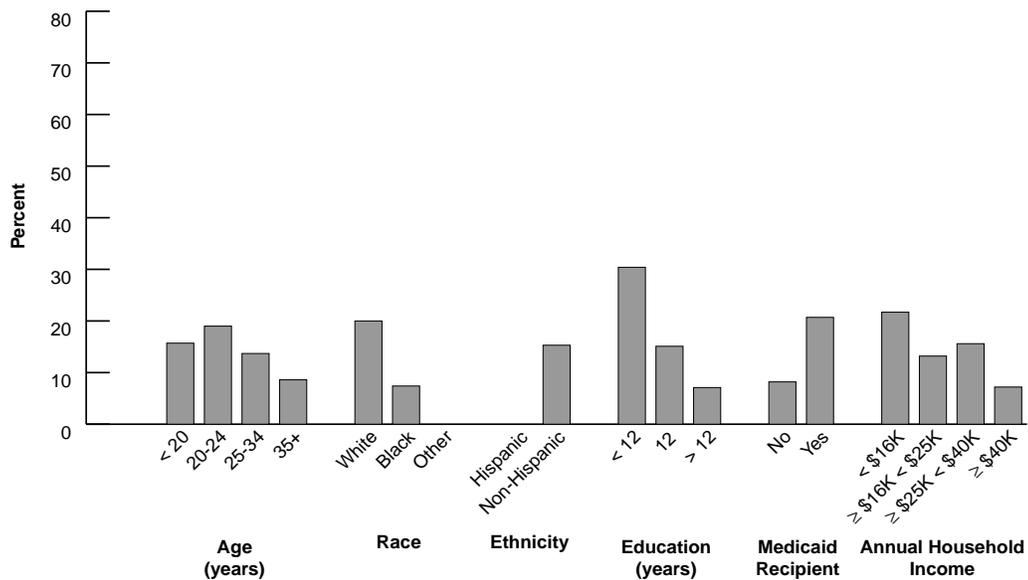
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	261	15.7	4.0	7.9–23.5
20–24	376	19.0	3.3	12.6–25.4
25–34	649	13.7	2.1	9.5–17.9
35 +	164	8.6	3.1	2.6–14.7
Race				
White	765	20.0	2.2	15.7–24.3
Black	666	7.4	1.9	3.8–11.1
All Other [/]	19	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [/]	17	—	—	—
No	1,431	15.3	1.6	12.2–18.4
Education, years				
< 12	303	30.4	4.7	21.2–39.7
12	544	15.1	2.5	10.2–20.1
> 12	538	7.1	1.7	3.7–10.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	585	8.2	1.7	5.0–11.5
Yes	865	20.7	2.4	16.0–25.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	564	21.7	3.1	15.7–27.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	231	13.2	3.5	6.4–20.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	247	15.6	3.6	8.4–22.7
≥\$40,000	280	7.2	2.2	2.9–11.6

† Confidence interval.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

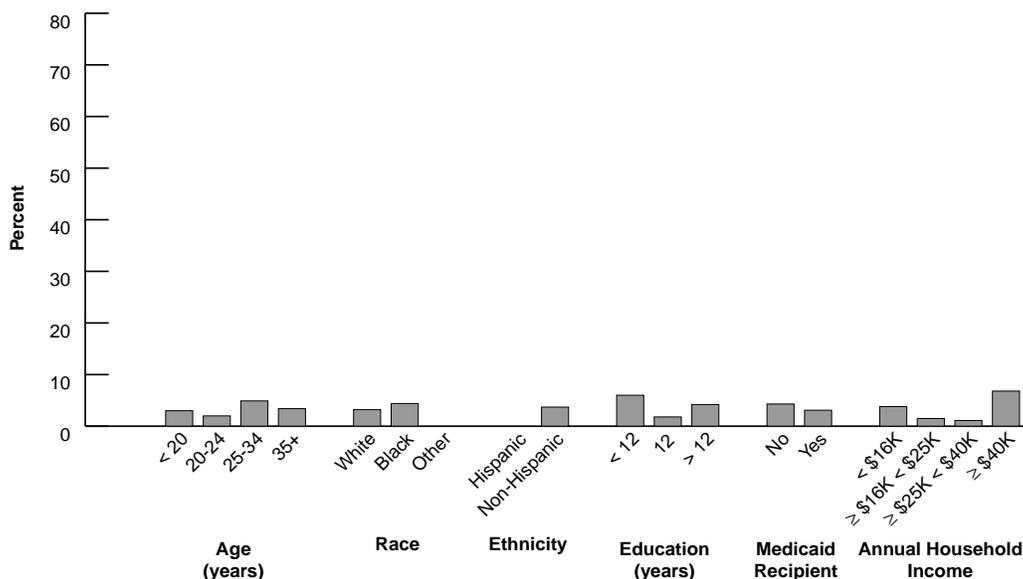


South Carolina 1998 Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	261	3.0	1.8	0.0– 6.5
20–24	372	2.0	1.3	0.0– 4.5
25–34	638	4.9	1.3	2.3– 7.5
35 +	162	3.4	2.2	0.0– 7.7
Race				
White	762	3.2	0.9	1.4– 5.0
Black	654	4.4	1.5	1.3– 7.4
All Other‡	17	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	17	—	—	—
No	1,414	3.7	0.8	2.1– 5.3
Education, years				
< 12	303	6.0	2.7	0.8–11.2
12	537	1.8	0.9	0.1– 3.5
> 12	527	4.2	1.3	1.6– 6.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	572	4.3	1.2	1.9– 6.8
Yes	861	3.1	1.1	1.0– 5.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	555	3.8	1.5	0.9– 6.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	227	1.5	1.1	0.0– 3.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	252	1.1	1.0	0.0– 3.0
≥\$40,000	275	6.8	2.1	2.6–10.9

† Confidence interval.
‡ < 30 respondents, not reported.



South Carolina 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

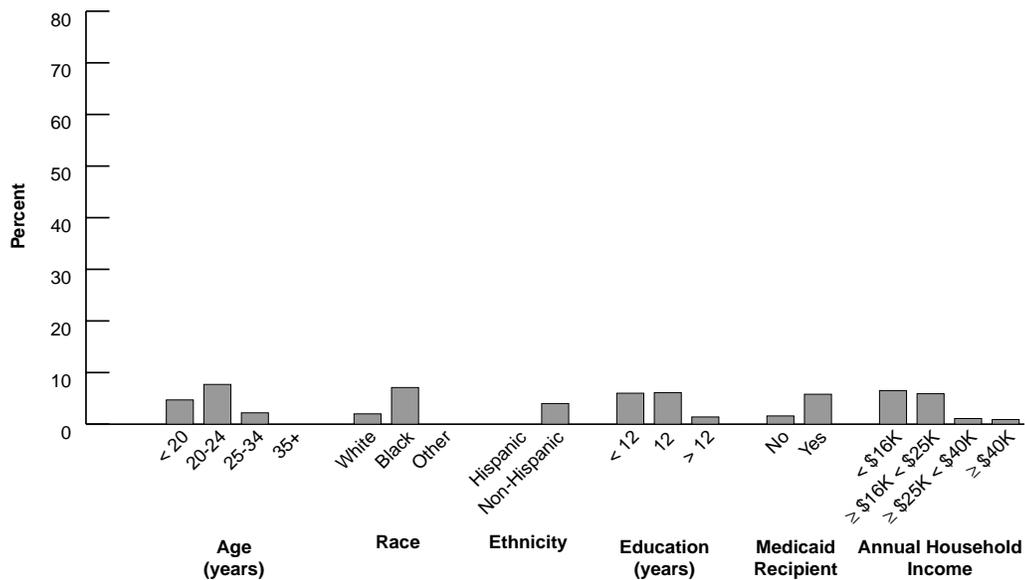
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	260	4.7	2.2	0.4– 9.1
20–24	376	7.7	2.4	3.1–12.3
25–34	642	2.2	0.9	0.5– 3.9
35 +\	158	0.0	—	—
Race				
White	761	2.0	0.7	0.6– 3.4
Black	656	7.1	1.9	3.4–10.9
All Other†	19	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes†	18	—	—	—
No	1,417	4.0	0.9	2.3– 5.7
Education, years				
< 12	301	6.0	2.5	1.2–10.8
12	543	6.1	1.8	2.6– 9.6
> 12	526	1.4	0.8	0.0– 2.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	573	1.6	0.9	0.0– 3.4
Yes	863	5.8	1.4	3.2– 8.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	560	6.5	1.8	3.0–10.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	228	5.9	2.8	0.4–11.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	249	1.1	1.0	0.0– 2.9
≥\$40,000	275	0.9	0.9	0.0– 2.6

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

\ No respondents reported this indicator.



State Exhibits

Washington

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Washington 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	8,488	11.0	328
20–24	18,421	24.0	561
25–34	39,336	51.2	1,138
35 +	10,654	13.9	254
Race			
White	64,175	86.6	946
Black	2,890	3.9	370
Native American	1,729	2.3	480
Asian/Pac. Islander	5,297	7.1	447
Other NonWhite	26	0.0	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	9,890	13.3	468
No	64,540	86.7	1,778
Education, years [†]			
< 12	12,519	18.2	511
12	21,465	31.3	676
> 12	34,659	50.5	837
Marital status			
Married	55,257	71.9	1,419
Unmarried	21,550	28.1	861
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	3,803	5.0	143
NBW (≥2500 g)	72,875	95.0	2,134
Parity			
1st birth	30,695	41.2	908
2nd or later	43,859	58.8	1,309
Total	76,939		2,282

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$16,799	23,855	21,629–26,082	32.9	29.9–35.9	914
\$16,800–\$26,399	12,764	10,904–14,624	17.6	15.0–20.1	365
\$26,400–\$35,999	10,771	8,977–12,565	14.8	12.4–17.3	266
≥\$36,000	25,186	22,799–27,574	34.7	31.4–38.0	548
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	9,672	8,242–11,102	12.8	10.9–14.7	2,220

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

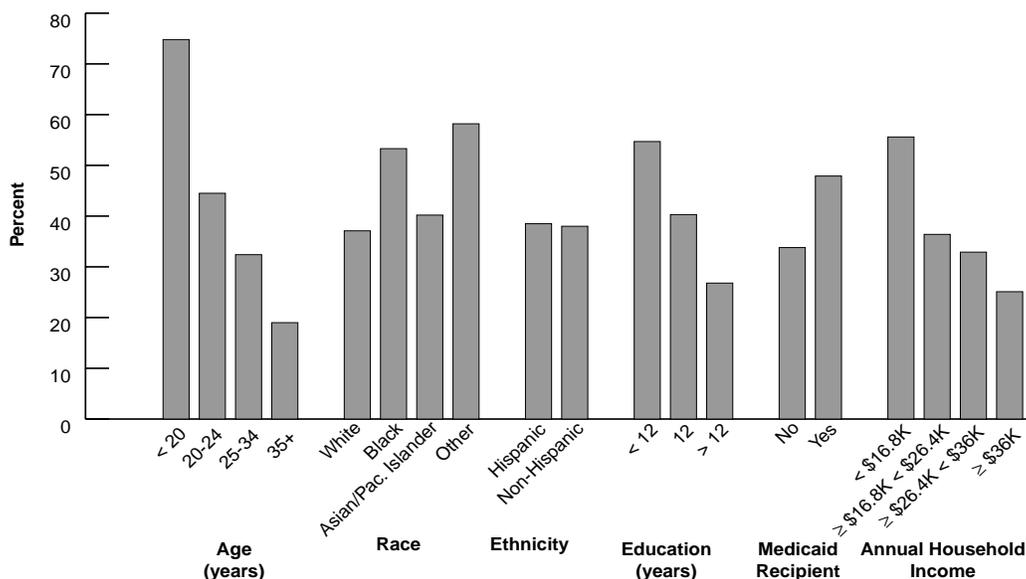
Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Washington 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	286	74.8	4.3	66.5–83.2
20–24	528	44.5	3.4	37.9–51.1
25–34	1,079	32.4	2.2	28.1–36.8
35 +	237	19.0	3.7	11.7–26.3
Race				
White	910	37.1	1.9	33.3–40.8
Black	345	53.3	2.6	48.2–58.3
Asian/Pac. Islander	409	40.2	2.4	35.6–44.8
Other	434	58.2	3.7	51.0–65.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	449	38.5	2.3	34.0–42.9
No	1,653	38.0	1.9	34.2–41.7
Education, years				
< 12	460	54.7	3.7	47.3–62.0
12	629	40.3	3.0	34.5–46.1
> 12	803	26.8	2.4	22.2–31.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,225	33.8	2.0	29.9–37.8
Yes	906	47.9	2.8	42.4–53.3
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	824	55.6	2.9	50.0–61.2
\$16,800–\$26,399	345	36.4	4.0	28.6–44.2
\$26,400–\$35,999	257	32.9	4.4	24.3–41.5
≥\$36,000	525	25.1	2.7	19.8–30.3

† Confidence interval.



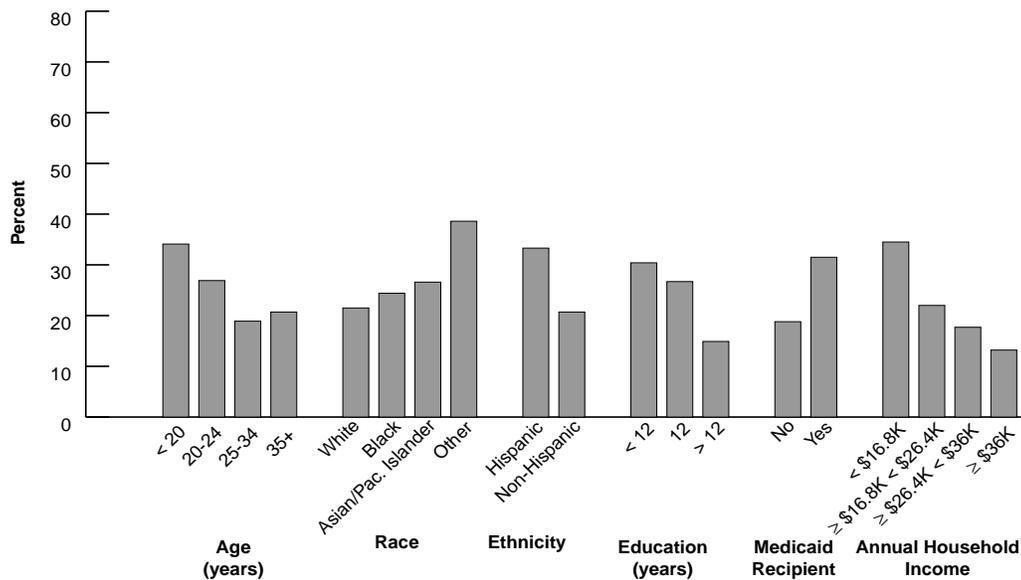
Washington 1998

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	323	34.1	4.4	25.4–42.7
20–24	551	26.9	2.9	21.2–32.7
25–34	1,125	18.9	1.8	15.4–22.4
35 +	246	20.7	3.9	13.0–28.3
Race				
White	933	21.5	1.6	18.5–24.6
Black	366	24.4	2.3	19.9–28.8
Asian/Pac. Islander	439	26.6	2.1	22.6–30.7
Other	471	38.6	4.6	29.7–47.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	457	33.3	2.2	29.0–37.6
No	1,754	20.7	1.5	17.7–23.7
Education, years				
< 12	502	30.4	3.2	24.3–36.6
12	663	26.7	2.6	21.6–31.8
> 12	829	14.9	1.9	11.2–18.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,285	18.8	1.6	15.7–22.0
Yes	961	31.5	2.5	26.7–36.3
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	896	34.5	2.7	29.3–39.7
\$16,800–\$26,399	358	22.0	3.3	15.5–28.5
\$26,400–\$35,999	262	17.7	3.5	10.9–24.5
≥\$36,000	544	13.2	2.1	9.2–17.3

† Confidence interval.

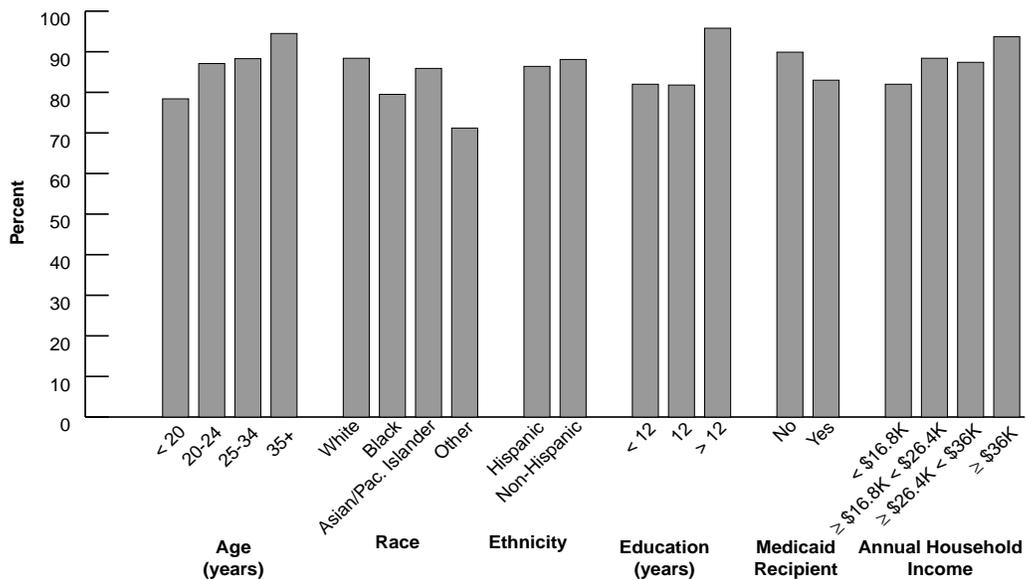


Washington 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	312	78.4	4.1	70.3–86.5
20–24	541	87.1	2.3	82.7–91.6
25–34	1,099	88.3	1.5	85.4–91.2
35 +	245	94.5	1.7	91.1–97.9
Race				
White	923	88.4	1.3	85.9–90.8
Black	355	79.5	2.2	75.2–83.8
Asian/Pac. Islander	430	85.9	1.7	82.6–89.1
Other	452	71.2	5.4	60.7–81.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	455	86.4	1.6	83.3–89.6
No	1,712	88.1	1.2	85.7–90.5
Education, years				
< 12	486	82.0	2.9	76.4–87.7
12	652	81.8	2.3	77.3–86.3
> 12	817	95.8	0.9	94.0–97.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,260	89.9	1.2	87.5–92.3
Yes	937	83.0	2.1	78.8–87.1
Annual household income				
<\$16,799	869	82.0	2.3	77.5–86.4
\$16,800–\$26,399	357	88.4	2.5	83.4–93.4
\$26,400–\$35,999	263	87.4	3.0	81.5–93.3
≥\$36,000	531	93.7	1.4	90.9–96.5

† Confidence interval.



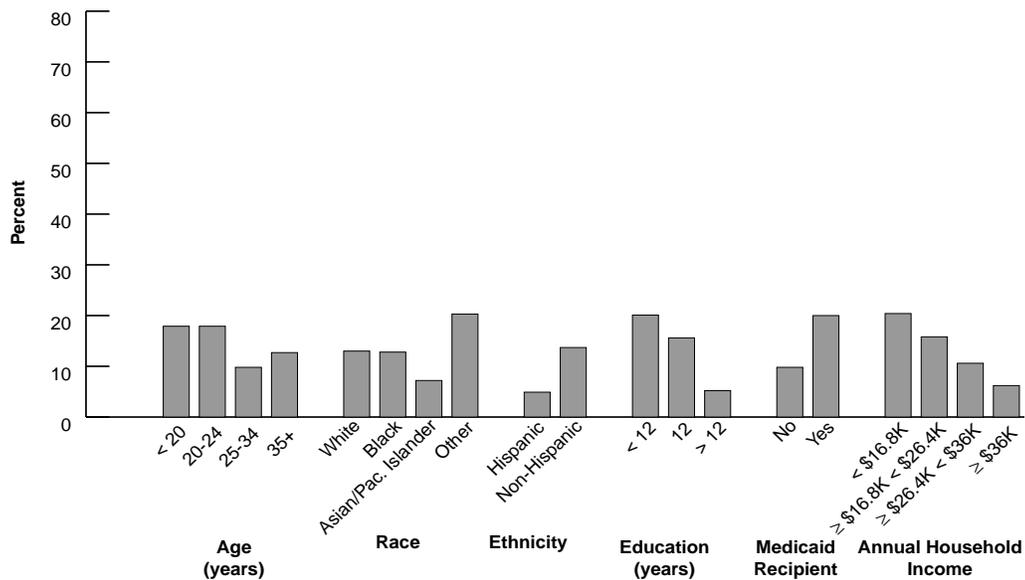
Washington 1998

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	323	17.9	4.1	9.9–26.0
20–24	550	17.9	2.8	12.5–23.3
25–34	1,123	9.8	1.4	7.0–12.6
35 +	251	12.7	3.3	6.3–19.1
Race				
White	936	13.0	1.4	10.3–15.6
Black	361	12.8	1.7	9.5–16.1
Asian/Pac. Islander	442	7.2	1.2	4.8– 9.6
Other	471	20.3	2.1	16.2–24.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	462	4.9	1.0	2.9– 6.8
No	1,750	13.7	1.3	11.0–16.3
Education, years				
< 12	496	20.1	3.5	13.3–26.9
12	665	15.6	2.2	11.3–20.0
> 12	831	5.2	1.2	2.9– 7.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,283	9.8	1.3	7.3–12.3
Yes	965	20.0	2.4	15.2–24.7
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	895	20.4	2.5	15.6–25.3
\$16,800–\$26,399	363	15.8	3.2	9.6–21.9
\$26,400–\$35,999	259	10.6	3.0	4.7–16.6
≥\$36,000	547	6.2	1.6	3.2– 9.3

† Confidence interval.

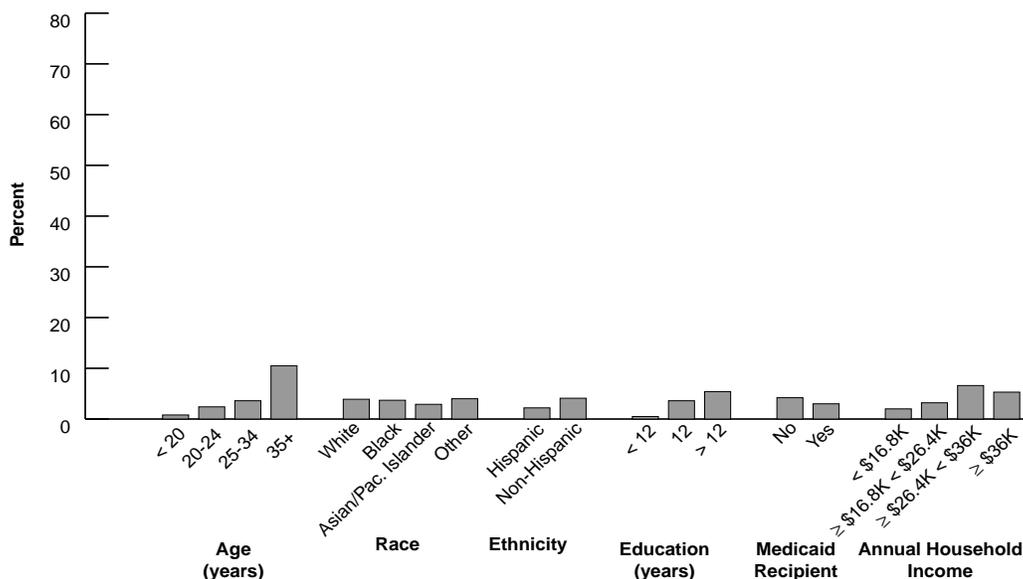


Washington 1998 Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	323	0.8	0.3	0.1– 1.4
20–24	547	2.4	1.0	0.4– 4.3
25–34	1,116	3.6	0.9	1.8– 5.3
35 +	250	10.5	3.0	4.6–16.4
Race				
White	918	3.9	0.8	2.4– 5.4
Black	365	3.7	1.0	1.7– 5.7
Asian/Pac. Islander	443	2.9	0.8	1.4– 4.4
Other	474	4.0	0.8	2.5– 5.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	443	2.2	0.7	0.9– 3.5
No	1,759	4.1	0.8	2.6– 5.6
Education, years				
< 12	486	0.5	0.2	0.1– 1.0
12	671	3.6	1.1	1.4– 5.8
> 12	831	5.4	1.2	3.0– 7.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,284	4.2	0.9	2.5– 5.9
Yes	953	3.0	0.9	1.2– 4.9
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	879	2.0	0.7	0.6– 3.3
\$16,800–\$26,399	365	3.2	1.5	0.4– 6.1
\$26,400–\$35,999	264	6.6	2.4	1.9–11.3
≥\$36,000	545	5.3	1.4	2.6– 8.1

† Confidence interval.



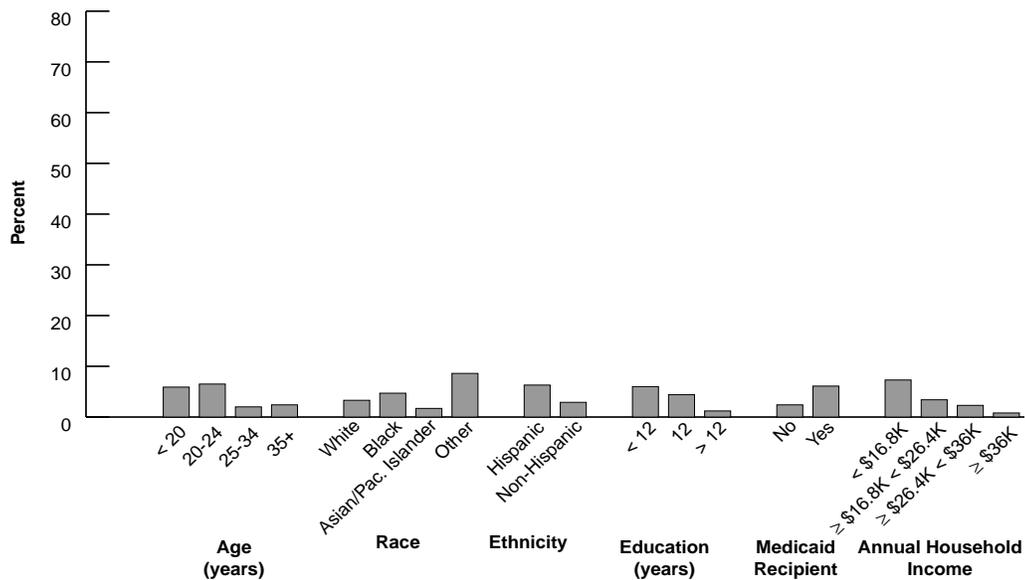
Washington 1998

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	325	5.9	1.7	2.5– 9.3
20–24	550	6.5	1.6	3.3– 9.6
25–34	1,122	2.0	0.6	0.7– 3.3
35 +	251	2.4	1.6	0.0– 5.6
Race				
White	935	3.3	0.7	2.0– 4.5
Black	363	4.7	1.1	2.6– 6.8
Asian/Pac. Islander	441	1.7	0.6	0.5– 3.0
Other	473	8.6	1.2	6.2–11.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	462	6.3	1.1	4.1– 8.5
No	1,752	2.9	0.6	1.6– 4.1
Education, years				
< 12	501	6.0	1.8	2.5– 9.5
12	668	4.4	1.2	2.2– 6.7
> 12	826	1.2	0.5	0.2– 2.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,287	2.4	0.6	1.2– 3.6
Yes	962	6.1	1.3	3.6– 8.6
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	902	7.3	1.5	4.5–10.2
\$16,800–\$26,399	361	3.4	1.5	0.5– 6.2
\$26,400–\$35,999	262	2.3	1.5	0.0– 5.3
≥\$36,000	542	0.8	0.5	0.0– 1.8

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

West Virginia

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

West Virginia 1998

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents [#]
Age, years			
< 20	3,034	16.3	443
20–24	6,147	33.1	297
25–34	7,976	43.0	403
35 +	1,413	7.6	90
Race			
White	17,718	95.5	1,178
Black	715	3.9	46
Native American	9	0.0	0
Asian/Pac. Islander	114	0.6	6
Other NonWhite	5	0.0	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	79	0.4	5
No	18,459	99.6	1,227
Education, years			
< 12	3,968	21.5	348
12	7,833	42.4	503
> 12	6,668	36.1	376
Marital status			
Married	12,352	66.6	741
Unmarried	6,200	33.4	490
Birthweight			
LBW (< 2500 g)	1,394	7.5	398
NBW (≥2500 g)	17,173	92.5	834
Parity			
1st birth	8,235	44.5	682
2nd or later	10,282	55.5	545
Total	18,570		1,233

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percent	95% CI [†]	Respondents [#]
Annual household income					
≤\$17,000	7,935	7,275–8,595	44.2	40.8–47.5	575
\$17,001–\$19,000	1,644	1,295–1,994	9.2	7.2–11.1	114
\$19,001–\$25,000	2,287	1,874–2,700	12.7	10.4–15.0	136
≥\$25,001	6,102	5,542–6,662	34.0	30.7–37.2	348
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	1,928	1,545–2,312	10.8	8.7–12.9	1,178

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

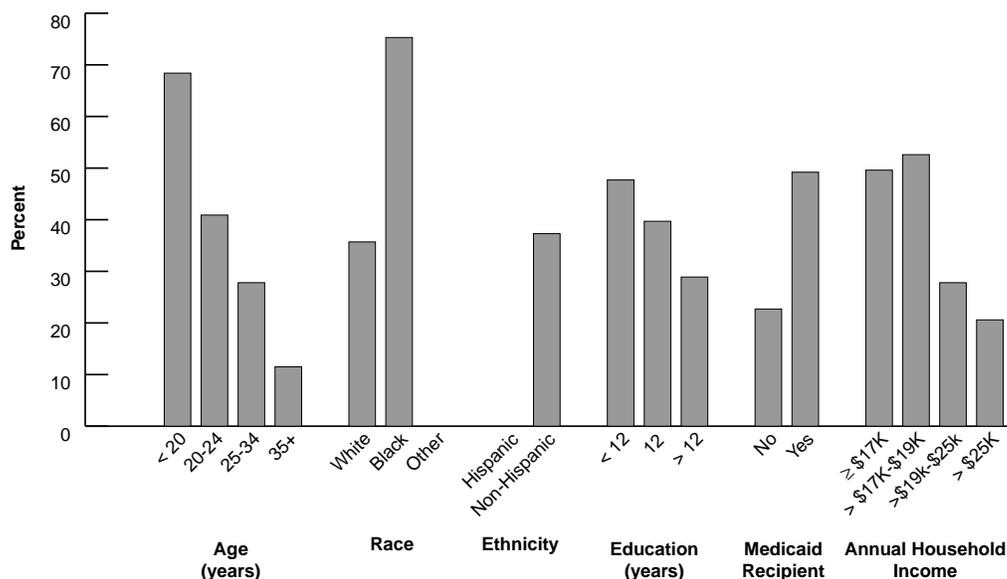
Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

West Virginia 1998 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20 [‡]	383	68.4	2.6	63.4–73.4
20–24	271	40.9	3.4	34.4–47.5
25–34	377	27.8	2.6	22.7–32.9
35 + [‡]	75	11.5	4.2	3.4–19.7
Race				
White	1,061	35.7	1.7	32.4–39.0
Black ^{††}	39	75.3	8.9	57.9–92.7
All Other [‡]	4	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [‡]	5	—	—	—
No	1,100	37.3	1.7	34.0–40.7
Education, years				
< 12 [‡]	304	47.7	3.8	40.3–55.2
12 [‡]	445	39.7	2.8	34.3–45.1
> 12	351	28.9	2.7	23.7–34.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	436	22.7	2.2	18.4–27.1
Yes [‡]	670	49.2	2.4	44.5–54.0
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000 [‡]	508	49.6	2.8	44.1–55.1
\$17,001–\$19,000 [‡]	100	52.6	6.0	40.8–64.4
\$19,001–\$25,000	123	27.8	4.5	18.9–36.7
≥\$25,001	325	20.6	2.4	16.0–25.3

† Confidence interval. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data. / < 30 respondents, not reported.



West Virginia 1998

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

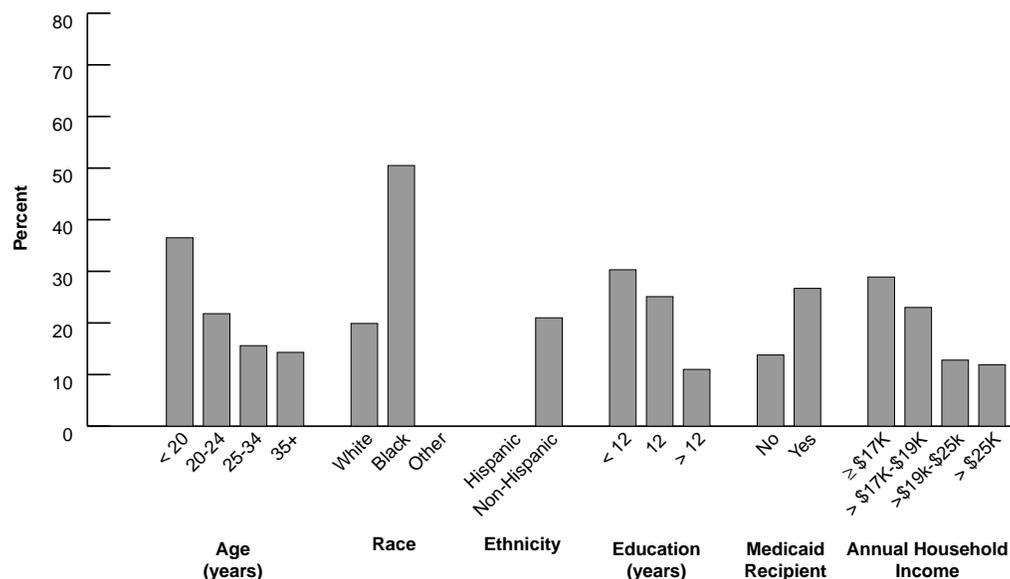
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	432	36.5	2.5	31.6–41.5
20–24	294	21.8	2.7	16.5–27.1
25–34	395	15.6	2.2	11.3–19.8
35 +	89	14.3	4.2	6.1–22.4
Race				
White	1,155	19.9	1.4	17.2–22.7
Black††	46	50.5	9.9	31.0–69.9
All Other [‡]	7	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [‡]	5	—	—	—
No	1,204	21.0	1.4	18.3–23.7
Education, years				
< 12	338	30.3	3.2	24.0–36.6
12	492	25.1	2.4	20.4–29.8
> 12	374	11.0	1.8	7.5–14.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	470	13.8	1.8	10.3–17.2
Yes	740	26.7	2.0	22.8–30.7
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	566	28.9	2.4	24.2–33.7
\$17,001–\$19,000	112	23.0	5.0	13.2–32.8
\$19,001–\$25,000	133	12.8	3.0	7.0–18.6
≥\$25,001	344	11.9	1.9	8.2–15.5

† Confidence interval.

[‡] / < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1998 Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

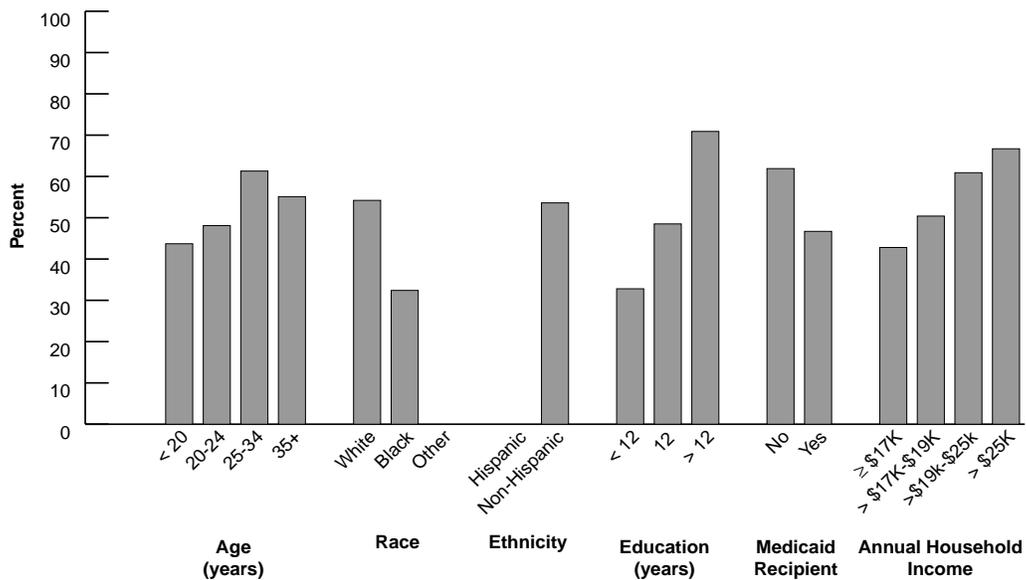
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	412	43.7	2.6	38.5–48.8
20–24	281	48.1	3.3	41.6–54.6
25–34	381	61.3	2.8	55.9–66.7
35 +	85	55.1	6.1	43.2–67.1
Race				
White	1,108	54.2	1.8	50.7–57.7
Black††	43	32.4	9.3	14.2–50.6
All Other‡	7	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes‡	5	—	—	—
No	1,153	53.6	1.8	50.1–57.0
Education, years				
< 12	322	32.8	3.4	26.1–39.5
12	470	48.5	2.7	43.1–53.9
> 12	362	70.9	2.6	65.8–76.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	457	61.9	2.6	56.8–66.9
Yes	702	46.7	2.4	42.1–51.3
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	533	42.8	2.7	37.5–48.1
\$17,001–\$19,000	105	50.4	5.8	38.9–61.8
\$19,001–\$25,000	131	60.9	4.9	51.3–70.4
≥\$25,001	334	66.7	2.8	61.1–72.3

† Confidence interval.

‡ / < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1998

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

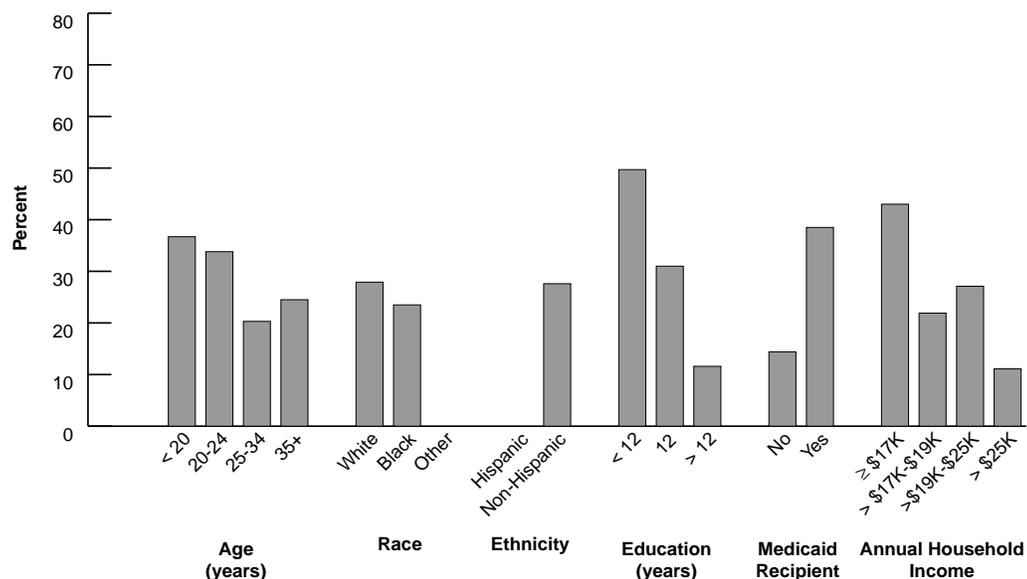
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	421	36.7	2.6	31.6–41.7
20–24	291	33.8	3.1	27.7–40.0
25–34	398	20.3	2.3	15.7–24.8
35 +	86	24.5	5.3	14.0–34.9
Race				
White	1,143	27.9	1.6	24.7–31.0
Black††	45	23.5	8.7	6.5–40.5
All Other/	7	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes/	4	—	—	—
No	1,191	27.6	1.6	24.5–30.6
Education, years				
< 12	328	49.7	3.7	42.3–57.0
12	490	31.0	2.5	26.0–36.0
> 12	373	11.6	1.8	8.0–15.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	466	14.4	1.9	10.8–18.1
Yes	730	38.5	2.3	34.1–43.0
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	553	43.0	2.7	37.8–48.2
\$17,001–\$19,000	112	21.9	4.7	12.8–31.0
\$19,001–\$25,000	136	27.1	4.5	18.4–35.9
≥\$25,001	339	11.1	1.9	7.3–14.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1998 Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

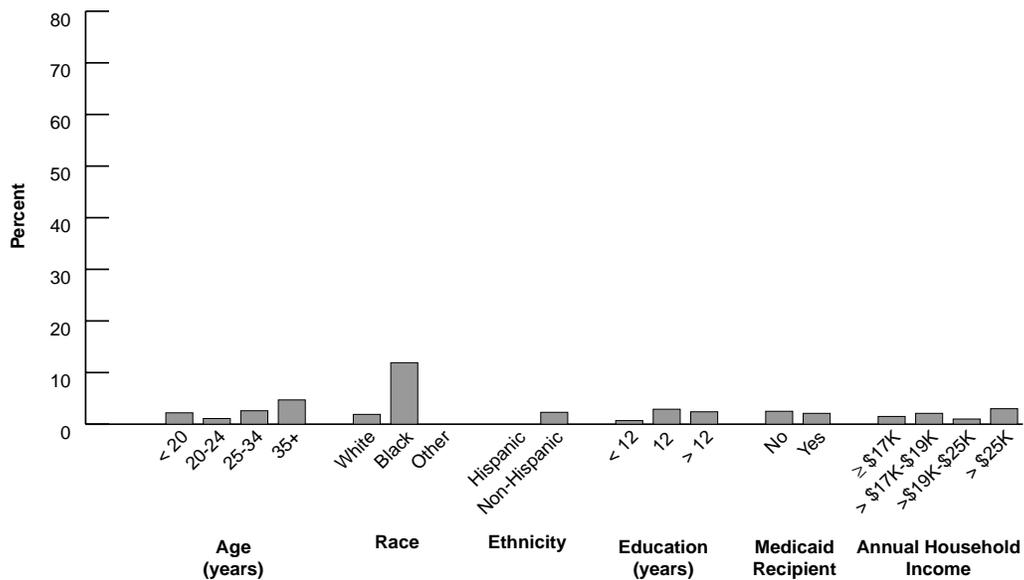
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	428	2.2	0.8	0.7– 3.7
20–24	289	1.1	0.7	0.0– 2.5
25–34	398	2.6	0.9	0.8– 4.4
35 +	89	4.7	2.5	0.0– 9.5
Race				
White	1,152	1.9	0.5	1.0– 2.9
Black ^{††}	44	11.9	7.2	0.0–26.1
All Other [†]	6	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [†]	5	—	—	—
No	1,198	2.3	0.5	1.2– 3.3
Education, years				
< 12	333	0.7	0.4	0.0– 1.4
12	494	2.9	1.0	1.0– 4.8
> 12	371	2.4	0.9	0.7– 4.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	469	2.5	0.8	0.9– 4.1
Yes	735	2.1	0.7	0.8– 3.4
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	557	1.5	0.5	0.4– 2.5
\$17,001–\$19,000	111	2.1	2.1	0.0– 6.2
\$19,001–\$25,000	135	1.0	1.0	0.0– 3.1
≥\$25,001	343	3.0	1.0	0.9– 5.0

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1998 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

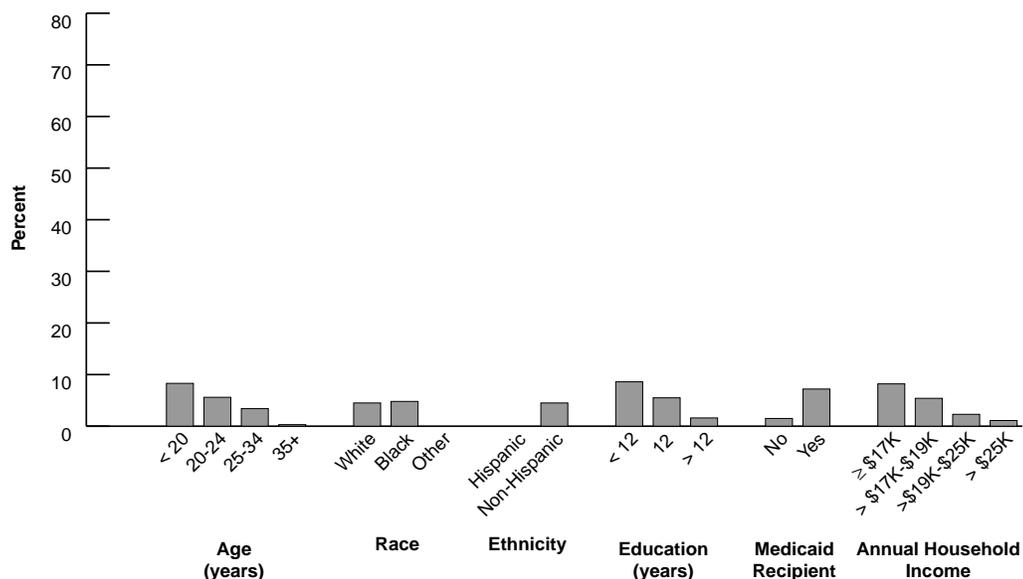
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	430	8.3	1.4	5.5–11.1
20–24	288	5.6	1.6	2.5– 8.7
25–34	392	3.4	1.1	1.3– 5.6
35 +	87	0.3	0.3	0.0– 0.9
Race				
White	1,144	4.5	0.7	3.1– 5.9
Black††	44	4.8	3.7	0.0–12.1
All Other [‡]	7	—	—	—
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes [‡]	5	—	—	—
No	1,192	4.5	0.7	3.1– 5.9
Education, years				
< 12	335	8.6	2.2	4.3–12.8
12	486	5.5	1.2	3.1– 7.8
> 12	370	1.6	0.7	0.2– 3.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	465	1.5	0.6	0.4– 2.6
Yes	732	7.2	1.2	4.8– 9.6
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	549	8.2	1.5	5.3–11.2
\$17,001–\$19,000	112	5.4	2.9	0.0–11.1
\$19,001–\$25,000	136	2.3	1.2	0.0– 4.7
≥\$25,001	342	1.1	0.5	0.1– 2.1

† Confidence interval.

[‡] / < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Detailed Summaries

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	80.0	(5.8)	71.2	(8.7)	73.5	(6.5)	66.8‡	(8.9)
20–24	52.2	(5.8)	54.3	(6.0)	56.0	(5.5)	52.0	(6.2)
25–34	35.6	(4.6)	31.7	(4.3)	44.7	(4.9)	32.0	(3.8)
35 +	28.0‡	(11.2)	38.5‡	(8.8)	37.5‡	(11.9)	20.5‡	(6.1)
Race								
White	38.8	(3.7)	40.6	(4.2)	48.3	(3.6)	37.8	(2.9)
Black	67.2‡	(5.7)	44.4‡‡	(19.1)	73.8	(5.9)	60.7	(14.7)
Other	/‡	(.)	50.0‡	(4.4)	/‡	(.)	39.7‡‡‡	(18.1)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/‡	(.)	48.6‡‡	(14.9)	49.2	(16.0)	43.9	(6.6)
No	47.9	(3.1)	43.1	(3.2)	53.6	(3.2)	37.2	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	69.2‡	(6.3)	63.7‡	(8.3)	61.2	(6.9)	47.6‡	(7.8)
12	52.1	(5.6)	47.5	(4.9)	59.3	(4.6)	47.2	(5.5)
> 12	34.4	(4.5)	33.2	(4.7)	41.5	(5.3)	31.4	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	29.2	(4.2)	33.0	(3.9)	42.7	(4.5)	32.0	(3.3)
Yes	68.4‡	(4.2)	59.3‡	(4.9)	64.5	(4.2)	53.4	(5.4)

Characteristic	New Mexico~		New York{		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	75.2‡	(7.3)	84.1‡	(11.8)	83.5	(6.1)	79.7‡	(7.8)
20–24	46.7‡	(6.0)	53.6‡	(10.2)	56.7	(6.0)	51.9	(6.8)
25–34	36.7	(4.8)	28.2	(4.5)	34.6	(4.2)	33.9	(5.3)
35 +	31.3	(9.0)	23.2‡	(8.1)	28.8	(8.8)	34.5	(12.6)
Race								
White	45.4	(3.8)	31.5	(3.8)	38.8	(3.6)	44.6	(4.2)
Black	61.1‡	(18.4)	62.0‡	(12.9)	70.7	(5.5)	69.6	(11.6)
Other	44.3‡	(4.3)	35.5‡‡	(19.6)	54.4‡	(16.3)	44.0‡	(11.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	47.6	(5.0)	44.8	(15.3)	36.4	(13.0)	36.2‡	(17.4)
No	43.6	(4.2)	36.4	(4.5)	48.0	(3.2)	48.0	(3.9)
Education, years								
< 12	55.1‡	(6.9)	56.4‡	(12.3)	64.2	(7.1)	65.3‡	(8.8)
12	44.8‡	(5.5)	40.1‡	(7.5)	52.3	(5.4)	48.0	(6.1)
> 12	39.3	(5.4)	28.4	(4.4)	35.4	(4.3)	37.3	(5.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	35.9	(4.3)	26.9	(3.9)	31.5	(3.9)	36.7	(4.5)
Yes	56.3‡	(4.7)	59.9‡	(8.3)	64.8	(4.5)	65.4‡	(6.2)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	74.7	(3.4)	73.7	(5.7)	76.3	(5.1)	72.9 [‡]	(11.0)
20–24	53.9	(6.9)	51.7	(5.2)	64.2	(4.5)	44.1	(6.6)
25–34	36.2	(5.0)	29.0	(3.1)	38.3	(3.8)	25.0	(3.9)
35 +	30.1	(8.6)	26.3	(6.2)	32.3 [‡]	(8.0)	26.1 [‡]	(8.2)
Race								
White	36.7	(4.1)	32.9	(2.7)	40.8	(3.1)	33.9	(3.2)
Black	71.8	(3.7)	69.7	(5.1)	69.7	(3.9)	/	(.)
Other	51.3 ⁺⁺⁺	(21.5)	33.0 ⁺⁺⁺	(15.8)	47.5 ⁺⁺	(18.2)	36.5 ⁺⁺	(18.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	43.7	(7.6)	35.9	(5.2)	33.4 ⁺⁺⁺	(18.0)	/	(.)
No	45.3	(3.5)	41.0	(2.6)	52.8	(2.6)	33.7	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	58.5	(7.1)	54.3	(5.4)	65.2	(5.3)	59.7 [‡]	(12.3)
12	48.3	(5.5)	49.7	(4.5)	57.1	(4.1)	39.2	(5.5)
> 12	35.7	(5.0)	27.6	(3.1)	40.5	(3.8)	26.7	(3.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	33.7	(4.3)	29.0	(2.8)	34.8	(3.4)	22.3	(3.4)
Yes	61.2	(4.9)	59.4	(3.9)	68.7	(3.3)	55.7 [‡]	(5.7)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	75.8	(9.2)	74.8	(8.3)	68.4 [‡]	(5.0)
20–24	55.0	(8.3)	44.5	(6.6)	40.9	(6.6)
25–34	34.0	(5.8)	32.4	(4.3)	27.8	(5.1)
35 +	24.2 [‡]	(11.6)	19.0	(7.3)	11.5 [‡]	(8.1)
Race						
White	34.9	(5.1)	37.1	(3.7)	35.7	(3.3)
Black	64.4 [‡]	(6.9)	53.3	(5.1)	75.3 ⁺⁺⁺	(17.4)
Other	/	(.)	40.4 [‡]	(6.1)	/ [‡]	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/ [‡]	(.)	38.5	(4.5)	/	(.)
No	45.7	(4.3)	38.0	(3.7)	37.3	(3.3)
Education, years						
< 12	67.4	(9.3)	54.7	(7.3)	47.7 [‡]	(7.5)
12	50.6 [‡]	(7.4)	40.3	(5.8)	39.7 [‡]	(5.4)
> 12	30.8	(5.9)	26.8	(4.7)	28.9	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient						
No	25.8	(5.3)	33.8	(4.0)	22.7	(4.3)
Yes	63.3 [‡]	(5.7)	47.9	(5.5)	49.2 [‡]	(4.7)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 +++ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	62.5	(7.2)	58.8	(9.5)	57.2	(7.1)	57.0‡	(9.1)
20–24	40.1	(5.8)	41.8	(5.9)	43.0	(5.5)	38.3	(5.9)
25–34	25.4	(4.3)	20.9	(3.7)	29.1	(4.5)	24.9	(3.6)
35 +	4.2‡	(4.5)	16.9‡	(6.8)	14.2‡	(8.8)	7.3‡	(3.8)
Race								
White	31.8	(3.6)	28.9	(3.9)	36.4	(3.5)	28.0	(2.7)
Black	41.9‡	(5.9)	38.2‡‡	(18.8)	45.0	(7.0)	46.9	(15.3)
Other	/‡	(.)	33.5‡	(4.0)	/‡	(.)	37.2‡‡‡	(18.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/‡	(.)	42.5‡‡	(14.9)	35.5	(15.4)	31.8	(6.0)
No	34.8	(3.0)	29.8	(3.0)	38.2	(3.2)	28.3	(2.9)
Education, years								
< 12	48.0‡	(6.8)	47.4‡	(8.6)	44.4	(7.1)	32.3‡	(7.0)
12	37.8	(5.5)	33.0	(4.6)	40.7	(4.7)	34.4	(5.2)
> 12	26.4	(4.3)	22.7	(4.2)	30.7	(4.9)	25.4	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	24.7	(4.0)	22.5	(3.5)	31.1	(4.2)	24.8	(3.1)
Yes	46.1‡	(4.5)	42.9‡	(5.0)	45.2	(4.5)	38.3	(5.2)
Characteristic	New Mexico~		New York{		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	59.3‡	(8.4)	68.7‡	(16.2)	70.6	(7.6)	74.7‡	(8.3)
20–24	38.7‡	(5.9)	42.3‡	(10.0)	44.4	(6.0)	44.7	(6.8)
25–34	28.7	(4.6)	21.3	(4.0)	23.0	(3.7)	25.1	(4.9)
35 +	11.6	(6.3)	5.0‡	(3.8)	17.2	(7.5)	9.7	(7.3)
Race								
White	35.3	(3.7)	24.2	(3.6)	31.5	(3.5)	36.4	(4.1)
Black	43.1‡	(19.8)	34.1‡	(13.2)	45.8	(6.2)	49.4	(12.9)
Other	31.2‡	(3.8)	30.2‡‡	(18.6)	34.6‡	(15.7)	39.6‡	(11.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	36.3	(4.9)	32.3	(14.3)	30.8	(12.4)	30.1‡	(16.7)
No	33.6	(4.1)	25.6	(4.1)	35.5	(3.1)	38.8	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	41.4‡	(6.9)	40.0‡	(12.1)	46.5	(7.2)	57.9‡	(9.1)
12	35.2‡	(5.3)	28.5‡	(6.9)	40.1	(5.3)	38.9	(5.9)
> 12	30.4	(5.2)	21.1	(4.0)	26.2	(4.0)	29.1	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	28.2	(4.1)	20.1	(3.5)	25.8	(3.7)	28.4	(4.2)
Yes	42.4‡	(4.8)	41.6‡	(8.5)	45.7	(4.7)	55.4‡	(6.4)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	59.8	(3.9)	56.0	(6.5)	59.3	(5.9)	62.7 [‡]	(12.0)
20–24	43.2	(6.8)	40.4	(5.2)	43.7	(4.7)	39.9	(6.5)
25–34	26.7	(4.6)	20.8	(2.8)	26.6	(3.4)	20.2	(3.6)
35 +	14.5	(6.4)	10.1	(4.3)	11.4 [‡]	(5.6)	10.1 [‡]	(5.4)
Race								
White	29.0	(3.8)	25.1	(2.4)	31.9	(3.0)	27.4	(3.0)
Black	48.8	(4.0)	44.1	(5.6)	42.9	(4.3)	/	(.)
Other	34.7 ⁺⁺⁺	(19.8)	26.9 ⁺⁺⁺	(15.2)	34.1 ⁺⁺	(17.5)	36.0 ⁺⁺	(18.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	32.9	(7.1)	26.6	(4.8)	24.3 ⁺⁺⁺	(16.7)	/	(.)
No	33.7	(3.3)	29.3	(2.5)	36.5	(2.5)	27.2	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	40.4	(6.5)	37.2	(5.4)	45.8	(5.6)	47.7 [‡]	(12.4)
12	36.8	(5.2)	36.4	(4.3)	37.1	(4.0)	29.9	(5.2)
> 12	27.5	(4.6)	20.3	(2.8)	29.9	(3.6)	23.0	(3.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	26.7	(4.0)	21.5	(2.6)	24.5	(3.1)	18.2	(3.1)
Yes	43.5	(4.7)	41.8	(4.0)	47.2	(3.6)	44.9 [‡]	(5.7)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	50.7	(10.8)	64.3	(9.3)	60.2 [‡]	(5.3)
20–24	40.5	(8.2)	35.8	(6.4)	34.2	(6.3)
25–34	26.7	(5.4)	25.5	(4.0)	20.3	(4.6)
35 +	10.2 [‡]	(7.9)	10.2	(5.6)	4.2 [‡]	(4.9)
Race						
White	28.7	(4.8)	29.2	(3.5)	29.0	(3.1)
Black	40.1 [‡]	(7.1)	43.6	(5.1)	55.1 ⁺⁺⁺	(20.8)
Other	/	(.)	32.6 [‡]	(5.8)	/ [‡]	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/ [‡]	(.)	28.1	(4.1)	/	(.)
No	33.0	(4.0)	30.1	(3.5)	29.9	(3.1)
Education, years						
< 12	39.2	(9.9)	38.9	(7.5)	41.1 [‡]	(7.2)
12	36.2 [‡]	(7.1)	32.4	(5.5)	29.1 [‡]	(5.0)
> 12	25.2	(5.6)	22.8	(4.4)	24.6	(4.9)
Medicaid recipient						
No	22.0	(5.0)	26.4	(3.7)	18.7	(4.0)
Yes	42.6 [‡]	(5.9)	38.8	(5.4)	39.1 [‡]	(4.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 +++ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	17.5	(5.8)	12.4	(6.4)	16.3	(5.0)	9.8‡	(5.1)
20–24	12.1	(3.7)	12.5	(4.1)	13.0	(3.6)	13.7	(4.6)
25–34	10.2	(2.9)	10.9	(2.9)	15.6	(3.8)	7.1	(2.1)
35 +	23.8‡	(10.7)	21.6‡	(7.5)	23.3‡	(10.0)	13.2‡	(5.1)
Race								
White	7.0	(1.9)	11.7	(2.8)	11.9	(2.4)	9.7	(1.9)
Black	25.3‡	(5.1)	6.2‡‡	(8.6)	28.8	(6.3)	13.8	(9.6)
Other	/‡	(.)	16.5‡	(3.4)	/‡	(.)	2.5‡‡‡	(2.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/‡	(.)	6.1‡‡	(7.1)	13.7	(9.7)	12.1	
No	13.1	(2.1)	13.3	(2.3)	15.4	(2.4)	9.0	(1.8)
Education, years								
< 12	21.2‡	(5.7)	16.3‡	(6.4)	16.8	(5.1)	15.3‡	(5.9)
12	14.3	(4.0)	14.5	(3.5)	18.6	(3.7)	12.8	(3.6)
> 12	7.9	(2.4)	10.4	(3.2)	10.8	(3.5)	6.0	(1.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.4	(1.9)	10.6	(2.6)	11.6	(3.0)	7.2	(1.8)
Yes	22.3‡	(3.8)	16.4‡	(3.8)	19.3	(3.5)	15.1	(3.9)

Characteristic	New Mexico~		New York{		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	15.9‡	(6.2)	15.4‡	(13.4)	12.9	(5.6)	5.0‡	(3.7)
20–24	8.0‡	(2.8)	11.3‡	(7.1)	12.3	(3.9)	7.2	(3.4)
25–34	8.0	(2.5)	6.9	(2.8)	11.6	(2.9)	8.8	(3.2)
35 +	19.7	(7.7)	18.1‡	(7.6)	11.6	(6.1)	24.9	(11.7)
Race								
White	10.0	(2.2)	7.3	(2.2)	7.3	(1.9)	8.2	(2.3)
Black	18.0‡	(14.1)	27.8‡	(12.8)	24.9	(5.4)	20.2	(10.5)
Other	13.2‡	(2.6)	5.3‡‡	(10.0)	19.8‡	(13.1)	4.4‡	(3.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	11.3	(3.2)	12.5	(10.9)	5.7	(6.3)	6.1‡	(8.1)
No	10.0	(2.3)	10.8	(3.2)	12.5	(2.1)	9.2	(2.2)
Education, years								
< 12	13.7‡	(4.7)	16.4‡	(9.6)	17.7	(5.4)	7.3‡	(4.5)
12	9.6‡	(3.0)	11.6‡	(5.4)	12.2	(3.5)	9.1	(3.4)
> 12	8.9	(2.9)	7.3	(2.7)	9.2	(2.6)	8.3	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.8	(2.3)	6.8	(2.5)	5.7	(1.9)	8.3	(2.5)
Yes	13.8‡	(3.2)	18.3‡	(6.9)	19.1	(3.7)	9.9‡	(3.8)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	14.9	(2.9)	17.8	(5.1)	17.0	(4.5)	10.2 [‡]	(7.5)
20–24	10.7	(3.4)	11.3	(3.3)	20.4	(4.1)	4.2	(2.8)
25–34	9.5	(2.9)	8.1	(1.9)	11.8	(2.6)	4.8	(1.9)
35 +	15.6	(6.8)	16.2	(5.1)	20.9 [‡]	(7.0)	16.0 [‡]	(7.0)
Race								
White	7.7	(2.3)	7.8	(1.6)	8.9	(1.9)	6.5	(1.7)
Black	(3.4)	25.6	(4.9)	26.8	(3.9)	/	(.)	
Other	16.6 ^{†††}	(16.1)	6.0 ^{†††}	(7.1)	13.4 ^{††}	(11.4)	0.5 ^{††}	(0.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	10.8	(4.8)	9.2	(3.2)	9.1 ^{†††}	(10.0)	/	(.)
No	11.6	(2.1)	11.7	(1.8)	16.3	(2.0)	6.5	(1.7)
Education, years								
< 12	18.1	(5.1)	17.1	(4.3)	19.4	(4.7)	12.0 [‡]	(8.1)
12	11.5	(3.0)	13.3	(3.0)	20.0	(3.5)	9.3	(3.3)
> 12	8.2	(2.8)	7.3	(1.9)	10.6	(2.5)	3.7	(1.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.1	(2.2)	7.5	(1.7)	10.3	(2.2)	4.1	(1.6)
Yes	17.7	(3.5)	17.6	(3.1)	21.5	(3.2)	10.8 [‡]	(3.6)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	25.1	(9.7)	10.5	(5.7)	8.2 [‡]	(3.1)
20–24	(6.4)	8.7	(3.8)	6.7	(3.2)	
25–34	7.3	(3.2)	6.9	(2.4)	7.5	(3.2)
35 +	14.0 [‡]	(9.5)	8.8	(5.2)	7.3 [‡]	(6.8)
Race						
White	6.2	(2.6)	7.9	(2.1)	6.7	(1.8)
Black	24.3 [‡]	(6.4)	9.7	(3.2)	20.2 ^{†††}	(17.3)
Other	/	(.)	7.8 [‡]	(3.0)	/ [‡]	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/ [‡]	(.)	10.3	(2.8)	/	(.)
No	12.7	(3.0)	7.8	(2.1)	7.4	(1.9)
Education, years						
< 12	28.1	(9.5)	15.8	(5.9)	6.7 [‡]	(3.7)
12	14.4 [‡]	(5.3)	7.9	(3.2)	10.6 [‡]	(3.6)
> 12	5.6	(3.0)	4.0	(2.0)	4.4	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient						
No	3.8	(2.3)	7.4	(2.2)	4.0	(2.1)
Yes	20.7 [‡]	(5.0)	9.1	(2.9)	10.1 [‡]	(2.9)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	17.7	(5.6)	19.0	(7.3)	16.9	(4.9)	17.1	(5.9)
20–24	12.2	(3.8)	14.6	(4.3)	15.4	(4.0)	17.2	(4.6)
25–34	9.3	(2.7)	8.6	(2.6)	10.3	(3.0)	7.3	(2.1)
35 +	10.4	(7.2)	8.4	(4.8)	7.6	(5.3)	7.4	(3.8)
Race								
White	9.8	(2.2)	11.3	(2.7)	10.7	(2.1)	10.0	(1.7)
Black	15.9	(4.1)	20.9 ^{††}	(14.8)	19.0	(5.4)	22.9	(13.1)
Other	/	(.)	10.7	(2.7)	/	(.)	14.6 ^{††}	(12.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	6.4 ^{††}	(6.9)	17.9	(12.6)	11.1	(4.0)
No	11.7	(2.0)	11.7	(2.1)	12.7	(2.1)	10.6	(1.9)
Education, years								
< 12	15.1	(4.8)	17.8	(6.3)	14.0	(4.5)	13.1	(4.6)
12	11.9	(3.6)	13.4	(3.4)	15.6	(3.5)	13.5	(3.5)
> 12	9.8	(2.7)	7.5	(2.7)	9.5	(2.9)	8.4	(2.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	6.3	(2.2)	8.8	(2.3)	9.3	(2.6)	7.4	(1.7)
Yes	17.3	(3.3)	15.2	(3.6)	16.8	(3.2)	17.6	(3.9)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	23.0	(6.8)	18.8	(12.8)	14.7	(5.8)	14.9	(6.6)
20–24	15.4	(4.2)	16.0	(7.2)	13.1	(3.9)	10.0	(3.8)
25–34	8.3	(2.7)	6.3	(2.5)	8.8	(2.5)	9.9	(3.3)
35 +	7.8	(4.6)	10.7	(6.5)	4.2	(3.3)	10.7	(7.6)
Race								
White	13.4	(2.6)	8.6	(2.4)	9.4	(2.1)	11.8	(2.6)
Black	8.4	(6.8)	17.3	(9.9)	13.3	(4.0)	11.8	(8.1)
Other	11.8	(2.4)	5.6 ^{††}	(9.6)	9.8	(9.8)	4.1	(3.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	12.4	(3.2)	14.2	(10.6)	7.7	(7.0)	9.4	(9.5)
No	13.6	(2.9)	8.9	(2.7)	10.6	(1.9)	10.9	(2.3)
Education, years								
< 12	17.2	(5.0)	19.2	(9.7)	14.6	(4.8)	13.7	(5.7)
12	13.8	(3.7)	8.1	(3.7)	10.2	(3.1)	11.7	(3.8)
> 12	8.6	(3.0)	7.7	(2.8)	8.6	(2.5)	7.8	(2.9)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.8	(2.3)	6.2	(2.2)	8.6	(2.3)	7.2	(2.3)
Yes	18.5	(3.7)	18.5	(6.3)	12.4	(2.9)	17.2	(4.7)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	14.6	(2.7)	17.0	(4.9)	14.9	(4.3)	30.9	(11.1)
20–24	16.0	(5.1)	16.0	(3.9)	15.7	(3.4)	13.4	(4.4)
25–34	7.4	(2.6)	9.1	(2.1)	11.8	(2.6)	5.8	(2.0)
35 +	9.0	(4.9)	10.1	(4.0)	8.2	(4.6)	10.7	(5.3)
Race								
White	9.6	(2.4)	10.7	(1.8)	10.4	(1.9)	10.5	(2.0)
Black	14.7	(2.8)	17.0	(4.1)	17.2	(3.3)	/	(.)
Other	10.5	(11.9)	7.4 ^{††}	(10.5)	14.1 ^{††}	(12.8)	9.8 ^{††}	(11.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	12.5	(4.9)	10.5	(3.3)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	/	(.)
No	10.2	(2.1)	12.2	(1.8)	13.5	(1.8)	10.3	(2.0)
Education, years								
< 12	12.7	(4.4)	13.2	(3.8)	15.0	(4.1)	20.3	(9.1)
12	12.3	(3.5)	15.5	(3.3)	13.1	(2.8)	12.9	(3.7)
> 12	8.6	(2.8)	9.0	(2.0)	12.2	(2.6)	7.0	(2.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.6	(2.3)	9.2	(1.8)	8.0	(1.9)	5.9	(1.9)
Yes	15.3	(3.4)	16.8	(3.1)	18.0	(2.8)	18.2	(4.2)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years								
< 20	14.1	(7.2)	14.8	(6.6)	14.8	(3.6)		
20–24	12.0	(5.3)	10.8	(4.2)	13.0	(4.4)		
25–34	9.9	(3.7)	8.4	(2.5)	10.7	(3.5)		
35 +	9.0	(7.2)	10.1	(5.6)	12.6	(8.2)		
Race								
White	9.4	(3.1)	9.9	(2.3)	11.8	(2.2)		
Black	13.9	(4.7)	17.0	(4.0)	30.2 ^{††}	(19.7)		
Other	/	(.)	7.9	(2.5)	/	(.)		
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	9.1	(2.6)	/	(.)		
No	10.8	(2.6)	10.2	(2.3)	12.3	(2.3)		
Education, years								
< 12	16.7	(7.2)	12.4	(4.8)	11.6	(4.2)		
12	14.3	(5.1)	9.9	(3.5)	14.0	(3.8)		
> 12	6.5	(3.0)	8.4	(2.9)	10.1	(3.4)		
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.5	(2.5)	9.2	(2.4)	8.7	(2.9)		
Yes	16.4	(4.2)	11.3	(3.3)	15.2	(3.3)		

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	37.7	(8.1)	35.8	(11.0)	33.2	(7.6)	32.0	(9.8)
20–24	31.2	(7.5)	39.4	(8.1)	37.4	(7.4)	52.2	(8.5)
25–34	43.1	(8.2)	44.6	(8.2)	44.2	(7.7)	43.5	(7.3)
35 +	46.8 ^{††}	(23.3)	59.4 ^{††}	(14.5)	42.1 ^{††}	(19.4)	46.3	(16.6)
Race								
White	37.9	(6.0)	47.2	(6.9)	38.0	(5.1)	44.1	(4.9)
Black	37.7	(7.0)	/	(.)	41.5	(8.3)	46.8 ^{††}	(20.4)
Other	/	(.)	36.4	(6.0)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	/	(.)	/	(.)	44.1	(9.7)
No	38.0	(4.6)	43.1	(5.0)	39.3	(4.4)	44.1	(5.4)
Education, years								
< 12	33.2	(7.7)	39.4	(10.8)	35.9	(8.7)	39.8	(10.6)
12	36.6	(7.7)	32.8	(6.8)	37.7	(6.3)	44.0	(7.8)
> 12	43.6	(8.1)	55.9	(8.7)	43.7	(8.4)	46.9	(7.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	41.0	(8.6)	41.0	(7.2)	42.5	(7.1)	44.0	(6.3)
Yes	36.2	(5.3)	44.2	(6.6)	36.5	(5.4)	44.2	(7.1)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	39.8	(9.8)	43.8 ^{††}	(19.3)	39.1	(9.2)	33.9	(10.3)
20–24	38.2	(8.7)	38.9	(14.0)	37.8	(7.8)	48.1	(9.4)
25–34	45.8	(8.6)	39.7	(9.5)	42.1	(7.5)	47.1	(9.7)
35 +	24.4	(14.0)	51.0 ^{††}	(20.2)	45.2 ^{††}	(18.1)	49.6	(22.7)
Race								
White	42.1	(5.8)	39.0	(7.3)	43.6	(6.0)	47.0	(6.3)
Black	28.6	(22.2)	53.7	(18.2)	34.6	(7.0)	30.5	(14.6)
Other	31.5	(5.2)	/	(.)	38.8 ^{††}	(22.6)	40.6	(16.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	44.0	(7.5)	/	(.)	45.2 ^{††}	(22.6)	29.6 ^{††}	(27.3)
No	36.3	(6.4)	45.5	(8.1)	39.8	(4.6)	44.7	(5.7)
Education, years								
< 12	28.9	(8.8)	42.1	(16.5)	38.3	(8.7)	36.5	(11.2)
12	43.3	(8.4)	43.7	(12.6)	33.5	(7.1)	45.4	(8.7)
> 12	47.3	(9.0)	38.9	(9.3)	48.9	(7.7)	49.6	(9.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	47.3	(7.7)	37.6	(8.4)	42.9	(7.4)	45.1	(7.7)
Yes	35.3	(6.4)	45.9	(11.5)	38.6	(5.7)	42.8	(8.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	36.1	(4.5)	44.2	(7.7)	33.8	(6.5)	29.7	(13.1)
20–24	41.6	(8.7)	43.1	(7.3)	38.1	(6.1)	41.1	(9.9)
25–34	34.7	(8.0)	46.5	(6.5)	45.4	(6.5)	51.5	(9.0)
35 +	43.7	(17.0)	38.7	(13.0)	24.6	(13.0)	55.4 ^{††}	(18.3)
Race								
White	37.4	(6.7)	45.1	(4.9)	37.5	(5.0)	44.3	(5.9)
Black	38.0	(4.7)	42.2	(6.7)	38.6	(5.2)	/	(.)
Other	/	(.)	/	(.)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	36.9	(10.8)	44.0	(9.1)	/	(.)	/	(.)
No	38.1	(4.9)	44.2	(4.4)	38.5	(3.6)	44.1	(5.9)
Education, years								
< 12	33.6	(7.4)	37.7	(7.5)	34.5	(6.9)	29.7 ^{††}	(14.3)
12	40.0	(7.3)	47.7	(6.4)	37.1	(5.6)	41.6	(9.0)
> 12	39.0	(8.4)	45.2	(6.6)	44.5	(6.3)	53.3	(8.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	39.2	(7.5)	45.9	(5.8)	39.5	(6.1)	44.7	(8.7)
Yes	37.1	(5.5)	42.9	(5.3)	38.2	(4.4)	44.3	(7.6)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	49.2	(12.7)	34.5	(11.5)	40.1	(6.5)
20–24	40.4	(11.2)	37.5	(9.6)	48.7	(10.4)
25–34	40.9	(10.5)	47.0	(8.1)	34.9	(10.6)
35 +	63.1 ^{††}	(25.2)	23.0	(16.9)	/	(.)
Race						
White	40.1	(9.0)	41.7	(6.3)	40.7	(5.7)
Black	47.5	(9.2)	41.1	(7.1)	/	(.)
Other	/	(.)	33.0	(8.6)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	39.8	(7.2)	/	(.)
No	43.7	(6.5)	41.7	(6.1)	41.5	(5.5)
Education, years						
< 12	36.7	(12.2)	36.1	(10.4)	28.2	(8.0)
12	46.7	(10.6)	36.7	(8.8)	42.5	(8.8)
> 12	52.2	(11.7)	51.9	(10.0)	52.6	(10.7)
Medicaid recipient						
No	45.7	(11.7)	41.4	(7.1)	38.5	(10.5)
Yes	43.4	(7.7)	39.2	(7.8)	42.7	(6.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal Care

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	42.6	(7.2)	39.7	(8.9)	48.0	(7.0)	48.8	(8.9)
20–24	28.5	(5.1)	26.9	(5.1)	29.3	(5.1)	34.4	(5.8)
25–34	15.5	(3.4)	20.6	(3.7)	22.4	(4.2)	17.3	(3.1)
35 +	18.0	(8.6)	27.1	(7.4)	26.6	(10.8)	14.5	(5.0)
Race								
White	17.8	(2.8)	21.8	(3.5)	26.1	(3.2)	23.1	(2.6)
Black	37.1	(5.5)	35.3 ^{††}	(17.8)	41.4	(6.9)	41.2	(15.4)
Other	/	(.)	32.4	(4.0)	/	(.)	38.5 ^{††}	(17.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	‡	(.)	33.8 ^{††}	(14.4)	51.5	(15.8)	38.9	
No	24.3	(2.6)	25.1	(2.7)	28.5	(2.9)	19.7	(2.5)
Education, years								
< 12	37.6	(6.4)	39.1	(7.8)	46.0	(6.9)	48.5	(7.6)
12	30.7	(5.1)	26.3	(4.1)	33.8	(4.6)	24.3	(4.5)
> 12	12.5	(2.9)	20.0	(4.0)	14.8	(3.7)	15.4	(2.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	10.7	(2.8)	19.5	(3.2)	20.1	(3.7)	15.9	(2.5)
Yes	38.4	(4.3)	34.1	(4.5)	39.6	(4.3)	41.7	(5.2)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	52.4	(7.9)	32.6	(16.0)	42.1	(8.1)	48.7	(9.5)
20–24	31.8	(5.5)	21.4	(8.1)	28.9	(5.4)	27.5	(5.9)
25–34	22.1	(3.9)	13.0	(3.4)	16.2	(3.3)	22.5	(4.6)
35 +	16.3	(5.8)	11.5	(6.7)	12.1	(6.3)	18.7	(10.0)
Race								
White	28.6	(3.4)	13.5	(2.9)	19.6	(3.0)	28.5	(3.7)
Black	47.7	(18.5)	28.5	(12.0)	31.8	(5.6)	27.4	(11.4)
Other	33.6	(3.8)	16.3 ^{††}	(14.1)	34.5	(14.9)	26.3	(9.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	34.8	(4.7)	36.9	(14.6)	48.7	(13.0)	41.1	(16.5)
No	24.9	(3.4)	14.8	(3.4)	21.0	(2.6)	27.3	(3.4)
Education, years								
< 12	42.6	(6.5)	36.3	(11.4)	42.7	(6.9)	39.3	(8.4)
12	29.5	(4.8)	17.1	(5.5)	21.5	(4.3)	32.2	(5.5)
> 12	17.1	(3.9)	9.3	(2.9)	14.5	(3.2)	17.7	(4.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	22.5	(3.6)	9.7	(2.7)	12.7	(2.8)	22.1	(3.9)
Yes	37.5	(4.5)	31.0	(7.5)	34.7	(4.4)	38.9	(6.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	47.6	(3.9)	42.0	(6.4)	47.1	(6.0)	44.6	(11.8)
20–24	26.0	(5.7)	29.2	(4.6)	34.4	(4.7)	20.6	(5.3)
25–34	18.1	(4.0)	16.4	(2.5)	19.0	(3.1)	12.5	(2.9)
35 +	16.5	(6.7)	13.5	(4.5)	15.8	(5.9)	13.0	(5.9)
Race								
White	19.7	(3.2)	19.8	(2.1)	19.8	(2.6)	17.4	(2.5)
Black	36.6	(3.8)	34.8	(5.2)	40.3	(4.3)	/	(.)
Other	28.9	(18.0)	10.5 ^{††}	(8.8)	31.9 ^{††}	(18.6)	19.2 ^{††}	(15.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	27.2	(6.6)	37.6	(5.2)	22.5 ^{††}	(15.5)	/	(.)
No	22.7	(2.8)	18.9	(2.1)	28.2	(2.4)	16.9	(2.5)
Education, years								
< 12	43.1	(6.7)	42.6	(5.4)	45.7	(5.6)	33.3	(10.8)
12	25.1	(4.3)	24.9	(3.7)	31.7	(4.0)	20.0	(4.4)
> 12	13.5	(3.6)	11.9	(2.2)	14.6	(2.8)	12.5	(2.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	14.8	(3.1)	13.6	(2.1)	12.7	(2.4)	11.0	(2.5)
Yes	36.7	(4.4)	38.4	(3.9)	42.7	(3.6)	28.0	(5.0)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	43.0	(10.5)	34.1	(8.7)	36.5	(5.0)
20–24	23.6	(7.2)	26.9	(5.7)	21.8	(5.3)
25–34	15.4	(4.5)	18.9	(3.5)	15.6	(4.2)
35 +	18.8	(10.0)	20.7	(7.6)	14.3	(8.1)
Race						
White	14.7	(3.8)	21.5	(3.0)	19.9	(2.7)
Black	34.8	(6.7)	24.4	(4.5)	50.5 ^{††}	(19.4)
Other	/	(.)	30.2	(5.9)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	33.3	(4.3)	/	(.)
No	22.0	(3.6)	20.7	(3.0)	21.0	(2.7)
Education, years						
< 12	32.9	(9.4)	30.4	(6.2)	30.3	(6.3)
12	25.2	(6.2)	26.7	(5.1)	25.1	(4.7)
> 12	12.6	(4.4)	14.9	(3.7)	11.0	(3.5)
Medicaid recipient						
No	10.1	(3.8)	18.8	(3.2)	13.8	(3.5)
Yes	32.7	(5.5)	31.5	(4.8)	26.7	(4.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	58.9‡	(11.5)	52.3	(14.7)	61.4‡	(10.4)	61.1‡	(13.7)
20–24	54.2	(10.9)	55.9	(11.4)	47.5	(10.6)	51.0	(10.8)
25–34	47.0	(12.5)	46.1‡	(10.2)	57.0	(10.8)	48.9‡	(10.1)
35 +	/	(.)	33.9 ^{††}	(15.2)	42.2 ^{††}	(23.9)	21.7 ^{††}	(14.8)
Race								
White	52.8	(9.1)	45.8	(9.1)	54.3	(7.3)	49.2	(6.5)
Black	51.0	(9.5)	/	(.)	51.6	(11.3)	/	(.)
Other	/	(.)	51.0	(7.9)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/‡	(.)	/‡	(.)	/	(.)	50.9	(11.0)
No	51.9	(6.5)	47.3	(6.3)	53.1	(6.2)	49.5‡	(7.3)
Education, years								
< 12	48.9	(10.9)	42.6‡	(13.1)	53.5	(10.9)	52.0‡	(11.5)
12	53.2	(10.3)	56.9	(9.2)	55.1	(8.5)	50.5‡	(10.7)
> 12	55.8	(12.8)	40.1	(11.0)	54.5	(13.9)	47.6	(9.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	56.1	(14.1)	45.5	(9.2)	48.5	(10.8)	44.6‡	(8.7)
Yes	51.2	(7.3)	50.8	(8.4)	57.8	(7.2)	54.4	(8.6)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	61.5	(11.2)	/‡	(.)	57.3	(12.8)	52.2	(13.8)
20–24	58.8	(10.5)	41.5 ^{††}	(20.9)	60.6	(11.1)	51.5	(12.5)
25–34	37.6	(9.6)	50.8	(14.0)	44.5	(11.3)	50.0	(11.8)
35 +	53.9	(18.7)	/‡	(.)	/‡	(.)	72.8 ^{††}	(27.2)
Race								
White	52.4	(7.2)	48.2‡	(11.8)	53.3	(8.7)	55.1	(7.8)
Black	38.0 ^{††}	(27.1)	34.4 ^{††}	(23.2)	55.2	(10.7)	42.5	(24.5)
Other	58.1	(6.6)	/	(.)	/	(.)	43.6	(20.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	46.2	(8.6)	/‡	(.)	50.7 ^{†††}	(20.3)	52.7 ^{††}	(25.7)
No	61.4	(7.5)	43.0‡	(12.3)	53.4	(6.9)	52.5	(7.4)
Education, years								
< 12	60.6	(10.0)	49.6 ^{†††}	(21.2)	50.0	(11.2)	45.6	(13.4)
12	54.5	(9.9)	50.1‡	(17.6)	54.9	(11.2)	58.2	(10.4)
> 12	46.7	(12.2)	43.6 ^{†††}	(16.4)	53.7	(11.9)	46.5	(13.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	46.4	(9.2)	41.2‡	(14.3)	43.9	(11.7)	51.8	(10.0)
Yes	56.7	(7.8)	52.0	(14.9)	56.8	(7.9)	53.3	(10.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
[~] Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
[{] Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	66.4 [‡]	(5.5)	52.4	(10.4)	71.3 [‡]	(8.1)	59.3 ^{‡‡}	(18.4)
20–24	56.5	(12.7)	43.6	(9.7)	63.1 [‡]	(8.4)	49.8 ^{‡‡‡}	(14.5)
25–34	45.7 [‡]	(12.4)	45.1	(8.6)	51.6 [‡]	(9.3)	35.6	(11.7)
35 +	54.4 ^{‡‡‡}	(22.2)	50.5 ^{‡‡‡}	(18.0)	47.7 ^{‡‡‡}	(21.2)	/ [‡]	(.)
Race								
White	56.7 [‡]	(9.3)	47.4	(6.4)	60.8 [‡]	(7.2)	43.8	(8.1)
Black	53.4	(6.6)	46.4	(9.7)	60.4 [‡]	(6.8)	/	(.)
Other	/	(.)	/ [‡]	(.)	/ [‡]	(.)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	50.1 [‡]	(14.0)	46.8 [‡]	(9.2)	/ [‡]	(.)	/	(.)
No	56.6 [‡]	(6.9)	47.2	(6.4)	61.5 [‡]	(4.9)	44.7	(8.2)
Education, years								
< 12	56.5 [‡]	(10.0)	45.0	(8.8)	63.5 [‡]	(8.2)	55.1 ^{‡‡}	(20.5)
12	59.7	(9.6)	46.1	(8.7)	61.4 [‡]	(7.5)	48.4	(12.2)
> 12	44.7 [‡]	(14.2)	49.8	(10.2)	56.8 [‡]	(10.5)	34.3 [‡]	(11.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	47.5 [‡]	(11.5)	46.2	(8.5)	58.4 [‡]	(10.2)	36.6 [‡]	(11.5)
Yes	59.2 [‡]	(7.3)	47.6	(6.7)	62.0 [‡]	(5.6)	50.1	(10.6)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	57.9	(16.4)	63.5	(13.4)	61.4	(8.6)
20–24	73.2	(15.4)	59.0	(12.0)	53.6 ^{‡‡}	(14.1)
25–34	53.1	(16.1)	34.7	(9.6)	44.5 ^{‡‡‡}	(15.2)
35 +	37.6 ^{‡‡‡}	(28.9)	47.3 ^{‡‡}	(20.7)	/ [‡]	(.)
Race						
White	64.0 [‡]	(13.4)	48.4	(8.0)	51.8	(7.8)
Black	56.7	(12.2)	44.3	(10.8)	/	(.)
Other	/ [‡]	(.)	47.0	(12.0)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	39.3	(8.0)	/	(.)
No	57.9	(9.2)	51.3	(8.2)	52.5	(7.5)
Education, years						
< 12	64.7 [‡]	(16.9)	55.8	(11.2)	50.8 [‡]	(12.4)
12	57.6	(14.3)	52.2	(11.1)	50.9	(11.1)
> 12	52.2 [‡]	(19.0)	36.2	(12.8)	60.8 ^{‡‡}	(17.1)
Medicaid recipient						
No	58.9 [‡]	(19.4)	43.9	(9.2)	50.2	(14.0)
Yes	59.3	(10.2)	53.8	(9.1)	53.5	(8.9)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 ‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	8.9	(3.9)	8.3 [‡]	(5.1)	9.1	(4.2)	9.7	(5.1)
20–24	8.8	(3.2)	3.4	(2.3)	4.3	(2.4)	5.1	(2.5)
25–34	3.7	(1.8)	3.1	(1.5)	4.2	(2.1)	2.9	(1.5)
35 +	6.3	(5.7)	2.0	(1.9)	3.8	(3.8)	2.4	(2.0)
Race								
White	3.6	(1.4)	2.3	(1.3)	3.8	(1.4)	3.7	(1.2)
Black	12.3	(3.7)	1.5 ^{‡‡}	(1.6)	11.2	(4.7)	9.1	(8.9)
Other	/	(.)	6.6	(2.4)	/ [‡]	(.)	9.6 ^{‡‡}	(7.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/ [‡]	(.)	1.4 ^{‡‡‡}	(1.0)	3.0 [‡]	(5.5)	6.8	(3.4)
No	6.4	(1.5)	3.7	(1.2)	5.3	(1.5)	3.3	(1.1)
Education, years								
< 12	8.5	(3.6)	7.3 [‡]	(4.2)	6.8 [‡]	(3.5)	9.8	(4.6)
12	7.0	(2.8)	3.8	(1.7)	5.4	(2.2)	5.1	(2.2)
> 12	4.7	(2.0)	2.3	(1.6)	3.4	(2.0)	1.6	(0.9)
Medicaid recipient								
No	2.1	(1.3)	1.8	(1.0)	3.6	(1.8)	2.4	(1.1)
Yes	10.9	(2.8)	6.3	(2.4)	6.8	(2.2)	7.7	(2.8)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	6.9	(3.8)	1.5 [‡]	(1.2)	12.1	(5.4)	10.2	(6.0)
20–24	6.8	(3.0)	4.2	(3.7)	5.8	(2.8)	4.4	(2.8)
25–34	5.8	(2.2)	3.7	(2.0)	4.4	(1.9)	2.6	(1.7)
35 +	5.4	(3.8)	2.8	(2.9)	2.5	(3.2)	5.9	(6.1)
Race								
White	5.5	(1.7)	3.2	(1.5)	4.1	(1.5)	3.7	(1.5)
Black	8.9	(10.8)	5.6 [‡]	(6.0)	10.2	(3.7)	8.8	(8.0)
Other	10.4	(2.4)	3.3 ^{‡‡}	(6.3)	6.2 [‡]	(8.3)	7.3	(5.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	7.1	(2.5)	8.1	(8.5)	6.5 [‡]	(7.0)	4.9	(7.2)
No	5.4	(1.6)	3.2	(1.6)	5.6	(1.5)	4.5	(1.6)
Education, years								
< 12	7.0	(3.1)	5.8	(5.4)	8.9	(4.0)	6.6	(4.3)
12	6.4	(2.6)	5.1	(3.2)	6.6	(2.6)	5.3	(2.7)
> 12	4.8	(2.3)	2.1	(1.5)	3.5	(1.7)	3.2	(2.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.4	(1.6)	2.8	(1.5)	3.0	(1.4)	4.3	(2.0)
Yes	8.2	(2.6)	5.3	(3.5)	8.7	(2.6)	5.3	(2.7)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
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 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 ‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	15.3 [‡]	(3.0)	13.4	(4.5)	14.8	(4.3)	2.3	(3.1)
20–24	7.7	(3.5)	5.2	(2.2)	8.1	(2.9)	4.7	(3.0)
25–34	5.0	(2.3)	3.0	(1.2)	3.5	(1.5)	1.6	(1.1)
35 +	5.0	(3.9)	2.1	(1.9)	3.4	(2.8)	3.4	(3.2)
Race								
White	5.3	(1.9)	3.2	(1.0)	3.3	(1.1)	2.7	(1.1)
Black	12.6	(2.6)	11.0	(3.4)	12.6	(3.0)	/	(.)
Other	7.5	(11.1)	4.8 ^{‡‡}	(6.5)	0.2 ^{‡‡}	(0.2)	4.7 ^{‡‡}	(8.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	12.4	(5.2)	6.5	(2.7)	0.4 ^{‡‡}	(0.3)	/	(.)
No	5.4	(1.3)	4.4	(1.1)	7.0	(1.4)	2.5	(1.1)
Education, years								
< 12	15.3	(5.0)	10.5	(3.4)	12.9 [‡]	(3.8)	4.9	(5.0)
12	6.3	(2.2)	7.0	(2.3)	7.9	(2.4)	3.7	(2.1)
> 12	3.6	(2.0)	1.1	(0.7)	2.4	(1.2)	1.4	(1.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.3	(1.7)	2.6	(0.9)	2.4	(1.2)	1.2	(0.9)
Yes	10.9	(2.9)	8.9	(2.4)	11.0	(2.4)	5.3	(2.6)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	18.2	(8.4)	14.4	(7.1)	8.4	(3.0)
20–24	3.4	(3.1)	5.8	(3.1)	3.8	(2.5)
25–34	2.2	(1.6)	3.9	(1.7)	2.5	(1.9)
35 +	0.8	(0.8)	4.3	(4.0)	0.3	(0.5)
Race						
White	2.3	(1.6)	4.9	(1.6)	3.3	(1.1)
Black	9.7	(4.2)	6.4	(2.5)	16.7 ^{‡‡}	(15.3)
Other	/	(.)	10.2	(5.0)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	7.1	(2.4)	/	(.)
No	5.1	(1.9)	5.1	(1.7)	3.7	(1.2)
Education, years						
< 12	13.3	(6.9)	11.6	(5.0)	6.1	(2.8)
12	4.3	(2.9)	6.3	(2.8)	4.0	(2.2)
> 12	1.3	(1.2)	2.3	(1.5)	2.0	(1.6)
Medicaid recipient						
No	2.3	(1.8)	5.3	(1.9)	1.9	(1.5)
Yes	7.4	(3.1)	6.3	(2.5)	5.1	(1.9)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
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‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 ‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	89.2	(4.5)	60.1	(8.7)	75.7	(6.1)	65.0	(8.1)
20–24	58.9	(5.0)	50.0	(5.7)	58.2	(5.4)	46.2	(6.0)
25–34	24.5	(3.4)	26.8	(3.8)	26.1	(4.2)	15.4	(2.9)
35 +	32.7	(10.8)	18.9	(6.4)	23.3	(9.0)	9.9	(4.8)
Race								
White	34.3	(2.3)	29.0	(3.8)	37.9	(3.3)	26.1	(2.6)
Black	72.5	(5.1)	12.8 ^{††}	(11.9)	76.7	(5.9)	54.1	(15.3)
Other	/	(.)	54.0	(4.0)	/	(.)	23.6 ^{††}	(15.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	34.8	(13.9)	14.1	(9.5)	48.0	(6.5)
No	46.9	(1.4)	36.2	(3.0)	46.9	(3.1)	20.7	(2.5)
Education, years								
< 12	86.8	(4.9)	66.7	(7.2)	70.2	(6.6)	58.5	(7.4)
12	55.5	(4.8)	44.1	(4.6)	51.0	(4.7)	36.9	(5.0)
> 12	19.1	(3.0)	18.8	(3.9)	23.4	(4.5)	10.5	(2.3)
Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	68.1	(7.2)	76.5	(13.0)	84.3	(5.8)	64.3	(8.9)
20–24	53.1	(5.7)	48.6	(9.7)	62.9	(5.7)	38.6	(6.4)
25–34	32.3	(4.5)	15.4	(3.7)	24.4	(3.8)	16.5	(4.0)
35 +	22.3	(7.7)	6.7	(4.9)	18.6	(7.3)	20.7	(10.9)
Race								
White	44.9	(3.7)	20.2	(3.4)	34.6	(3.5)	31.1	(3.8)
Black	56.9	(17.8)	52.1	(13.0)	68.2	(5.6)	40.7	(12.2)
Other	34.8	(3.8)	16.3 ^{††}	(16.8)	46.3	(15.4)	26.4	(9.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	50.3	(4.9)	56.9	(14.2)	53.4	(12.9)	39.9	(16.4)
No	37.3	(4.0)	23.2	(4.0)	42.3	(3.1)	30.7	(3.5)
Education, years								
< 12	58.6	(6.4)	67.4	(10.6)	80.8	(5.7)	56.9	(8.5)
12	49.4	(5.2)	33.5	(6.8)	49.1	(5.2)	34.6	(5.5)
> 12	25.6	(4.7)	7.8	(2.8)	20.3	(3.6)	14.2	(4.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	72.1	(3.4)	67.3	(6.1)	75.8	(5.0)	85.0	(8.3)
20–24	54.4	(6.9)	55.8	(5.1)	66.3	(4.3)	53.9	(6.3)
25–34	24.0	(4.4)	18.5	(2.5)	28.5	(3.5)	21.5	(3.6)
35 +	18.0	(6.7)	12.2	(4.2)	21.4	(6.3)	15.3	(6.2)
Race								
White	31.8	(3.8)	26.5	(2.2)	33.1	(2.9)	33.6	(3.1)
Black	56.9	(3.9)	59.4	(5.3)	69.5	(3.8)	/	(.)
Other	20.8 ^{††}	(13.9)	12.4 ^{††}	(11.8)	36.8 ^{††}	(17.7)	53.1 ^{††}	(19.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	44.8	(7.4)	54.7	(5.4)	28.4 ^{††}	(16.4)	/	(.)
No	34.7	(3.1)	27.4	(2.2)	47.9	(2.5)	33.8	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	75.0	(6.1)	68.6	(5.0)	78.0	(4.4)	84.4	(8.4)
12	44.5	(5.3)	44.5	(4.3)	54.2	(4.0)	46.6	(5.4)
> 12	13.1	(3.1)	9.6	(1.9)	23.3	(3.3)	16.7	(3.1)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years								
< 20	89.7	(6.4)	53.1	(9.8)	80.6	(3.9)		
20–24	71.7	(7.1)	41.0	(6.3)	67.8	(5.9)		
25–34	31.7	(5.6)	20.6	(3.3)	33.8	(5.3)		
35 +	21.6	(9.9)	14.5	(6.1)	29.5	(11.0)		
Race								
White	35.2	(5.0)	26.8	(3.1)	51.5	(3.4)		
Black	77.1	(5.7)	46.9	(5.0)	74.5 ^{††}	(18.0)		
Other	/	(.)	30.5	(5.8)	/	(.)		
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	65.9	(4.2)	/	(.)		
No	51.3	(4.1)	22.3	(3.1)	52.1	(3.3)		
Education, years								
< 12	86.1	(6.9)	61.6	(7.5)	77.7	(6.2)		
12	63.8	(6.6)	28.8	(5.1)	61.4	(5.1)		
> 12	21.6	(5.2)	12.5	(3.3)	26.8	(5.0)		

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	88.2	(4.7)	68.9	(8.4)	80.8	(5.5)	61.5	(8.5)
20–24	68.5	(5.0)	65.6	(5.4)	68.9	(5.1)	48.7	(5.9)
25–34	34.2	(4.1)	38.2	(4.2)	39.6	(4.7)	23.9	(3.5)
35 +	51.6	(11.8)	29.2	(7.4)	38.9	(11.2)	13.2	(5.2)
Race								
White	43.4	(3.1)	40.8	(4.1)	50.0	(3.5)	32.0	(2.7)
Black	79.6	(4.7)	48.7 ^{††}	(18.6)	82.2	(5.4)	39.9	(14.7)
Other	/	(.)	64.7	(3.9)	/	(.)	33.7 ^{††}	(17.1)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	63.8	(13.7)	73.0	(13.7)	61.1	(6.4)
No	55.2	(2.3)	47.5	(3.1)	55.7	(3.1)	23.5	(2.6)
Education, years								
< 12	90.5	(3.6)	71.2	(7.3)	83.7	(4.9)	64.9	(7.2)
12	66.6	(4.9)	60.0	(4.5)	63.6	(4.5)	44.7	(5.2)
> 12	27.9	(3.9)	29.4	(4.4)	31.4	(4.8)	13.8	(2.5)
Medicaid recipient								
No	20.6	(3.8)	28.9	(3.6)	28.7	(4.0)	13.2	(2.3)
Yes	90.9	(2.4)	76.1	(4.0)	84.8	(3.1)	72.4	(4.8)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	78.0	(6.3)	91.6	(7.4)	82.9	(5.9)	89.9	(5.7)
20–24	67.5	(5.4)	65.8	(9.1)	61.3	(5.7)	67.6	(6.1)
25–34	45.4	(4.8)	23.2	(4.3)	30.6	(4.1)	39.4	(5.3)
35 +	30.2	(8.5)	11.2	(6.0)	23.6	(8.2)	26.1	(10.4)
Race								
White	54.6	(3.6)	28.5	(3.7)	35.9	(3.5)	53.1	(4.0)
Black	68.4	(15.2)	66.6	(12.1)	74.0	(5.1)	62.3	(12.3)
Other	64.2	(4.3)	36.7 ^{†††}	(21.5)	59.7	(14.9)	64.7	(10.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	67.4	(4.5)	69.7	(12.7)	73.4	(11.3)	78.1	(13.5)
No	45.2	(3.9)	32.0	(4.3)	43.8	(3.1)	53.8	(3.7)
Education, years								
< 12	78.6	(5.3)	78.5	(9.3)	80.4	(5.4)	84.5	(6.2)
12	57.1	(5.2)	47.5	(7.1)	54.6	(5.2)	63.3	(5.6)
> 12	35.5	(5.1)	14.3	(3.6)	22.4	(3.7)	31.7	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	33.1	(4.1)	13.7	(3.1)	13.7	(2.9)	38.7	(4.4)
Yes	80.4	(3.7)	85.5	(5.2)	81.4	(3.5)	84.6	(4.4)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	73.7	(3.3)	71.0	(5.9)	83.0	(4.4)	82.6	(9.3)
20–24	63.9	(6.6)	52.5	(5.1)	67.7	(4.3)	55.7	(6.3)
25–34	33.3	(4.8)	21.6	(2.7)	38.5	(3.7)	25.2	(3.8)
35 +	28.2	(7.9)	14.5	(4.6)	31.4	(7.3)	9.6	(4.9)
Race								
White	39.5	(4.1)	28.3	(2.3)	40.0	(3.0)	35.5	(3.1)
Black	68.8	(3.6)	59.5	(5.3)	76.7	(3.6)	/	(.)
Other	25.0	(14.5)	29.0 ^{††}	(16.2)	36.7 ^{††}	(17.8)	53.5 ^{††}	(19.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	65.1	(7.1)	52.8	(5.3)	40.9 ^{††}	(17.8)	/	(.)
No	40.1	(3.3)	30.1	(2.3)	54.7	(2.5)	35.6	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	78.5	(5.2)	65.4	(5.2)	80.0	(4.5)	75.8	(10.2)
12	55.0	(5.4)	45.1	(4.3)	63.9	(3.9)	49.7	(5.4)
> 12	22.8	(4.0)	14.2	(2.3)	30.3	(3.5)	19.1	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	21.3	(3.4)	12.9	(2.0)	25.4	(3.0)	11.6	(2.5)
Yes	80.2	(3.6)	72.5	(3.7)	81.4	(2.8)	77.2	(4.5)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	90.5	(5.9)	77.7	(8.6)	82.9	(3.9)
20–24	73.4	(7.1)	65.8	(6.4)	73.0	(5.5)
25–34	41.3	(5.9)	30.3	(3.9)	42.8	(5.4)
35 +	26.7	(11.2)	15.6	(6.0)	32.7	(11.3)
Race						
White	42.0	(5.2)	40.3	(3.6)	58.1	(3.4)
Black	80.7	(5.4)	66.5	(4.7)	69.8 ^{††}	(17.9)
Other	/	(.)	47.8	(6.2)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	79.1	(3.6)	/	(.)
No	56.9	(4.1)	36.7	(3.6)	58.2	(3.3)
Education, years						
< 12	90.5	(5.4)	76.6	(6.9)	85.0	(4.9)
12	69.3	(6.3)	52.7	(5.8)	70.6	(4.8)
> 12	29.7	(5.8)	18.4	(3.8)	28.7	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient						
No	17.2	(4.6)	23.9	(3.4)	23.4	(4.3)
Yes	89.6	(3.4)	82.4	(4.4)	86.2	(3.1)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Infant Health

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	30.3	(6.7)	77.5	(8.3)	42.6	(7.0)	74.5	(7.7)
20–24	40.7	(5.6)	88.8	(3.5)	50.7	(5.5)	73.1	(5.4)
25–34	60.0	(4.6)	89.0	(2.7)	64.8	(4.6)	85.0	(2.8)
35 +	61.0	(11.6)	89.6	(5.1)	66.1	(11.0)	90.8	(4.4)
Race								
White	56.6	(3.7)	89.9	(2.5)	63.4	(3.3)	82.2	(2.2)
Black	32.5	(5.6)	58.9 ^{††}	(18.7)	26.2	(6.4)	82.3	(11.6)
Other	/	(.)	86.4	(2.8)	/	(.)	74.6 ^{††}	(16.1)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	81.5 ^{††}	(11.9)	82.7	(10.9)	77.2	(5.2)
No	48.5	(3.1)	88.1	(2.0)	54.9	(3.1)	83.5	(2.4)
Education, years								
< 12	25.2	(5.7)	76.5	(7.2)	41.7	(6.9)	76.2	(6.2)
12	39.4	(5.4)	86.6	(3.1)	49.7	(4.7)	72.7	(4.7)
> 12	68.6	(4.4)	92.4	(2.6)	73.3	(4.5)	89.4	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	65.4	(4.4)	90.2	(2.4)	69.0	(4.0)	85.3	(2.5)
Yes	32.2	(4.1)	84.2	(3.5)	43.2	(4.3)	75.0	(4.4)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	65.4	(7.9)	55.4	(17.1)	42.7	(8.3)	48.9	(9.4)
20–24	73.2	(5.3)	56.5	(9.7)	58.3	(5.9)	61.6	(6.5)
25–34	80.0	(4.0)	66.9	(4.5)	67.0	(4.2)	68.6	(5.0)
35 +	77.9	(8.0)	73.8	(8.3)	71.8	(8.7)	61.0	(12.7)
Race								
White	74.2	(3.4)	66.5	(3.8)	68.6	(3.4)	64.2	(3.9)
Black	59.1	(18.3)	54.8	(13.6)	40.5	(6.1)	42.6	(12.7)
Other	83.8	(2.7)	75.8 ^{††}	(16.5)	60.2	(15.1)	67.2	(10.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	69.2	(4.6)	73.3	(13.9)	90.6 [‡]	(8.2)	77.4	(13.7)
No	81.1	(3.3)	64.5	(4.3)	59.4	(3.1)	61.9	(3.7)
Education, years								
< 12	67.7	(6.3)	44.4	(11.9)	45.2	(7.2)	48.0	(8.7)
12	71.3	(4.9)	53.5	(7.1)	52.3	(5.4)	59.0	(5.8)
> 12	84.6	(4.1)	77.3	(3.9)	75.8	(3.8)	74.3	(5.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	82.0	(3.5)	70.1	(3.9)	72.4	(3.7)	70.0	(4.2)
Yes	67.9	(4.5)	52.1	(8.2)	49.0	(4.7)	49.5	(6.2)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]						
Age, years								
< 20	57.8	(3.9)	46.0	(6.6)	26.6	(5.2)	57.4	(11.9)
20–24	69.7	(6.0)	60.4	(5.1)	37.3	(4.5)	59.7	(6.3)
25–34	74.5	(4.6)	73.0	(3.1)	59.0	(3.7)	76.1	(3.7)
35 +	79.9	(7.4)	72.7	(6.0)	59.8	(7.8)	84.9	(6.2)
Race								
White	75.5	(3.6)	71.6	(2.5)	58.4	(3.0)	71.4	(3.0)
Black	58.5	(3.9)	43.0	(5.5)	28.7	(3.9)	/	(.)
Other	81.7 ^{††}	(16.3)	87.5 ^{††}	(9.2)	68.2 ^{††}	(17.8)	64.4 ^{††}	(18.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	81.9	(5.9)	77.5	(4.5)	77.6 ^{††}	(14.7)	/	(.)
No	68.8	(3.3)	63.8	(2.6)	46.3	(2.5)	71.2	(3.0)
Education, years								
< 12	56.1	(6.8)	56.3	(5.4)	21.4	(4.6)	50.3	(11.5)
12	66.1	(5.1)	54.3	(4.4)	40.8	(4.0)	60.2	(5.3)
> 12	83.8	(3.7)	78.3	(2.8)	67.4	(3.6)	82.1	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	79.6	(3.6)	73.9	(2.7)	62.4	(3.4)	78.5	(3.3)
Yes	60.7	(4.6)	53.1	(4.0)	32.4	(3.4)	59.1	(5.4)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	29.9	(9.5)	78.4	(8.1)	43.7	(5.2)
20–24	42.8	(8.0)	87.1	(4.4)	48.1	(6.5)
25–34	61.8	(5.8)	88.3	(2.9)	61.3	(5.4)
35 +	67.5	(12.2)	94.5	(3.4)	55.1	(12.0)
Race						
White	60.8	(5.1)	88.4	(2.5)	54.2	(3.5)
Black	36.4	(6.6)	79.5	(4.3)	32.4 ^{††}	(18.2)
Other	/	(.)	86.3	(3.8)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	86.4	(3.2)	/	(.)
No	51.5	(4.2)	88.1	(2.4)	53.6	(3.4)
Education, years						
< 12	32.8	(9.4)	82.0	(5.7)	32.8	(6.7)
12	39.8	(6.9)	81.8	(4.5)	48.5	(5.4)
> 12	72.9	(5.6)	95.8	(1.9)	70.9	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient						
No	67.9	(5.6)	89.9	(2.4)	61.9	(5.0)
Yes	38.5	(5.6)	83.0	(4.1)	46.7	(4.6)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1998

By Selected Sociodemo-graphic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	15.7	(5.3)	57.8	(9.5)	23.7	(6.2)	54.1	(8.9)
20–24	26.3	(5.0)	71.3	(5.2)	35.4	(5.4)	61.0	(5.8)
25–34	44.4	(4.7)	79.0	(3.6)	52.8	(4.8)	74.7	(3.5)
35 +	52.2	(11.9)	84.4	(6.0)	53.5	(11.7)	79.4	(6.3)
Race								
White	41.3	(3.7)	79.0	(3.4)	47.9	(3.5)	70.0	(2.7)
Black	19.1	(4.8)	54.3 ^{††}	(18.7)	17.5	(5.6)	70.6	(14.2)
Other	/	(.)	69.2	(3.9)	/	(.)	68.9 ^{††}	(16.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	76.7 ^{††}	(12.4)	74.8	(12.2)	60.8	(6.4)
No	33.9	(2.9)	75.2	(2.7)	40.2	(3.1)	72.8	(2.8)
Education, years								
< 12	14.5	(4.6)	55.9	(8.4)	28.7	(6.6)	59.2	(7.4)
12	23.8	(4.7)	73.8	(4.1)	34.2	(4.5)	57.3	(5.3)
> 12	53.1	(4.8)	82.5	(3.7)	59.5	(5.0)	80.9	(3.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	48.1	(4.6)	79.9	(3.2)	54.8	(4.4)	74.8	(3.0)
Yes	20.5	(3.5)	68.5	(4.5)	28.7	(4.0)	59.6	(5.2)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	41.8	(7.7)	39.5	(16.8)	26.9	(7.6)	22.8	(7.7)
20–24	56.3	(5.8)	45.9	(9.8)	41.0	(5.9)	40.9	(6.5)
25–34	67.9	(4.6)	55.9	(4.7)	54.7	(4.4)	57.7	(5.3)
35 +	69.4	(8.6)	61.7	(8.8)	62.8	(9.3)	54.9	(12.9)
Race								
White	59.0	(3.7)	55.1	(3.9)	53.6	(3.7)	46.8	(4.1)
Black	55.6	(18.3)	41.7	(13.0)	30.8	(5.7)	35.0	(12.1)
Other	66.3	(4.0)	70.3 ^{††}	(17.8)	41.3	(15.2)	54.0	(10.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	51.1	(4.9)	65.2	(14.5)	73.4 [‡]	(12.3)	57.9	(16.6)
No	68.8	(3.8)	52.3	(4.4)	45.8	(3.1)	45.8	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	46.1	(6.6)	38.8	(11.7)	30.9	(6.9)	28.9	(7.9)
12	57.2	(5.3)	41.9	(6.9)	37.7	(5.2)	40.6	(5.8)
> 12	72.7	(4.9)	64.6	(4.5)	62.6	(4.3)	62.0	(5.5)
Medicaid recipient								
No	70.8	(4.0)	57.8	(4.1)	57.5	(4.1)	56.1	(4.5)
Yes	48.4	(4.7)	43.6	(8.2)	36.3	(4.5)	29.6	(5.6)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	35.8	(3.7)	34.9	(6.4)	13.8	(4.0)	32.7	(11.3)
20–24	47.7	(7.0)	45.2	(5.2)	22.2	(3.8)	47.0	(6.4)
25–34	61.4	(5.2)	62.3	(3.3)	47.2	(3.7)	66.5	(4.1)
35 +	66.7	(8.8)	64.3	(6.4)	49.1	(7.9)	80.1	(6.9)
Race								
White	58.4	(4.2)	59.6	(2.7)	43.3	(3.1)	60.2	(3.2)
Black	43.4	(4.0)	34.3	(5.3)	19.5	(3.4)	/	(.)
Other	68.6 ^{††}	(19.0)	70.5 ^{††}	(15.3)	50.0 ^{††}	(18.4)	56.8 ^{††}	(19.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	63.2	(7.4)	62.5	(5.2)	44.0 ^{††}	(18.1)	/	(.)
No	52.9	(3.7)	53.2	(2.7)	33.9	(2.4)	60.1	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	37.6	(6.9)	46.0	(5.4)	11.7	(3.6)	36.9	(11.2)
12	48.7	(5.5)	41.3	(4.4)	26.8	(3.6)	44.7	(5.4)
> 12	69.0	(4.9)	67.3	(3.2)	53.8	(3.8)	74.8	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	63.7	(4.4)	62.8	(3.0)	48.9	(3.5)	69.8	(3.6)
Yes	43.2	(4.8)	41.0	(3.9)	20.2	(2.9)	44.2	(5.4)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	14.2	(6.9)	52.1	(9.9)	25.1	(4.5)
20–24	28.8	(7.4)	68.5	(6.2)	33.7	(6.1)
25–34	50.7	(5.9)	76.7	(3.9)	46.9	(5.5)
35 +	56.2	(13.0)	87.8	(5.5)	38.7	(11.5)
Race						
White	47.1	(5.2)	73.6	(3.4)	38.6	(3.4)
Black	25.3	(6.0)	68.0	(4.8)	28.8 ^{††}	(18.1)
Other	/	(.)	75.1	(5.2)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	71.5	(4.1)	/	(.)
No	38.7	(4.0)	74.3	(3.3)	38.2	(3.4)
Education, years						
< 12	18.2	(7.9)	61.2	(7.3)	18.2	(5.7)
12	26.4	(6.1)	66.6	(5.5)	31.9	(5.0)
> 12	62.3	(6.1)	85.1	(3.7)	56.6	(5.6)
Medicaid recipient						
No	54.4	(5.9)	77.0	(3.5)	47.8	(5.2)
Yes	26.6	(5.1)	66.0	(5.2)	30.4	(4.3)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	35.1	(6.9)	16.2 [‡]	(7.5)	27.6	(6.4)	8.5	(3.8)
20–24	24.6	(5.1)	15.9	(4.4)	27.5	(5.0)	7.5	(2.9)
25–34	24.9	(4.2)	11.4	(2.8)	25.7	(4.3)	10.7	(2.5)
35 +	15.3	(8.4)	17.2	(6.3)	20.4	(9.0)	11.0	(5.1)
Race								
White	22.0	(3.1)	12.9	(2.8)	24.3	(3.0)	9.4	(1.7)
Black	34.5	(5.6)	8.4 ^{‡‡}	(10.7)	36.0	(6.9)	20.5	(12.9)
Other	/	(.)	17.4 [‡]	(3.2)	/	(.)	5.9 ^{‡‡}	(8.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	15.6 ^{‡‡}	(11.1)	7.1	(7.8)	6.3	(3.4)
No	25.8	(2.8)	13.9	(2.2)	27.3	(2.9)	10.9	(1.9)
Education, years								
< 12	32.0	(6.2)	20.5 [‡]	(7.1)	24.1	(6.0)	9.3	(4.5)
12	24.8	(4.8)	15.4	(3.4)	28.7	(4.4)	9.1	(2.9)
> 12	23.3	(4.1)	11.2	(3.1)	24.9	(4.5)	10.1	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	22.1	(3.8)	13.0	(2.7)	26.6	(4.0)	9.4	(2.0)
Yes	29.8	(4.1)	15.5	(3.5)	25.9	(3.9)	10.6	(3.2)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	8.5	(5.0)	24.1	(14.8)	23.7	(7.3)	16.7	(6.9)
20–24	7.6	(3.3)	30.0	(9.3)	21.0	(4.9)	23.7	(5.7)
25–34	7.7	(2.5)	13.3	(3.3)	20.8	(3.6)	22.5	(4.5)
35 +	8.6	(5.2)	17.0	(7.3)	15.7	(7.0)	25.0	(11.9)
Race								
White	8.4	(2.1)	15.3	(2.9)	20.0	(3.0)	21.3	(3.3)
Black	21.0 [‡]	(15.5)	32.0	(12.6)	24.3	(5.4)	36.9	(12.7)
Other	2.9	(1.2)	18.9 ^{‡‡}	(15.1)	14.4	(10.9)	16.6	(7.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	5.3	(2.3)	21.1 [‡]	(13.8)	11.3 [‡]	(9.2)	6.7 [‡]	(8.2)
No	10.6	(2.7)	16.7	(3.4)	21.4	(2.6)	23.0	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	7.7	(4.0)	30.7	(12.0)	21.2 [‡]	(6.0)	22.6	(7.4)
12	6.8	(2.7)	15.4	(5.1)	20.2	(4.3)	21.2	(4.8)
> 12	10.1	(3.2)	15.8	(3.5)	21.1	(3.7)	22.1	(4.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	9.3	(2.6)	15.5	(3.1)	20.7	(3.4)	22.9	(3.9)
Yes	6.4	(2.4)	23.0	(7.2)	20.8	(3.8)	20.6	(5.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	31.6	(3.7)	18.9	(5.3)	35.0	(5.8)	22.8	(10.4)
20–24	24.2	(5.8)	16.4	(4.1)	33.4	(4.6)	18.4	(5.1)
25–34	23.3	(4.4)	14.0	(2.4)	34.7	(3.6)	11.5	(2.8)
35 +	23.4	(8.0)	14.5	(4.8)	19.4	(6.4)	13.1	(5.9)
Race								
White	21.4	(3.5)	14.0	(2.0)	30.5	(2.9)	14.7	(2.4)
Black	35.7	(3.9)	21.8	(4.6)	36.7	(4.2)	/	(.)
Other	23.2 ^{††}	(18.5)	5.6 ^{††}	(10.5)	29.3 ^{††}	(18.0)	9.6 ^{††}	(12.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	24.2	(6.5)	5.0	(2.4)	28.9 ^{†††}	(16.4)	/	(.)
No	24.8	(3.1)	17.8	(2.2)	33.0	(2.4)	14.2	(2.4)
Education, years								
< 12	22.7	(5.2)	15.0	(4.0)	38.8	(5.6)	27.5	(10.5)
12	26.8	(4.8)	16.7	(3.5)	30.3	(3.8)	14.9	(3.9)
> 12	23.8	(4.5)	14.3	(2.5)	32.1	(3.6)	11.5	(2.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	22.1	(3.8)	14.7	(2.3)	31.5	(3.3)	11.0	(2.5)
Yes	28.4	(4.2)	16.3	(3.0)	34.3	(3.5)	20.3	(4.5)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	27.8	(9.6)	12.2	(6.7)	20.1	(4.2)
20–24	26.4	(7.3)	12.3	(4.5)	15.6	(4.7)
25–34	19.9	(4.8)	11.1	(3.0)	13.9	(3.9)
35 +	19.2	(10.5)	8.2	(5.0)	14.2	(8.1)
Race						
White	20.8	(4.3)	11.3	(2.5)	15.2	(2.5)
Black	26.4	(6.3)	18.6	(3.9)	22.0 ^{††}	(14.4)
Other	/ [#]	(.)	7.7	(2.8)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	5.4	(2.0)	/	(.)
No	22.8	(3.6)	11.9	(2.5)	15.2	(2.4)
Education, years						
< 12	25.0	(8.8)	12.9	(5.8)	17.8	(5.2)
12	26.3	(6.3)	14.4	(4.2)	15.7	(3.9)
> 12	20.0	(5.3)	9.0	(3.0)	14.1	(4.0)
Medicaid recipient						
No	22.5	(5.0)	11.8	(2.7)	13.8	(3.5)
Yes	23.3	(5.0)	9.6	(3.4)	16.8	(3.4)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	30.7	(6.7)	54.4 [‡]	(9.7)	32.4	(6.7)	44.7	(9.1)
20–24	37.6	(5.5)	58.6	(6.0)	35.4	(5.1)	50.5	(6.1)
25–34	41.1	(4.7)	61.4	(4.5)	42.7	(4.8)	57.9	(3.9)
35 +	46.8	(11.9)	54.9	(8.6)	53.8	(11.6)	64.7	(7.2)
Race								
White	46.7	(3.8)	61.0	(4.1)	42.9	(3.5)	57.1	(2.9)
Black	21.6	(4.7)	46.8 ^{‡‡}	(19.0)	23.0	(5.7)	24.9	(13.3)
Other	/	(.)	55.4 [‡]	(4.4)	/	(.)	53.9 ^{‡‡}	(19.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	59.2 ^{‡‡}	(14.4)	59.5	(15.8)	48.2	(6.6)
No	38.5	(3.1)	59.1	(3.2)	38.1	(3.1)	58.0	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	27.0	(5.8)	46.2 [‡]	(8.7)	34.9	(6.7)	43.6	(7.7)
12	38.2	(5.4)	57.2	(4.8)	35.1	(4.4)	53.1	(5.3)
> 12	45.2	(4.8)	64.3	(4.7)	45.9	(5.2)	61.5	(3.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	47.3	(4.6)	61.4	(4.0)	43.7	(4.4)	59.5	(3.3)
Yes	29.8	(4.0)	55.2	(5.0)	34.6	(4.1)	47.6	(5.4)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	43.7	(8.0)	34.1	(16.2)	38.2	(8.4)	48.5	(9.6)
20–24	41.1	(5.8)	36.0	(9.3)	43.9	(6.0)	41.7	(6.6)
25–34	51.9	(4.9)	60.1	(4.6)	48.8	(4.4)	42.3	(5.4)
35 +	51.7	(9.5)	52.3	(9.0)	52.6	(9.5)	54.5	(13.1)
Race								
White	44.9	(3.7)	55.7	(4.0)	49.5	(3.7)	44.8	(4.1)
Black	34.0 [‡]	(18.3)	36.6	(13.2)	36.4	(6.1)	21.9	(10.1)
Other	63.8	(4.1)	45.7 ^{‡‡}	(19.7)	47.8	(15.7)	53.8	(10.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	40.2	(4.8)	46.7 [‡]	(15.9)	56.4 [‡]	(14.1)	52.1 [‡]	(18.2)
No	54.4	(4.1)	53.7	(4.5)	45.7	(3.2)	42.8	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	38.9	(6.6)	34.1	(11.4)	42.2 [‡]	(7.3)	41.4	(8.8)
12	46.1	(5.3)	57.5	(7.1)	47.3	(5.4)	43.2	(5.9)
> 12	54.5	(5.4)	54.8	(4.7)	47.4	(4.5)	45.8	(5.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	51.8	(4.4)	57.0	(4.2)	49.5	(4.2)	43.8	(4.6)
Yes	42.3	(4.7)	41.6	(8.3)	42.7	(4.7)	44.0	(6.3)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 ‡‡ < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	30.4	(3.6)	40.8	(6.6)	26.2	(5.3)	57.7	(12.2)
20–24	34.7	(7.0)	50.3	(5.2)	31.2	(4.4)	47.0	(6.5)
25–34	45.7	(5.4)	56.6	(3.4)	35.8	(3.6)	64.7	(4.2)
35 +	42.0	(9.4)	62.3	(6.5)	42.5	(8.1)	60.8	(8.4)
Race								
White	45.3	(4.3)	57.3	(2.8)	37.4	(3.1)	59.1	(3.2)
Black	23.1	(3.4)	40.2	(5.5)	26.8	(3.9)	/	(.)
Other	49.7 ^{††}	(21.0)	50.1 ^{††}	(15.8)	43.2 ^{††}	(18.1)	54.7 ^{††}	(20.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	32.4	(7.4)	51.6	(5.4)	43.7 ^{†††}	(18.5)	/	(.)
No	42.7	(3.8)	54.3	(2.7)	33.2	(2.4)	58.6	(3.3)
Education, years								
< 12	31.7	(6.8)	41.7	(5.5)	25.9	(5.0)	48.8	(11.8)
12	42.2	(5.6)	50.1	(4.5)	34.0	(4.0)	56.4	(5.5)
> 12	42.9	(5.4)	61.6	(3.4)	37.0	(3.7)	62.2	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	48.1	(4.7)	58.1	(3.0)	37.0	(3.4)	64.0	(3.8)
Yes	29.0	(4.5)	46.1	(4.1)	29.9	(3.4)	50.4	(5.5)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years								
< 20	35.1	(10.1)	58.6	(9.7)	41.8	(5.1)		
20–24	37.3	(7.9)	62.0	(6.4)	41.4	(6.4)		
25–34	51.0	(6.0)	63.9	(4.4)	49.3	(5.6)		
35 +	50.1	(13.3)	67.3	(8.8)	64.7	(11.3)		
Race								
White	52.8	(5.2)	63.4	(3.7)	47.0	(3.5)		
Black	31.0	(6.5)	49.8	(5.0)	42.4 ^{††}	(20.2)		
Other	/‡	(.)	66.7	(5.6)	/	(.)		
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	54.2	(4.5)	/	(.)		
No	45.0	(4.2)	64.8	(3.6)	47.0	(3.4)		
Education, years								
< 12	36.5	(9.5)	52.2	(7.4)	37.2	(7.1)		
12	38.0	(6.9)	62.6	(5.6)	45.9	(5.4)		
> 12	51.8	(6.4)	70.1	(4.9)	53.4	(5.7)		
Medicaid recipient								
No	51.3	(6.0)	65.1	(3.9)	52.4	(5.2)		
Yes	38.7	(5.7)	59.5	(5.2)	42.5	(4.6)		

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	35.0	(7.0)	58.2	(9.2)	39.4	(7.0)	39.6	(8.6)
20–24	26.1	(4.9)	46.9	(5.7)	35.3	(5.2)	33.2	(5.5)
25–34	17.6	(3.5)	25.0	(3.8)	24.3	(4.1)	20.3	(3.2)
35 +	24.5	(9.9)	29.1	(7.6)	23.0	(9.5)	20.3	(6.2)
Race								
White	31.1	(3.4)	32.0	(3.9)	35.7	(3.3)	25.4	(2.5)
Black	8.2	(3.1)	10.2 ^{††}	(12.9)	10.2	(4.0)	35.0	(14.7)
Other	/	(.)	46.1	(4.0)	/	(.)	10.0 ^{††}	(7.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	16.1	(10.8)	15.7	(10.3)	18.3	(4.7)
No	23.6	(2.6)	36.6	(3.0)	31.3	(2.9)	27.6	(2.8)
Education, years								
< 12	36.6	(6.3)	63.1	(7.9)	41.7	(6.9)	35.4	(7.1)
12	30.4	(5.1)	43.1	(4.6)	35.8	(4.5)	35.5	(5.0)
> 12	12.0	(2.9)	19.7	(3.9)	16.8	(3.8)	16.1	(2.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	15.9	(3.3)	26.7	(3.4)	22.3	(3.6)	19.5	(2.7)
Yes	31.6	(4.0)	48.2	(4.7)	39.2	(4.3)	37.9	(5.0)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	28.4	(7.2)	54.0	(16.4)	39.0	(8.1)	55.7	(9.6)
20–24	26.6	(5.3)	34.7	(9.4)	35.0	(5.6)	39.1	(6.5)
25–34	20.3	(4.0)	26.3	(4.2)	20.7	(3.5)	22.9	(4.6)
35 +	23.6	(8.0)	15.7	(6.6)	22.3	(7.7)	28.6	(11.8)
Race								
White	24.7	(3.2)	28.0	(3.6)	32.2	(3.4)	35.2	(3.9)
Black	38.0	(19.5)	29.1	(12.7)	14.2	(4.0)	21.1	(10.5)
Other	17.0	(3.0)	25.1 ^{††}	(17.0)	19.3	(12.5)	31.7	(10.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	18.5	(3.8)	14.4	(10.4)	4.7	(4.6)	24.3	(14.8)
No	29.4	(3.9)	30.7	(4.2)	29.2	(2.9)	33.6	(3.6)
Education, years								
< 12	31.5	(6.3)	42.7	(11.5)	35.1	(6.5)	55.8	(8.7)
12	25.2	(4.5)	38.8	(7.0)	37.7	(5.1)	41.1	(5.8)
> 12	18.1	(4.3)	18.6	(3.6)	16.3	(3.3)	14.5	(4.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	16.4	(3.2)	23.6	(3.6)	20.8	(3.3)	24.9	(4.0)
Yes	32.0	(4.4)	40.3	(7.9)	34.9	(4.3)	48.5	(6.3)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	30.8	(3.5)	31.1	(5.8)	26.1	(5.1)	73.6	(10.5)
20–24	25.5	(6.3)	33.9	(4.9)	25.0	(3.9)	41.8	(6.5)
25–34	19.7	(4.3)	19.5	(2.7)	22.5	(3.2)	25.8	(3.8)
35 +	27.0	(8.4)	19.2	(5.2)	29.5	(7.4)	19.8	(6.8)
Race								
White	28.7	(3.8)	26.0	(2.4)	34.6	(3.0)	33.6	(3.1)
Black	8.2	(2.2)	18.5	(4.2)	9.9	(2.6)	/	(.)
Other	16.7	(12.9)	15.4 ^{††}	(12.2)	29.9 ^{††}	(17.5)	20.7 ^{††}	(16.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	18.2	(6.1)	10.2	(3.2)	13.5 ^{††}	(12.2)	/	(.)
No	25.2	(3.3)	27.7	(2.4)	24.8	(2.2)	32.7	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	34.9	(6.7)	25.2	(4.7)	36.0	(5.2)	65.0	(11.2)
12	27.1	(5.0)	36.2	(4.3)	26.2	(3.6)	43.9	(5.5)
> 12	15.6	(3.9)	16.0	(2.4)	16.0	(2.8)	19.8	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	18.8	(3.6)	19.4	(2.4)	21.5	(2.8)	19.8	(3.1)
Yes	30.8	(4.5)	33.1	(3.7)	27.3	(3.2)	56.3	(5.5)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	21.9	(8.7)	44.0	(10.0)	59.6	(5.2)
20–24	33.5	(7.7)	35.4	(6.5)	51.8	(6.6)
25–34	23.2	(5.0)	19.9	(3.8)	29.9	(5.1)
35 +	15.4	(8.6)	16.9	(7.2)	28.6	(10.8)
Race						
White	33.3	(5.0)	26.2	(3.5)	41.7	(3.4)
Black	12.0	(4.5)	19.3	(3.9)	37.6 ^{††}	(19.5)
Other	/	(.)	25.3	(5.7)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	11.7	(3.0)	/	(.)
No	25.6	(3.7)	27.2	(3.4)	41.4	(3.4)
Education, years						
< 12	39.3	(9.8)	32.4	(7.5)	65.9	(7.2)
12	29.5	(6.3)	34.2	(5.6)	47.9	(5.4)
> 12	14.9	(4.5)	13.6	(3.6)	21.1	(4.6)
Medicaid recipient						
No	18.5	(4.6)	23.3	(3.6)	24.1	(4.4)
Yes	30.6	(5.3)	31.4	(5.3)	55.7	(4.6)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	21.4	(6.0)	24.1	(7.7)	25.0	(6.2)	21.3	(7.1)
20–24	15.4	(4.0)	25.2	(4.9)	21.5	(4.4)	16.8	(4.2)
25–34	10.6	(2.8)	12.6	(2.6)	17.6	(3.6)	10.1	(2.3)
35 +	17.6	(8.4)	21.3	(6.9)	15.2	(7.3)	12.9	(5.4)
Race								
White	18.8	(2.8)	15.0	(3.0)	23.6	(2.9)	13.4	(2.0)
Black	5.4	(2.5)	10.2 ^{††}	(12.9)	5.8	(3.1)	15.4	(11.5)
Other	/	(.)	27.7	(3.3)	/	(.)	5.4 ^{††}	(5.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	4.7	(5.5)	10.5	(8.9)	5.4	(2.7)
No	14.5	(2.1)	19.5	(2.4)	20.6	(2.6)	15.8	(2.3)
Education, years								
< 12	25.7	(5.6)	34.2	(7.6)	32.9	(6.5)	23.4	(6.3)
12	17.9	(4.1)	24.1	(3.8)	22.9	(3.9)	19.8	(4.0)
> 12	6.1	(2.2)	8.1	(2.7)	8.5	(2.9)	6.1	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	8.0	(2.4)	11.7	(2.3)	11.3	(2.7)	9.1	(2.0)
Yes	21.1	(3.5)	28.7	(4.2)	29.2	(4.0)	22.2	(4.1)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	12.4	(5.6)	30.2 [‡]	(15.3)	24.6	(7.0)	26.6	(8.3)
20–24	11.6	(4.0)	17.9	(7.3)	16.7	(4.3)	22.5	(5.6)
25–34	9.6	(2.9)	11.4	(3.0)	12.7	(2.9)	11.7	(3.5)
35 +	16.7	(7.2)	12.0	(6.1)	14.2	(6.5)	26.7	(11.5)
Race								
White	12.5	(2.5)	14.1	(2.7)	18.1	(2.8)	19.2	(3.2)
Black	15.6	(16.6)	14.7	(9.8)	8.9	(3.2)	14.7	(9.2)
Other	4.4	(1.5)	4.7 ^{††}	(7.5)	12.5	(10.4)	17.3	(8.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	7.6	(2.7)	7.3	(8.1)	1.6	(2.4)	8.3	(9.5)
No	15.4	(3.2)	15.3	(3.2)	16.8	(2.3)	18.9	(3.0)
Education, years								
< 12	17.1	(5.3)	29.8	(10.6)	26.0	(5.8)	31.7	(8.0)
12	11.7	(3.4)	17.7	(5.3)	21.9	(4.4)	23.3	(4.9)
> 12	7.4	(2.9)	7.8	(2.5)	6.2	(2.1)	7.0	(3.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.4	(2.4)	9.9	(2.6)	9.9	(2.4)	14.6	(3.3)
Yes	15.8	(3.5)	24.5	(6.6)	22.1	(3.7)	25.8	(5.4)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	12.9	(2.5)	18.8	(5.0)	14.1	(4.0)	35.8	(11.2)
20–24	14.1	(5.2)	16.6	(4.0)	14.7	(3.2)	22.8	(5.4)
25–34	10.2	(3.2)	11.7	(2.3)	12.4	(2.6)	15.6	(3.1)
35 +	23.1	(8.0)	11.7	(4.3)	20.5	(6.7)	15.0	(6.2)
Race								
White	16.5	(3.1)	14.8	(2.0)	19.0	(2.5)	19.4	(2.6)
Black	3.9	(1.5)	10.9	(3.4)	6.6	(2.2)	/	(.)
Other	7.6	(6.9)	5.2 ^{††}	(9.7)	23.5 ^{††}	(16.3)	10.2 ^{††}	(11.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	4.9	(3.7)	2.6	(1.7)	5.9 ^{††}	(8.1)	/	(.)
No	15.9	(2.8)	16.5	(2.1)	14.3	(1.8)	18.8	(2.6)
Education, years								
< 12	21.7	(6.2)	17.2	(4.0)	24.2	(4.6)	38.6	(10.9)
12	15.4	(4.1)	20.3	(3.7)	14.8	(2.9)	27.6	(4.8)
> 12	7.7	(2.9)	7.9	(1.9)	7.5	(2.1)	9.6	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	8.7	(2.6)	9.5	(1.9)	10.3	(2.2)	8.6	(2.1)
Yes	20.2	(4.2)	21.4	(3.2)	17.7	(2.7)	36.8	(5.2)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	15.7	(7.8)	17.9	(8.0)	36.7	(5.0)
20–24	19.0	(6.4)	17.9	(5.4)	33.8	(6.1)
25–34	13.7	(4.2)	9.8	(2.8)	20.3	(4.5)
35 +	8.6	(6.1)	12.7	(6.4)	24.5	(10.5)
Race						
White	20.0	(4.3)	13.0	(2.7)	27.9	(3.1)
Black	7.4	(3.7)	12.8	(3.3)	23.5 ^{††}	(17.0)
Other	/	(.)	13.1	(4.7)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	4.9	(2.0)	/	(.)
No	15.3	(3.1)	13.7	(2.6)	27.6	(3.1)
Education, years						
< 12	30.4	(9.2)	20.1	(6.8)	49.7	(7.3)
12	15.1	(5.0)	15.6	(4.3)	31.0	(5.0)
> 12	7.1	(3.3)	5.2	(2.3)	11.6	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient						
No	8.2	(3.3)	9.8	(2.5)	14.4	(3.6)
Yes	20.7	(4.7)	20.0	(4.7)	38.5	(4.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	30.2	(6.7)	42.0	(8.9)	34.7	(6.7)	28.2	(7.3)
20–24	24.7	(4.8)	32.1	(5.3)	30.2	(5.0)	28.0	(5.3)
25–34	14.4	(3.2)	18.6	(3.3)	20.4	(3.8)	14.7	(2.8)
35 +	19.2	(8.8)	25.7	(7.3)	20.4	(9.0)	15.7	(5.8)
Race								
White	26.7	(3.2)	21.7	(3.5)	30.3	(3.2)	19.2	(2.3)
Black	7.8	(2.9)	10.2 ^{††}	(12.9)	9.1	(3.7)	34.4	(15.2)
Other	/	(.)	37.2	(3.8)	/	(.)	5.4 ^{††}	(5.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	10.2	(8.7)	15.6	(10.3)	13.6	(3.9)
No	20.5	(2.4)	27.0	(2.7)	26.7	(2.8)	21.2	(2.6)
Education, years								
< 12	33.5	(6.1)	49.5	(8.0)	39.5	(6.7)	29.0	(6.5)
12	26.6	(4.8)	32.8	(4.2)	30.3	(4.2)	29.1	(4.7)
> 12	9.3	(2.6)	11.6	(3.2)	12.0	(3.4)	10.3	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	12.4	(3.0)	16.8	(2.8)	17.6	(3.3)	13.8	(2.4)
Yes	29.1	(3.9)	39.4	(4.6)	34.9	(4.1)	31.2	(4.7)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	23.3	(6.8)	36.9	(15.6)	36.1	(7.9)	44.6	(9.3)
20–24	20.1	(4.9)	30.2	(9.0)	26.1	(5.1)	30.7	(6.1)
25–34	13.9	(3.4)	19.7	(3.8)	15.5	(3.1)	20.5	(4.4)
35 +	19.8	(7.5)	13.8	(6.4)	15.3	(6.7)	27.5	(11.7)
Race								
White	19.0	(2.9)	22.0	(3.3)	24.1	(3.1)	29.3	(3.7)
Black	33.0	(19.2)	20.5	(11.1)	14.4	(4.0)	23.7	(11.2)
Other	9.4	(2.2)	18.9 ^{††}	(15.9)	15.7	(11.3)	23.9	(9.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	14.0	(3.4)	11.4	(9.6)	3.0	(3.5)	16.6	(12.4)
No	22.1	(3.6)	23.6	(3.8)	22.8	(2.6)	28.6	(3.4)
Education, years								
< 12	25.4	(5.9)	35.2	(10.9)	34.8	(6.5)	48.1	(8.6)
12	19.7	(4.2)	30.6	(6.5)	28.0	(4.7)	32.9	(5.5)
> 12	11.4	(3.6)	13.6	(3.2)	10.1	(2.6)	12.6	(3.9)
Medicaid recipient								
No	11.2	(2.7)	17.5	(3.3)	13.8	(2.8)	20.7	(3.7)
Yes	25.3	(4.1)	33.3	(7.4)	29.9	(4.1)	41.2	(6.1)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	24.7	(3.3)	28.1	(5.7)	25.3	(5.0)	58.7	(11.8)
20–24	22.1	(6.0)	26.6	(4.6)	20.9	(3.7)	29.4	(5.9)
25–34	15.7	(3.9)	15.6	(2.5)	18.1	(2.9)	17.7	(3.3)
35 +	22.7	(7.9)	14.1	(4.7)	21.9	(6.8)	15.1	(6.1)
Race								
White	23.3	(3.5)	20.9	(2.2)	28.5	(2.8)	24.2	(2.8)
Black	7.5	(2.1)	15.6	(4.0)	8.6	(2.5)	/	(.)
Other	15.1	(12.7)	13.5 ^{††}	(11.8)	28.9 ^{††}	(17.1)	17.3 ^{††}	(15.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	11.7	(4.9)	7.1	(2.7)	13.5 ^{††}	(12.4)	/	(.)
No	21.8	(3.1)	22.7	(2.3)	20.7	(2.0)	23.4	(2.8)
Education, years								
< 12	28.7	(6.4)	21.0	(4.3)	33.1	(5.1)	53.5	(11.5)
12	23.3	(4.7)	30.2	(4.1)	21.9	(3.3)	33.7	(5.1)
> 12	11.9	(3.5)	11.9	(2.2)	11.6	(2.4)	11.4	(2.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	15.3	(3.3)	13.9	(2.2)	15.1	(2.5)	12.4	(2.6)
Yes	25.6	(4.3)	29.9	(3.6)	25.5	(3.1)	43.3	(5.4)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	23.2	(8.9)	36.9	(9.9)	53.8	(5.1)
20–24	28.4	(7.4)	25.2	(6.0)	42.5	(6.4)
25–34	19.5	(4.8)	12.1	(3.0)	24.9	(4.8)
35 +	12.8	(7.8)	12.9	(6.4)	24.4	(10.3)
Race						
White	28.9	(4.8)	18.1	(3.1)	35.4	(3.3)
Black	10.6	(4.3)	18.8	(3.8)	32.2 ^{††}	(18.6)
Other	/	(.)	16.2	(4.5)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	8.6	(2.6)	/	(.)
No	22.3	(3.5)	18.9	(3.0)	35.2	(3.2)
Education, years						
< 12	38.7	(9.7)	29.2	(7.4)	59.6	(7.2)
12	27.2	(6.2)	22.5	(4.9)	40.7	(5.2)
> 12	9.0	(3.7)	8.0	(2.9)	15.2	(4.0)
Medicaid recipient						
No	13.4	(4.1)	14.5	(2.9)	18.3	(3.9)
Yes	29.1	(5.2)	25.4	(5.0)	49.0	(4.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	28.8	(6.7)	43.4	(9.3)	22.4	(5.6)	30.6	(7.7)
20–24	31.2	(5.2)	49.8	(5.8)	35.4	(5.3)	49.1	(6.0)
25–34	33.7	(4.5)	47.6	(4.5)	34.1	(4.6)	55.4	(4.0)
35 +	29.8	(10.7)	51.7	(8.4)	38.7	(11.7)	58.5	(7.4)
Race								
White	34.9	(3.6)	54.4	(4.1)	34.6	(3.3)	51.8	(3.0)
Black	25.5	(4.9)	25.2 ^{††}	(15.5)	25.5	(6.0)	54.8	(14.9)
Other	/	(.)	37.3	(3.9)	/	(.)	38.1 ^{††}	(17.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	39.2 ^{††}	(14.4)	17.4	(11.3)	34.1	(6.1)
No	32.1	(2.9)	48.9	(3.2)	33.5	(3.0)	56.7	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	21.2	(5.3)	48.9	(8.2)	21.0	(5.3)	30.7	(6.9)
12	32.7	(5.2)	44.7	(4.7)	31.9	(4.4)	47.8	(5.3)
> 12	36.7	(4.5)	51.4	(4.9)	39.9	(5.1)	60.9	(3.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	34.3	(4.3)	50.0	(4.1)	34.1	(4.2)	56.4	(3.4)
Yes	29.3	(3.9)	45.9	(4.8)	31.0	(4.0)	40.9	(5.1)
Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	40.0	(7.9)	45.1	(16.1)	21.0	(6.7)	41.7	(9.3)
20–24	43.4	(5.8)	40.2	(9.6)	41.5	(5.9)	44.7	(6.5)
25–34	44.6	(4.8)	53.0	(4.7)	39.0	(4.2)	41.4	(5.3)
35 +	49.0	(9.3)	60.8	(8.6)	51.1	(9.3)	34.5	(12.3)
Race								
White	45.7	(3.7)	53.9	(3.9)	44.4	(3.6)	42.6	(4.0)
Black	40.5	(18.2)	43.6	(13.4)	22.6	(5.0)	41.0	(12.2)
Other	33.1	(4.0)	21.0 ^{††}	(14.8)	22.3	(13.2)	37.9	(10.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	39.9	(4.7)	24.9	(12.7)	11.9 [‡]	(7.8)	22.5	(13.6)
No	47.9	(4.1)	52.8	(4.4)	40.4	(3.1)	42.9	(3.7)
Education, years								
< 12	33.7	(6.3)	26.5	(10.4)	20.6	(5.5)	35.0	(8.2)
12	43.5	(5.2)	43.3	(7.1)	38.9	(5.2)	41.8	(5.8)
> 12	53.5	(5.3)	62.4	(4.5)	46.4	(4.4)	45.7	(5.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	47.0	(4.4)	58.7	(4.1)	45.9	(4.1)	43.2	(4.5)
Yes	40.7	(4.5)	32.2	(7.6)	29.7	(4.2)	39.5	(6.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	23.9	(3.3)	20.4	(5.4)	27.3	(5.2)	50.9	(12.1)
20–24	41.0	(6.9)	44.9	(5.2)	40.5	(4.6)	51.2	(6.4)
25–34	45.6	(5.2)	51.3	(3.4)	50.0	(3.7)	56.2	(4.3)
35 +	47.2	(9.2)	55.5	(6.7)	51.1	(7.9)	56.5	(8.6)
Race								
White	45.7	(4.2)	52.0	(2.7)	52.8	(3.1)	55.4	(3.2)
Black	29.4	(3.6)	26.3	(4.8)	28.9	(3.9)	/	(.)
Other	36.6	(19.6)	23.5 ^{††}	(14.8)	48.7 ^{††}	(18.9)	27.2 ^{††}	(17.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	26.5	(6.9)	24.8	(4.8)	36.6 ^{††}	(16.9)	/	(.)
No	46.2	(3.7)	51.1	(2.7)	43.5	(2.5)	54.8	(3.3)
Education, years								
< 12	24.3	(6.0)	23.4 [‡]	(4.9)	32.5	(5.2)	44.4	(11.5)
12	42.0	(5.5)	41.7	(4.4)	40.8	(4.0)	49.1	(5.4)
> 12	49.8	(5.3)	58.4	(3.4)	51.9	(3.8)	60.4	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	48.4	(4.6)	54.8	(3.0)	50.8	(3.5)	57.1	(3.9)
Yes	32.3	(4.5)	30.6	(3.8)	36.2	(3.5)	50.1	(5.5)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	21.6	(8.7)	26.5	(9.0)	30.5	(4.8)
20–24	38.1	(7.8)	45.3	(6.6)	43.2	(6.4)
25–34	43.0	(5.8)	45.3	(4.6)	33.9	(5.2)
35 +	44.0	(13.0)	52.7	(9.3)	31.9	(10.7)
Race						
White	46.5	(5.2)	47.6	(3.8)	35.7	(3.3)
Black	25.3	(5.9)	31.0	(4.5)	55.3 ^{††}	(19.3)
Other	/	(.)	27.7	(5.6)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	20.9	(3.7)	/	(.)
No	38.5	(4.0)	48.3	(3.8)	36.1	(3.3)
Education, years						
< 12	25.3	(8.5)	25.0	(7.1)	28.9	(6.8)
12	33.8	(6.6)	46.6	(5.8)	35.1	(5.1)
> 12	46.8	(6.3)	52.9	(5.2)	41.4	(5.5)
Medicaid recipient						
No	42.9	(5.9)	50.4	(4.1)	36.0	(4.9)
Yes	34.5	(5.4)	30.7	(5.2)	36.4	(4.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	1.2	(1.9)	1.6	(2.5)	3.4	(2.2)	1.6	(2.7)
20–24	2.9	(2.0)	2.8	(1.9)	1.1	(0.7)	4.3	(2.4)
25–34	4.0	(1.7)	4.1	(1.7)	4.1	(1.9)	8.9	(2.3)
35 +	2.5	(3.0)	9.1	(5.0)	10.6	(6.9)	18.4	(5.9)
Race								
White	3.2	(1.3)	4.6	(1.7)	3.6	(1.3)	8.6	(1.7)
Black	2.6	(1.8)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	3.2	(1.8)	6.8	(7.2)
Other	/	(.)	3.7	(1.4)	/	(.)	2.8 ^{††}	(4.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	2.6 ^{††}	(4.8)	3.9	(5.5)	4.8	(2.8)
No	3.1	(1.1)	4.2	(1.3)	3.4	(1.1)	9.4	(1.9)
Education, years								
< 12	2.0	(1.7)	3.1	(2.3)	3.8	(2.0)	2.9	(2.6)
12	3.2	(2.0)	4.4	(1.9)	2.6	(1.4)	5.5	(2.6)
> 12	3.5	(1.7)	4.2	(2.1)	4.3	(2.1)	12.0	(2.5)
Medicaid recipient								
No	2.8	(1.5)	4.6	(1.8)	3.5	(1.7)	10.2	(2.1)
Yes	3.3	(1.5)	3.4	(1.5)	3.3	(1.3)	4.4	(2.1)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	2.3	(2.0)	3.1	(5.6)	0.9	(1.6)	0.3	(0.4)
20–24	2.2	(1.6)	2.8	(3.8)	1.1	(1.2)	3.4	(2.6)
25–34	4.2	(1.9)	6.6	(2.2)	3.9	(1.7)	2.9	(1.8)
35 +	11.3	(5.8)	17.2	(6.5)	10.3	(5.7)	16.3	(10.1)
Race								
White	3.8	(1.3)	7.9	(2.0)	4.1	(1.4)	3.3	(1.4)
Black	11.6	(13.7)	5.3	(6.3)	1.4	(1.4)	2.0	(3.1)
Other	3.8	(2.0)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	0.5	(0.7)	6.9	(6.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	2.1	(1.3)	3.0	(4.8)	1.5 [‡]	(2.6)	0.5	(0.7)
No	5.9	(1.9)	6.5	(2.0)	3.5	(1.1)	3.6	(1.5)
Education, years								
< 12	2.5	(1.6)	1.8	(2.9)	2.0	(1.9)	4.7	(4.0)
12	4.2	(2.2)	5.0	(2.9)	2.4	(1.6)	2.1	(1.6)
> 12	5.6	(2.3)	10.2	(2.9)	4.7	(1.9)	4.4	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.0	(1.6)	9.2	(2.4)	4.6	(1.7)	4.1	(1.9)
Yes	4.0	(1.7)	2.2	(2.4)	2.0	(1.3)	2.9	(2.1)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	2.6	(1.3)	0.3	(0.4)	2.3	(1.8)	0.4	(0.3)
20–24	4.3	(2.9)	4.9	(2.4)	2.4	(1.5)	1.4	(1.5)
25–34	5.7	(2.4)	6.4	(1.7)	4.9	(1.7)	3.9	(1.7)
35 +	7.3	(4.7)	11.0	(4.0)	17.0	(6.1)	8.1	(4.7)
Race								
White	5.5	(2.0)	6.7	(1.4)	5.0	(1.4)	3.6	(1.2)
Black	4.6	(1.8)	2.7	(1.5)	4.5	(1.8)	/	(.)
Other	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	4.4 ^{†††}	(6.0)	5.6 ^{††}	(7.6)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	2.6	(2.4)	4.2	(2.2)	2.0 ^{††}	(3.8)	/ [#]	(.)
No	5.9	(1.8)	6.1	(1.3)	4.9	(1.1)	3.5	(1.2)
Education, years								
< 12	2.5	(1.4)	3.4	(2.0)	3.1	(2.0)	0.2	(0.2)
12	4.1	(2.1)	4.1	(1.7)	4.5	(1.7)	2.2	(1.6)
> 12	7.3	(2.9)	7.9	(1.9)	6.2	(1.9)	4.6	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	5.3	(2.1)	7.3	(1.6)	5.7	(1.7)	3.6	(1.5)
Yes	5.0	(2.1)	3.2	(1.4)	4.1	(1.4)	3.2	(1.8)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	3.0	(3.5)	0.8	(0.7)	2.2	(1.5)
20–24	2.0	(2.5)	2.4	(2.0)	1.1	(1.4)
25–34	4.9	(2.6)	3.6	(1.8)	2.6	(1.8)
35 +	3.4	(4.3)	10.5	(5.9)	4.7	(4.8)
Race						
White	3.2	(1.8)	3.9	(1.5)	1.9	(0.9)
Black	4.4	(3.0)	3.7	(2.0)	11.9 ^{††}	(14.2)
Other	/	(.)	3.6	(2.5)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	2.2	(1.3)	/	(.)
No	3.7	(1.6)	4.1	(1.5)	2.3	(1.0)
Education, years						
< 12	6.0	(5.2)	0.5	(0.4)	0.7	(0.7)
12	1.8	(1.7)	3.6	(2.2)	2.9	(1.9)
> 12	4.2	(2.6)	5.4	(2.4)	2.4	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient						
No	4.3	(2.4)	4.2	(1.7)	2.5	(1.6)
Yes	3.1	(2.1)	3.0	(1.8)	2.1	(1.3)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Knowledge About Folic Acid

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	47.2	(7.0)	48.5	(9.1)	56.1	(6.9)	43.7	(8.5)
20–24	65.7	(5.3)	66.2	(5.2)	59.5	(5.3)	62.4	(5.8)
25–34	77.0	(4.0)	75.9	(3.5)	74.8	(4.3)	79.9	(3.3)
35 +	74.0	(10.2)	79.3	(6.0)	74.0	(10.4)	86.6	(4.8)
Race								
White	75.9	(3.1)	81.1	(3.2)	70.2	(3.2)	74.0	(2.6)
Black	52.4	(5.6)	70.5 ^{††}	(17.2)	52.3	(6.9)	56.6	(15.1)
Other	/	(.)	47.3	(4.0)	/	(.)	53.5 ^{††}	(17.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	64.2	(13.6)	50.2	(16.1)	58.4	(6.3)
No	68.0	(2.8)	70.9	(2.6)	67.3	(2.9)	77.2	(2.7)
Education, years								
< 12	51.8	(6.4)	51.0	(7.9)	47.7	(6.9)	48.8	(7.5)
12	62.0	(5.3)	61.4	(4.3)	60.2	(4.5)	66.3	(5.0)
> 12	81.7	(3.6)	86.0	(3.3)	85.1	(3.7)	84.6	(2.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	80.6	(3.6)	79.7	(3.0)	75.3	(3.9)	80.2	(2.8)
Yes	55.4	(4.3)	57.4	(4.5)	57.5	(4.2)	56.9	(5.2)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	56.5	(7.8)	50.7	(15.9)	54.5	(8.1)	62.1	(9.2)
20–24	65.3	(5.4)	64.8	(9.3)	67.0	(5.6)	70.8	(6.0)
25–34	72.8	(4.1)	81.9	(3.7)	81.8	(3.4)	79.8	(4.4)
35 +	73.1	(8.2)	85.5	(7.0)	84.7	(6.7)	83.5	(9.1)
Race								
White	70.2	(3.4)	80.0	(3.3)	79.4	(3.0)	77.3	(3.4)
Black	67.5	(17.0)	59.5	(12.7)	58.4	(5.9)	55.2	(12.6)
Other	52.9	(4.1)	78.0 ^{††}	(15.6)	71.8	(13.8)	71.6	(9.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	59.4	(4.8)	68.2	(13.8)	61.6	(12.7)	62.5	(16.1)
No	76.0	(3.0)	77.6	(3.8)	75.2	(2.7)	75.6	(3.3)
Education, years								
< 12	50.4	(6.5)	48.1	(11.5)	55.3	(6.9)	66.1	(8.0)
12	67.0	(4.7)	75.5	(6.0)	70.3	(4.8)	69.1	(5.4)
> 12	82.4	(3.9)	85.6	(3.4)	86.2	(3.0)	84.5	(4.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	74.1	(3.7)	85.6	(3.0)	84.7	(2.9)	81.3	(3.5)
Yes	61.0	(4.4)	55.4	(7.9)	62.3	(4.4)	62.5	(6.0)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	47.6	(3.8)	47.8	(6.5)	42.8	(5.7)	61.7	(11.5)
20–24	61.6	(6.7)	57.8	(5.1)	54.6	(4.7)	78.3	(5.2)
25–34	78.7	(4.0)	73.3	(3.0)	73.4	(3.3)	87.7	(2.9)
35 +	79.9	(7.0)	81.9	(5.0)	72.4	(7.1)	90.1	(5.1)
Race								
White	74.4	(3.6)	70.7	(2.5)	72.3	(2.7)	83.8	(2.4)
Black	56.4	(3.9)	55.7	(5.4)	47.6	(4.2)	/	(.)
Other	77.0	(15.4)	59.7 ^{††}	(15.2)	61.1 ^{††}	(17.6)	72.6 ^{††}	(17.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	64.8	(7.1)	56.1	(5.4)	57.7 ^{††}	(17.8)	/	(.)
No	72.0	(3.0)	70.1	(2.5)	62.4	(2.4)	84.0	(2.4)
Education, years								
< 12	52.6	(6.6)	48.8	(5.5)	44.6	(5.4)	62.1	(11.1)
12	62.7	(5.2)	57.3	(4.4)	57.2	(4.0)	76.0	(4.6)
> 12	85.1	(3.5)	81.7	(2.6)	77.9	(3.2)	92.3	(2.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	79.2	(3.6)	75.4	(2.6)	74.7	(3.0)	90.0	(2.3)
Yes	57.9	(4.5)	53.1	(4.0)	50.7	(3.5)	72.1	(4.9)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	68.7	(9.8)	43.6	(9.7)	55.0	(5.1)
20–24	83.4	(5.9)	60.9	(6.4)	68.7	(5.9)
25–34	86.9	(4.2)	75.5	(3.6)	78.4	(4.5)
35 +	85.7	(9.1)	81.4	(7.0)	82.7	(9.2)
Race						
White	86.0	(3.7)	71.5	(3.3)	71.6	(3.1)
Black	77.8	(5.8)	53.7	(4.9)	77.4 ^{††}	(14.4)
Other	/	(.)	59.9	(6.1)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	51.0	(4.5)	/	(.)
No	83.1	(3.2)	72.6	(3.3)	71.8	(3.0)
Education, years						
< 12	72.4	(8.7)	49.6	(7.3)	59.0	(6.9)
12	77.7	(5.9)	64.8	(5.4)	67.2	(4.9)
> 12	92.8	(3.3)	84.0	(3.7)	85.1	(3.9)
Medicaid recipient						
No	89.6	(3.6)	76.5	(3.3)	82.0	(3.9)
Yes	77.4	(4.9)	53.2	(5.3)	63.7	(4.3)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal HIV Counseling and Testing

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	73.5	(6.3)	64.0	(8.6)	67.9	(6.5)	60.9	(8.6)
20–24	62.2	(5.5)	57.4	(5.7)	53.5	(5.5)	60.8	(5.8)
25–34	41.9	(4.7)	42.2	(4.4)	35.4	(4.6)	34.3	(3.8)
35 +	34.6	(11.5)	36.3	(8.0)	34.5	(10.8)	19.2	(5.7)
Race								
White	45.3	(3.7)	43.1	(4.1)	43.1	(3.5)	39.7	(2.9)
Black	69.3	(5.4)	50.4 ^{††}	(19.0)	64.3	(6.9)	74.4	(12.4)
Other	/ [‡]	(.)	59.1	(4.0)	/	(.)	44.0 ^{††}	(18.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	66.9 ^{††}	(13.7)	53.1 ^{††}	(16.9)	61.6	(6.4)
No	53.1	(3.0)	47.1	(3.1)	47.0	(3.1)	35.0	(3.0)
Education, years								
< 12	73.5	(5.7)	62.9	(7.9)	62.2	(6.8)	64.4	(7.3)
12	60.9	(5.4)	53.9	(4.7)	52.3	(4.7)	51.1	(5.3)
> 12	36.4	(4.5)	37.6	(4.7)	32.5	(4.8)	27.4	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	36.2	(4.4)	39.7	(3.9)	35.1	(4.2)	30.4	(3.1)
Yes	70.6	(4.0)	60.6	(4.6)	59.7	(4.3)	64.2	(5.0)
Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	63.5	(7.9)	77.3	(12.9)	81.2	(6.3)	68.0	(8.5)
20–24	56.8	(5.8)	66.2	(9.1)	64.3	(5.7)	51.4	(6.6)
25–34	46.7	(4.8)	46.9	(4.7)	45.3	(4.3)	40.3	(5.4)
35 +	41.7	(9.2)	22.5	(7.4)	40.1	(9.2)	41.9	(12.9)
Race								
White	49.9	(3.7)	44.2	(3.9)	48.1	(3.6)	45.8	(4.1)
Black	63.0	(17.3)	80.2	(9.8)	76.7	(5.0)	53.4	(12.8)
Other	63.4	(4.2)	52.2 ^{††}	(19.8)	54.7	(15.6)	62.1	(10.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	53.6	(4.9)	78.1	(11.2)	77.6	(10.5)	87.2	(9.5)
No	50.7	(4.1)	49.7	(4.4)	53.4	(3.1)	45.4	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	65.0	(6.5)	78.2	(9.3)	80.3	(5.5)	66.2	(8.0)
12	54.3	(5.2)	56.6	(6.9)	56.7	(5.2)	53.9	(5.9)
> 12	41.1	(5.3)	37.0	(4.6)	41.6	(4.3)	34.2	(5.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	43.6	(4.3)	39.7	(4.2)	38.2	(4.0)	43.7	(4.5)
Yes	61.1	(4.6)	72.9	(6.8)	74.1	(3.9)	57.1	(6.1)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	79.8	(3.1)	74.6	(5.5)	70.8	(5.3)	67.5	(10.9)
20–24	63.1	(6.8)	61.9	(5.1)	61.2	(4.5)	59.3	(6.4)
25–34	45.1	(5.2)	35.9	(3.2)	45.0	(3.7)	40.1	(4.3)
35 +	41.6	(9.3)	38.0	(6.6)	39.1	(7.8)	30.3	(8.1)
Race								
White	49.1	(4.2)	41.6	(2.7)	40.2	(3.0)	46.5	(3.2)
Black	69.7	(3.8)	70.1	(4.9)	75.0	(3.6)	/	(.)
Other	51.4 ^{††}	(20.7)	38.4 ^{††}	(15.4)	38.0 ^{††}	(17.3)	41.8 ^{††}	(20.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	62.5	(7.4)	65.8	(5.3)	38.0 ^{†††}	(18.3)	/	(.)
No	51.2	(3.7)	42.9	(2.6)	54.3	(2.5)	46.6	(3.3)
Education, years								
< 12	77.3	(6.0)	74.4	(4.7)	67.8	(5.1)	68.1	(10.8)
12	57.0	(5.5)	51.1	(4.4)	57.7	(4.0)	51.8	(5.4)
> 12	40.2	(5.2)	33.1	(3.2)	42.1	(3.8)	38.0	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	40.3	(4.5)	34.6	(2.9)	38.1	(3.4)	38.9	(3.9)
Yes	73.0	(4.4)	70.5	(3.7)	68.7	(3.3)	58.3	(5.3)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	81.4	(7.8)	68.4	(9.5)	62.6	(5.0)
20–24	55.8	(8.1)	59.4	(6.6)	51.6	(6.4)
25–34	40.8	(5.9)	45.5	(4.5)	36.6	(5.3)
35 +	41.6	(13.2)	31.2	(8.5)	20.1	(9.7)
Race						
White	39.6	(5.1)	47.4	(3.8)	43.7	(3.4)
Black	71.0	(6.3)	69.8	(4.5)	57.3 ^{††}	(20.4)
Other	/	(.)	55.9	(6.3)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/ [‡]	(.)	76.7	(3.8)	/	(.)
No	51.5	(4.2)	44.5	(3.7)	44.2	(3.4)
Education, years						
< 12	79.4	(8.0)	69.9	(7.4)	65.7	(7.0)
12	57.2	(6.9)	54.3	(5.8)	47.4	(5.3)
> 12	34.0	(6.0)	35.3	(5.0)	28.2	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient						
No	32.6	(5.6)	41.5	(4.0)	32.3	(4.8)
Yes	67.8	(5.4)	66.9	(5.3)	53.9	(4.6)

[†] ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[~] Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

^{††} < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	82.8	(5.4)	78.8	(7.0)	79.3	(5.7)	77.9	(7.6)
20–24	80.3	(4.4)	80.4	(4.7)	74.6	(4.9)	79.2	(4.7)
25–34	70.0	(4.4)	76.3	(3.9)	66.7	(4.6)	74.8	(3.3)
35 +	71.9	(11.1)	61.7	(8.2)	60.8	(11.6)	63.8	(7.2)
Race								
White	72.2	(3.4)	74.4	(3.6)	69.7	(3.2)	73.5	(2.6)
Black	82.1	(4.5)	84.1 ^{††}	(14.0)	77.0	(6.1)	93.3	(6.7)
Other	/‡	(.)	77.9	(3.4)	/	(.)	84.2 ^{††}	(11.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	89.1 ^{††}	(9.1)	74.3 ^{†††}	(15.4)	80.3	(5.3)
No	75.8	(2.7)	75.0	(2.7)	71.1	(2.9)	72.8	(2.7)
Education, years								
< 12	81.1	(5.0)	82.7	(5.8)	77.1	(5.9)	81.1	(6.0)
12	77.7	(4.6)	76.4	(4.0)	74.4	(4.1)	74.6	(4.6)
> 12	71.1	(4.3)	72.6	(4.4)	63.9	(5.1)	72.1	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	68.1	(4.3)	74.8	(3.5)	65.9	(4.2)	71.2	(3.0)
Yes	83.2	(3.2)	77.2	(4.0)	76.6	(3.8)	81.8	(4.0)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	79.1	(6.9)	93.4	(8.5)	89.0	(5.0)	75.6	(7.9)
20–24	76.2	(5.0)	90.3	(5.5)	87.4	(3.9)	69.7	(6.0)
25–34	74.7	(4.2)	81.4	(3.5)	84.1	(3.1)	71.2	(4.9)
35 +	67.9	(8.9)	71.7	(7.8)	86.7	(6.2)	71.6	(11.3)
Race								
White	74.2	(3.2)	80.3	(3.0)	83.8	(2.6)	70.8	(3.6)
Black	82.8	(13.7)	97.1	(4.3)	91.5	(3.2)	68.6	(12.1)
Other	79.7	(3.3)	79.3 ^{††}	(14.6)	93.6	(7.4)	78.3	(9.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	73.5	(4.4)	89.1	(9.1)	94.7	(5.7)	86.0	(11.0)
No	76.9	(3.4)	83.7	(3.0)	85.2	(2.2)	70.2	(3.4)
Education, years								
< 12	80.7	(5.5)	94.2	(5.3)	90.3	(4.0)	74.8	(7.3)
12	74.9	(4.5)	87.0	(4.4)	87.0	(3.5)	72.2	(5.2)
> 12	71.6	(4.9)	76.7	(3.9)	83.4	(3.2)	69.6	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	73.3	(3.9)	78.6	(3.3)	82.4	(3.1)	72.4	(4.0)
Yes	77.3	(4.0)	92.3	(4.2)	90.0	(2.7)	70.0	(5.6)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]						
Age, years								
< 20	89.7	(2.3)	85.7	(4.4)	88.5	(3.7)	82.3	(8.8)
20–24	86.3	(5.0)	76.5	(4.3)	83.4	(3.4)	75.8	(5.5)
25–34	85.3	(3.7)	67.6	(3.2)	81.4	(2.8)	67.8	(4.0)
35 +	78.1	(7.8)	62.8	(6.4)	76.2	(6.8)	60.6	(8.6)
Race								
White	84.2	(3.1)	69.2	(2.5)	78.3	(2.5)	70.1	(3.0)
Black	88.2	(2.6)	80.1	(4.3)	89.5	(2.5)	/	(.)
Other	84.6 ^{††}	(15.4)	70.9 ^{††}	(14.7)	80.9 ^{††}	(15.3)	68.2 ^{††}	(19.1)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	85.8	(5.3)	74.9	(4.8)	92.5 ^{††}	(9.6)	/	(.)
No	84.9	(2.8)	70.6	(2.4)	82.6	(1.9)	70.7	(3.0)
Education, years								
< 12	88.7	(4.4)	81.5	(4.2)	85.7	(3.8)	83.7	(8.3)
12	86.8	(3.8)	72.1	(4.0)	84.8	(2.8)	73.1	(4.8)
> 12	82.0	(4.1)	66.6	(3.2)	79.1	(3.0)	66.3	(4.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	82.5	(3.5)	67.5	(2.8)	77.0	(2.9)	65.8	(3.8)
Yes	88.8	(3.1)	78.7	(3.3)	88.1	(2.2)	77.6	(4.5)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years						
< 20	87.9	(6.7)	87.3	(6.9)	77.5	(4.3)
20–24	77.3	(6.8)	87.3	(4.5)	81.8	(4.9)
25–34	70.5	(5.4)	79.6	(3.8)	64.6	(5.3)
35 +	72.5	(11.8)	79.0	(8.0)	59.7	(11.7)
Race						
White	70.3	(4.7)	82.1	(3.0)	71.5	(3.1)
Black	83.3	(5.1)	89.4	(3.1)	83.0 ^{††}	(16.2)
Other	/	(.)	81.3	(5.4)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/ [#]	(.)	89.8	(2.7)	/	(.)
No	75.2	(3.6)	81.0	(3.0)	71.8	(3.1)
Education, years						
< 12	87.5	(6.7)	86.8	(5.3)	82.0	(5.6)
12	75.1	(6.0)	82.9	(4.5)	75.1	(4.5)
> 12	69.6	(5.8)	79.3	(4.3)	62.2	(5.5)
Medicaid recipient						
No	69.8	(5.4)	79.9	(3.3)	67.4	(4.8)
Yes	80.1	(4.6)	87.6	(3.7)	75.5	(4.0)

[†] ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

[#] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

^{††} < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Discussion of Seat Belt Use

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Prenatal Care, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	49.6	(7.2)	51.2	(9.1)	45.9	(7.0)	61.4	(8.4)
20–24	57.3	(5.6)	55.3	(5.7)	45.2	(5.4)	59.4	(5.9)
25–34	51.1	(4.8)	58.1	(4.4)	45.6	(4.8)	55.0	(3.9)
35 +	43.1	(12.1)	51.7	(8.5)	47.1	(11.7)	45.0	(7.4)
Race								
White	49.9	(3.8)	59.7	(4.1)	44.2	(3.5)	55.5	(2.9)
Black	57.1	(5.8)	66.2 ^{††}	(18.2)	52.2	(7.0)	54.7	(15.4)
Other	/ [‡]	(.)	45.6	(4.1)	/	(.)	50.1 ^{††}	(18.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	72.4	(13.2)	53.9 ^{††}	(16.9)	65.8	(6.3)
No	52.3	(3.2)	54.7	(3.1)	45.3	(3.2)	52.1	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	52.5	(6.5)	55.8	(7.9)	44.0	(7.0)	66.5	(7.2)
12	54.3	(5.6)	52.5	(4.6)	47.2	(4.7)	58.9	(5.2)
> 12	50.6	(4.8)	59.4	(4.8)	45.4	(5.2)	49.1	(3.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	49.6	(4.6)	56.7	(4.0)	45.4	(4.4)	51.9	(3.4)
Yes	54.9	(4.3)	54.3	(4.6)	45.9	(4.3)	62.7	(5.0)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	61.1	(7.8)	49.0	(16.2)	51.4	(8.1)	53.6	(9.3)
20–24	63.0	(5.7)	51.9	(9.7)	57.9	(5.8)	46.7	(6.5)
25–34	61.9	(4.7)	41.5	(4.7)	57.3	(4.3)	52.9	(5.4)
35 +	55.7	(9.4)	34.0	(8.4)	52.4	(9.3)	50.3	(13.0)
Race								
White	59.5	(3.6)	39.6	(3.8)	53.3	(3.6)	50.8	(4.1)
Black	70.2	(15.9)	65.3	(12.2)	65.9	(5.7)	45.6	(12.4)
Other	71.4	(4.0)	35.3 ^{††}	(19.1)	47.9	(15.4)	54.9	(10.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	63.7	(4.7)	50.0	(14.9)	72.1	(11.6)	67.9	(15.3)
No	59.2	(4.1)	44.1	(4.4)	54.7	(3.1)	49.7	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	65.4	(6.4)	52.4	(11.6)	55.3	(6.9)	48.7	(8.6)
12	61.6	(5.2)	49.4	(7.0)	57.5	(5.2)	52.5	(5.8)
> 12	57.5	(5.3)	36.9	(4.5)	55.1	(4.4)	51.3	(5.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	59.4	(4.3)	40.9	(4.1)	56.0	(4.0)	53.3	(4.5)
Yes	63.6	(4.5)	47.5	(8.0)	56.2	(4.5)	46.5	(6.1)

[†] ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[~] Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

^{††} < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Prenatal Care, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	56.0	(3.9)	55.9	(6.6)	55.9	(5.9)	58.0	(11.7)
20–24	57.5	(6.8)	56.8	(5.2)	47.4	(4.7)	65.0	(6.2)
25–34	51.7	(5.2)	47.2	(3.4)	49.7	(3.7)	59.7	(4.2)
35 +	47.7	(9.3)	42.5	(6.7)	47.6	(8.0)	55.0	(8.6)
Race								
White	52.1	(4.2)	47.4	(2.8)	43.4	(3.1)	59.9	(3.2)
Black	57.3	(3.9)	61.1	(5.3)	59.9	(4.2)	/	(.)
Other	49.6 ^{††}	(20.7)	37.0 ^{††}	(14.6)	39.0 ^{††}	(17.6)	70.7 ^{††}	(18.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	58.7	(7.4)	54.8	(5.5)	39.6 ^{††}	(17.7)	/	(.)
No	51.6	(3.7)	48.7	(2.7)	50.1	(2.5)	60.7	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	58.0	(6.8)	57.4	(5.5)	53.1	(5.5)	64.9	(10.9)
12	53.3	(5.5)	52.5	(4.5)	47.5	(4.1)	60.2	(5.3)
> 12	50.8	(5.3)	45.3	(3.4)	50.1	(3.8)	59.3	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	52.7	(4.6)	44.8	(3.0)	46.5	(3.4)	60.7	(3.9)
Yes	53.8	(4.7)	59.1	(4.0)	53.0	(3.6)	59.7	(5.3)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	72.7	(9.3)	68.1	(9.6)	45.2	(5.1)
20–24	54.4	(8.1)	67.4	(6.3)	46.9	(6.4)
25–34	53.5	(5.9)	59.6	(4.5)	39.2	(5.3)
35 +	47.3	(13.3)	50.6	(9.5)	32.5	(11.0)
Race						
White	50.1	(5.2)	60.3	(3.8)	42.2	(3.4)
Black	66.9	(6.6)	69.0	(4.6)	31.3 ^{††}	(18.2)
Other	/	(.)	64.4	(6.2)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/‡	(.)	79.1	(3.7)	/	(.)
No	56.0	(4.1)	58.2	(3.7)	41.9	(3.4)
Education, years						
< 12	73.6	(8.7)	70.0	(7.3)	47.4	(7.3)
12	52.3	(7.0)	66.5	(5.6)	40.3	(5.1)
> 12	52.2	(6.3)	52.8	(5.3)	40.9	(5.5)
Medicaid recipient						
No	50.1	(6.0)	56.4	(4.1)	39.1	(5.0)
Yes	61.6	(5.6)	71.7	(5.0)	44.5	(4.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	4.6	(2.8)	8.8	(5.1)	12.0	(4.9)	10.8	(5.7)
20–24	6.9	(2.7)	12.9	(4.1)	6.8	(2.8)	6.2	(3.1)
25–34	2.7	(1.5)	3.9	(1.3)	6.1	(2.5)	2.1	(1.1)
35 +	5.3	(5.8)	3.0	(2.8)	5.2	(4.8)	2.0	(2.5)
Race								
White	3.0	(1.2)	4.7	(1.9)	6.5	(1.8)	3.7	(1.2)
Black	7.8	(3.0)	6.8 ^{††}	(10.7)	10.7	(4.4)	11.2	(10.2)
Other	/	(.)	11.7	(2.4)	/	(.)	4.6 ^{††}	(5.3)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	7.0 ^{†††}	(7.5)	2.9	(5.1)	7.6	(3.5)
No	4.6	(1.3)	6.9	(1.5)	7.6	(1.8)	2.8	(1.1)
Education, years								
< 12	4.0	(2.2)	15.7	(5.9)	11.5	(4.7)	7.4	(3.8)
12	6.6	(2.7)	7.8	(2.3)	8.0	(2.5)	5.2	(2.3)
> 12	3.2	(1.7)	2.9	(1.7)	3.7	(2.1)	2.2	(1.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	2.0	(1.3)	2.4	(1.1)	3.0	(1.6)	1.9	(0.9)
Yes	7.1	(2.2)	13.5	(3.3)	11.9	(3.0)	8.5	(3.0)

Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	7.5	(3.7)	11.9	(11.5)	9.5	(4.9)	12.4 [‡]	(7.5)
20–24	12.7	(4.1)	5.6	(5.3)	6.6	(3.0)	8.2	(3.5)
25–34	6.0	(2.1)	3.5	(2.2)	4.3	(1.8)	4.6	(2.5)
35 +	5.7	(3.8)	2.6	(2.8)	1.2	(1.9)	6.6	(7.6)
Race								
White	7.0	(1.9)	2.2	(1.3)	4.4	(1.5)	6.7	(2.1)
Black	14.0	(14.2)	18.3	(10.9)	7.5	(3.3)	7.1	(7.1)
Other	14.5	(2.6)	4.9 ^{††}	(9.3)	10.6	(9.6)	8.7	(6.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	8.0	(2.7)	5.9	(7.7)	2.8	(4.3)	5.7	(7.2)
No	8.4	(2.1)	4.9	(2.4)	5.6	(1.5)	6.9	(2.0)
Education, years								
< 12	10.6	(3.9)	8.7	(7.6)	9.5	(4.0)	14.1 [‡]	(6.6)
12	7.6	(2.7)	6.0	(4.1)	6.5	(2.7)	7.7	(3.3)
> 12	7.2	(2.7)	2.4	(1.6)	2.6	(1.4)	3.3	(2.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	5.4	(1.9)	1.6	(1.3)	1.9	(1.1)	3.8	(1.8)
Yes	11.1	(2.9)	11.5	(5.6)	9.3	(2.6)	12.7 [‡]	(4.5)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	6.9	(2.0)	6.5‡	(3.4)	8.3	(3.4)	11.6‡	(8.1)
20–24	10.3	(4.3)	7.1	(2.9)	9.0	(2.8)	4.2	(2.6)
25–34	2.5	(1.6)	2.8	(1.1)	5.4	(1.7)	2.6	(1.4)
35 +	2.4	(2.4)	2.6	(2.0)	3.0	(2.5)	2.0	(2.5)
Race								
White	4.5	(1.8)	3.6	(1.0)	5.4	(1.4)	3.5	(1.2)
Black	7.0	(2.0)	6.0‡	(2.6)	8.4	(2.4)	/	(.)
Other	3.1 ^{††}	(5.1)	7.6 ^{††}	(10.9)	12.2 ^{††}	(12.8)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	6.0	(3.8)	7.8	(3.0)	3.3 ^{††}	(6.1)	/	(.)
No	4.8	(1.5)	3.3	(1.0)	6.8	(1.3)	3.6	(1.3)
Education, years								
< 12	10.7	(4.6)	7.9‡	(3.3)	11.2	(3.6)	9.2‡	(6.4)
12	4.8	(2.2)	5.6	(2.1)	6.7	(2.0)	6.0	(2.7)
> 12	2.6	(1.6)	1.9	(0.9)	4.2	(1.6)	0.9	(0.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	3.0	(1.5)	2.3	(0.9)	3.7	(1.4)	1.6	(1.0)
Yes	8.1	(2.7)	7.5	(2.3)	9.7	(2.1)	7.2	(2.9)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years						
< 20	3.6	(3.6)	9.0	(5.5)	11.4‡	(3.4)
20–24	9.3	(5.0)	7.7	(3.6)	7.6	(3.7)
25–34	3.0	(2.1)	1.8	(1.1)	6.2	(2.8)
35 +	2.5	(4.8)	3.8	(4.1)	4.1	(5.1)
Race						
White	4.0	(2.2)	3.9	(1.5)	7.2	(1.9)
Black	6.1	(3.4)	4.7	(2.2)	10.4 ^{†††}	(12.4)
Other	/	(.)	6.1	(3.3)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity						
Yes	/	(.)	6.0	(2.2)	/	(.)
No	4.9	(1.9)	3.7	(1.4)	7.3	(1.9)
Education, years						
< 12	8.9	(5.5)	11.5	(5.4)	10.3‡	(4.9)
12	6.4	(3.8)	2.6	(1.6)	9.4	(3.2)
> 12	2.0	(1.7)	1.3	(1.0)	3.4	(2.0)
Medicaid recipient						
No	1.8	(1.8)	2.6	(1.3)	3.5	(1.9)
Yes	7.2	(3.0)	8.0	(3.1)	10.4	(2.9)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1998

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	4.8	(2.8)	7.8	(5.0)	9.8	(4.5)	6.4	(4.1)
20–24	4.4	(2.1)	5.5	(2.5)	4.9	(2.4)	4.0	(2.4)
25–34	2.9	(1.6)	2.3	(1.0)	4.4	(2.2)	2.0	(1.2)
35 +	5.1	(5.8)	2.2	(2.2)	1.9	(2.3)	1.2	(2.2)
Race								
White	2.9	(1.2)	2.2	(1.3)	4.1	(1.5)	2.8	(1.0)
Black	5.9	(2.6)	6.2 ^{††}	(11.1)	10.5	(4.5)	4.2	(6.1)
Other	/	(.)	7.2	(1.7)	/	(.)	1.6 ^{††}	(1.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	3.1	(5.2)	4.4	(5.8)	5.8	(3.2)
No	3.9	(1.2)	3.9	(1.1)	5.5	(1.6)	1.9	(0.8)
Education, years								
< 12	3.6	(2.2)	8.3	(4.0)	9.9	(4.5)	4.9	(3.0)
12	5.7	(2.3)	4.2	(1.7)	5.2	(2.0)	3.4	(2.0)
> 12	2.5	(1.6)	1.5	(1.2)	3.1	(2.0)	1.8	(1.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	2.3	(1.4)	1.3	(0.7)	2.0	(1.3)	1.3	(0.7)
Yes	5.4	(1.8)	7.5	(2.4)	9.0	(2.7)	6.1	(2.6)
Characteristic	New Mexico [~]		New York [{]		North Carolina		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	10.3	(4.4)	7.7	(9.0)	7.4	(4.3)	5.5 ⁺	(5.1)
20–24	8.8	(3.3)	2.5	(3.2)	4.1	(2.4)	4.8	(2.7)
25–34	4.2	(1.7)	2.0	(1.4)	4.0	(1.8)	5.5	(2.7)
35 +	4.0	(3.4)	1.1	(1.8)	1.2	(1.8)	3.4	(5.8)
Race								
White	5.6	(1.7)	1.6	(1.1)	3.3	(1.3)	4.9	(1.9)
Black	3.6	(2.4)	6.5	(5.9)	6.1	(2.9)	4.4	(4.9)
Other	12.9	(2.5)	4.9 ^{††}	(9.3)	8.3	(8.7)	6.5	(6.1)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	6.1	(2.2)	2.4	(4.6)	5.7	(6.0)	4.6	(6.9)
No	7.1	(2.0)	2.7	(1.6)	4.1	(1.3)	4.9	(1.7)
Education, years								
< 12	11.5	(4.0)	3.5	(3.9)	6.7	(3.4)	12.5 ⁺	(6.2)
12	5.5	(2.0)	3.3	(2.7)	5.7	(2.5)	3.9	(2.3)
> 12	3.9	(2.1)	1.6	(1.3)	1.9	(1.2)	2.4	(1.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.2	(1.6)	0.8	(0.9)	1.3	(0.9)	3.5	(1.8)
Yes	9.2	(2.6)	6.4	(3.8)	7.4	(2.4)	8.0	(3.6)

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1998 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Florida		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine	
	%	CI [†]						
Age, years								
< 20	6.1	(1.9)	6.4 [‡]	(3.6)	6.4	(2.9)	13.8	(8.4)
20–24	7.0	(3.5)	7.1	(2.8)	7.4	(2.5)	2.1	(1.9)
25–34	2.7	(1.7)	2.4	(1.0)	4.0	(1.5)	1.0	(0.9)
35 +	2.0	(2.2)	3.8	(2.6)	1.9	(2.1)	2.0	(2.5)
Race								
White	3.6	(1.6)	3.7	(1.1)	4.1	(1.2)	2.6	(1.1)
Black	6.0	(1.8)	5.4 [‡]	(2.4)	6.9	(2.2)	/	(.)
Other	2.9 ^{††}	(5.1)	7.3 ^{††}	(10.4)	7.4 ^{††}	(9.7)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	4.3	(3.3)	7.2	(3.0)	0.1 ^{††}	(0.1)	/	(.)
No	4.1	(1.3)	3.3	(1.0)	5.3	(1.2)	2.4	(1.0)
Education, years								
< 12	7.2	(3.6)	7.2 [‡]	(3.1)	9.4	(3.3)	10.9	(6.9)
12	4.6	(2.1)	5.3	(2.1)	4.5	(1.6)	3.2	(1.9)
> 12	2.3	(1.4)	2.2	(1.0)	3.6	(1.5)	0.4	(0.5)
Medicaid recipient								
No	2.0	(1.2)	2.7	(1.0)	2.1	(1.0)	0.8	(0.7)
Yes	7.1	(2.5)	6.7 [‡]	(2.1)	8.1	(1.9)	5.3	(2.5)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years								
< 20	4.7	(4.4)	5.9	(3.4)	8.3	(2.8)		
20–24	7.7	(4.6)	6.5	(3.1)	5.6	(3.1)		
25–34	2.2	(1.7)	2.0	(1.3)	3.4	(2.1)		
35 +	0.0	(0.0)	2.4	(3.2)	0.3	(0.6)		
Race								
White	2.0	(1.4)	3.3	(1.3)	4.5	(1.4)		
Black	7.1	(3.7)	4.7	(2.1)	4.8 ^{††}	(7.3)		
Other	/	(.)	5.0	(3.3)	/	(.)		
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	6.3	(2.2)	/	(.)		
No	4.0	(1.7)	2.9	(1.2)	4.5	(1.4)		
Education, years								
< 12	6.0	(4.8)	6.0	(3.5)	8.6	(4.2)		
12	6.1	(3.5)	4.4	(2.3)	5.5	(2.4)		
> 12	1.4	(1.5)	1.2	(1.0)	1.6	(1.4)		
Medicaid recipient								
No	1.6	(1.8)	2.4	(1.2)	1.5	(1.1)		
Yes	5.8	(2.7)	6.1	(2.5)	7.2	(2.4)		

† ±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
 ~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.
 { Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 / < 30 respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Appendices

PRAMS 1998 Surveillance Report

Detailed PRAMS Methodology

PRAMS Data Collection Methodology

One of the strengths of PRAMS is that each participating state uses a standardized data collection methodology. This standardized approach allows for comparisons among states and for optimal use of the data for single-state or multistate analysis. The complete PRAMS methodology has been described elsewhere.^{1,2} The standardized data collection methodology is described in the CDC PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol.^{3,4} Each state follows this basic methodology but can also customize some portions of it to tailor the procedures to the needs of the state. For example, the basic methodology calls for two mailings of the questionnaire packet. States can send an additional third mailing.

PRAMS is a mixed-mode surveillance system that combines two modes of data collection. The primary data collection method is by a mailed questionnaire, and multiple attempts are made by mail and then by telephone to follow up with nonrespondents. The principles and practices of mail/telephone survey methodology used by CDC are based primarily on the research of Don Dillman.^{5,6} A key aspect of his approach is to make numerous and varied contacts with sampled mothers. Here is the sequence of contacts for PRAMS surveillance:

1. **Preletter.** This letter introduces PRAMS to the sampled mother and informs her that a questionnaire will soon arrive.
2. **Initial Mail Questionnaire Packet.** This packet is sent to all sampled mothers 3 to 7 days after the preletter. Its contents are described below.
3. **Tickler.** The tickler serves as a thank you/reminder note. It is sent 7 to 10 days after the initial mail packet.
4. **Second Mail Questionnaire Packet.** This packet is sent 7 to 14 days after the tickler was sent to all sampled mothers who did not respond.
5. **Third Mail Questionnaire Packet (Optional).** This third packet is sent to all remaining nonrespondents 7 to 14 days after the second questionnaire was sent.
6. **Telephone Follow-Up.** Telephone follow-up is initiated for all nonrespondents 7 to 14 days after the mailing of the last questionnaire.

The series of mailings commences 2 to 6 months after the mother delivers her infant. Most mothers respond in 3 to 5 months after giving birth. The questionnaire contains items asking about the early postpartum period; thus, the mailings are timed to ensure that all women can respond for this period. The data collection cycle from the mailing of the preletter to the close of telephone follow-up lasts approximately 65 to 85 days.

Each month, a stratified sample is drawn from the current birth certificate file. For

each of these monthly samples, or “batches,” this sequence of contacts is attempted. CDC developed and installed a customized tracking system, PRAMTrac, in each state to assist with scheduling mailings and telephone calls, preparing letters, and tracking responses.

The mail questionnaire packets contain several items.

- ◆ A multipurpose cover letter that describes PRAMS, explains how and why the mother was chosen, elicits the mother’s cooperation, describes procedures for filling out and returning the questionnaire, explains any incentive or reward, and provides a telephone number for additional information. This letter is modified slightly for the second and third mailings, primarily by adding an additional appeal for response.
- ◆ The questionnaire booklet. Each state’s questionnaire booklet is 14 pages long, has a colorful cover designed by the state, is slightly smaller than an 8.5" x 11" sheet of paper, and contains an extra page for comments from the mother. A self-addressed return envelope with postage is provided.
- ◆ A question-and-answer brochure that contains additional information and answers the most frequently asked questions about PRAMS. It can be an important tool to convince the mother to participate.
- ◆ A calendar, as a memory aid for answering the questions.
- ◆ Some type of participation incentive (sent to all sampled mothers) or reward (sent to all respondents). Examples are coupons for certified birth certificates, participation in a raffle for a cash award, postage

stamps, bibs, cash (a dollar bill), and magnetic picture frames.

Telephone follow-up begins after the last questionnaire is mailed. States use various sources of telephone numbers to obtain valid numbers. Calls to a particular number are staggered over time of the day and day of the week. The calling period for a batch runs from 2 to 3 weeks. Up to 15 attempts are made to contact a mother. Often, telephone interviewers arrange call-back interviews to accommodate the mother’s schedule.

Some states have found that racial or ethnic minority women living in urban areas yield some of the lowest response rates. To reach this population, a hospital-based data collection methodology was developed by CDC in collaboration with the states to supplement the basic mail/telephone methodology. In hospital-based supplementation, a PRAMS representative comes to the hospital and contacts women shortly after delivery of their live-born infant. An incentive, such as baby booties, bibs, or baby care packages, is used to encourage participation. The woman completes the self-administered questionnaire, which is a modified version of that used in mail surveillance. It contains only the questions that pertain to the period preceding the birth of the baby and is referred to as “Part I.” “Part II” of the questionnaire contains questions about events that occurred after delivery and is mailed to the mother 60 days after she leaves the hospital. Nonrespondents are followed up by telephone using the same techniques used in the mail/telephone methodology. California and the District of Columbia used the hospital-based methodology for their entire sample. During 1993–1996, Alabama (1993 only), Georgia, New York, and Michigan used

this methodology as a supplement to the standard mail/telephone methodology. In these states, hospital-based surveillance represented 0.8% to 8.6% of the population. In 1998, no participating PRAMS states used hospital-based surveillance.

The PRAMS Questionnaire

With the help of numerous persons within and outside CDC, the original PRAMS questionnaire was developed in 1987. An extensive list of topics was identified and researched for the questionnaire. From this list, questions were developed and tested and ultimately placed on the questionnaire. Participating states used this questionnaire (Phase 1) from fall 1988 through 1989. After an evaluation of the Phase 1 questionnaire, CDC and the participating PRAMS states developed the Phase 2 questionnaire and put it in the field during 1990. Although the questionnaire maintained its original structure, selected questions were revised, some were deleted, and new questions were added. In 1994, CDC again collaborated with the participating PRAMS states to develop a Phase 3 questionnaire. As before, the original structure was maintained, but several questions were revised, deleted, or added. In fall 1995 and early 1996, states began to use the Phase 3 questionnaire. In January 2000, states implemented the fourth revision of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire consists of two parts: a core portion that is the same for all states and a state-specific portion tailored to each state's individual needs. Topics addressed in the PRAMS core questionnaire include barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. The 25 indicators used in this report

are found in the core portion of the Phase 3 questionnaire. For the state-specific portion, states have two options: They can develop their own questions and test them, or they can select from a series of 48 questions on 17 topics that have already been developed and tested by CDC. These questions, referred to as standard questions, were developed during the revision process for Phase 3 and reflect additional topics of interest to states. During the Phase 4 revision, additional standard questions were developed.

In addition to the questionnaire created for the mail packet, a telephone version of the core and state-specific questions was also developed for telephone interviews. The interviewer-administered questionnaire includes the same content as the self-administered version; however, some questions have been reformatted to facilitate reading aloud to the mother. Some states with a sizable Hispanic population use a Spanish questionnaire for mail and telephone contacts.

Documentation of Use of Data from Phase 2 and Phase 3

During the Phase 3 revision of the PRAMS questionnaire, several questions from the Phase 2 questionnaire were modified. In some cases, the wording of the question was changed slightly. For a few questions, however, the changes from Phase 2 to Phase 3 were substantial. Additionally, for Phase 3 there were several new questions developed that were not included in Phase 2. The Phase 3 questionnaire was implemented by states between July 1995 and July 1996. All data for 1998 were collected using the Phase 3 questionnaire. The data for 1996 contain Phase 2 and Phase 3 data for some states; data for nine states contain 97% or more data from Phase 3. Data from 1996 for Alaska and

Washington contain 79% and 75% Phase 3 data, respectively. Data for 1993–1995 all represent Phase 2 data except for a small portion of data from Maine, South Carolina, and West Virginia for 1995, which represent Phase 3. (See Appendix A of the 1995 Surveillance Report for additional details). The complete Phase 3 questionnaire is provided in Appendix D.

PRAMS Weighting Process

Each participating state draws a stratified systematic sample of 100 to 250 new mothers every month from a frame of eligible birth certificates. Most states oversample low-weight births and many states stratify by mother's race or ethnicity. Annual sample sizes range from 1,500 to 3,100, divided among three to six strata. Typically, the annual sample is large enough for estimating statewide risk factor proportions within 3.5% (95% confidence interval). Estimated proportions within strata are slightly less precise; typically, they are estimated within 5% (95% confidence interval). (See Appendix B for stratification variables, state annual sample sizes, overall response rates, and weighted response rates).

Mothers' responses are linked to extracted birth certificate data for analysis. Thus, the PRAMS data set also contains a wealth of demographic and medical information collected through the state's vital records system. The availability of this information for all births is the basis for drawing stratified samples and, ultimately, for generalizing results to the state's entire population of births. The availability of birth certificate data for all sampled women, whether they responded or not, is key to deriving nonresponse weights.

For each respondent, the initial sampling weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction applied to the stratum. Sampling fractions in PRAMS range from 1 in 1 (for very low-birthweight strata in small states) to about 1 in 211 (for normal birthweight, nonminority strata in populous states). Corresponding sampling weights, then, would range from 1 to 211.

Nonresponse adjustment factors attempt to compensate for the tendency of women having certain characteristics (such as being unmarried or of lower education) to respond at lower rates than do women without these characteristics. Where multivariate analysis shows that these characteristics affected the propensity to respond in a particular stratum, the adjustment factor is the ratio of the sample size in that category to the number of respondents in the category. If analysis shows that no characteristic distinguishes respondents from nonrespondents, the adjustment factor is the ratio of the sample size in that stratum to the number of respondents in the stratum. In the first case, each category so identified has an adjustment factor; in the second, there is a single factor for the whole stratum.

The rationale for applying nonresponse weights is the assumption that nonrespondents would have provided similar answers, on average, to respondents' answers for that stratum and adjustment category. To ensure that cells with few respondents are not distorted by a few women's answers, small categories are collapsed until each cell contains at least 25 respondents. The magnitude of the adjustment for nonresponse depends on the response rate for a category. If 80% (4/5) of the women in a category respond, the nonresponse weight is 1.25 (5/4). Categories with lower response rates have higher nonresponse weights.

The frame noncoverage weights were derived by comparing frame files for a year of births with the calendar year birth tape that states provided to CDC. Omitted records are usually due to late processing and are evenly scattered across the state, but sometimes they are clustered by particular hospitals or counties or even by time of the year. The effect of the noncoverage weights is to bring totals estimated from sample data in line with known totals from the birth tape. In mail/telephone surveillance, the magnitude of noncoverage is small (typically from 1% to 5%), so the adjustment factor for noncoverage is not much greater than 1. To derive these weights, we carried out such a frame omission study to look for problems that occurred during frame construction for all states except Oklahoma, for which a calendar year birth tape was unavailable.

Multiplying together the sampling, nonresponse, and noncoverage components of the weight yields the analysis weight. The analysis weight can be interpreted as the number of women in the population who have characteristics similar to those of the respondent. All weighted results in this report were produced with SUDAAN.⁷ SUDAAN is used for analyzing PRAMS data because it accounts for the complex sampling designs that states employ. It uses first-order Taylor series approximations to calculate appropriate standard errors for the estimates it produces.

Documentation of Use of Overall and Weighted Response Rates

Previous surveillance reports presented data for states that had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures and achieved overall response rates of approximately 70% or higher. The overall response rate represents the total number of mothers completing the survey out of the

total number of mothers sampled. The states in the 1998 report had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures in 1998 and achieved weighted response rates of 70% or higher. The weighted response rate indicates the proportion of women sampled who completed a survey, adjusted for sample design. The weighted response rate was calculated by multiplying the stratum-specific response rate by the proportion of the population of births that the stratum comprises and adding across strata. This weighted rate gives a rough measure of the possible extent of nonresponse bias in statewide estimates. It quantifies how representative the responding women are of the general population and adjusts for the state's oversampling of minority populations. The weighted rate is a counterpart of the design effect, which is a measure of the relative efficiency of a stratified sample and can be thought of as a nonsampling component of total survey error.

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APPENDIX B

States' Strata, Sample Sizes, and Response Rates, 1998

State	Stratification Variables	Sample Size*	Overall Response Rate (%)†	Weighted Response Rate (%)**
Alabama	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Medicaid status (yes, no)	2165	71	74
Alaska	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Race (Alaska Native, non-Alaska Native)	1799	76	79
Arkansas	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Population density (low, medium, high)	2665	74	76
Colorado	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Region of state (Denver, other metropolitan, rural)	2840	76	77
Florida	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years)	3111	79	83
Illinois	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Race (Hispanic, black, nonblack)	2640	79	81
Louisiana	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Region of state (urban, rural)	3322	73	75
Maine	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g)	1506	81	83
New Mexico	Race (Native American, black, white/other)	2584	67	70
New York [‡]	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g)	1926	69	73
North Carolina	Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, ≥2500 g)	2373	76	79
Oklahoma	Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, 2500–3999g, ≥4000 g)	2677	78	79
South Carolina	Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, ≥2500 g)	2076	71	75
Washington	Race (Hispanic, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, white/unknown/other)	3199	71	79
West Virginia	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years)	1787	69	72

* Number of women sampled in a state in 1998.

† Proportion of women sampled who completed a survey.

** Response rate adjusted for sample design.

~ Data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

APPENDIX C

Indicators: PRAMS Core Question Numbers, Definitions, and Related *Healthy People 2010*¹ and MCHB Title V Performance Measures²

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	<i>Healthy People 2010</i> Objective	MCHB Performance Measure
5	Unintended pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later or did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future.	9.1	
5	Mistimed pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later.	9.1	
5	Unwanted pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, did not want to be pregnant then or in the future.	9.1	
30h	Husband or partner did not want pregnancy Husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant.	—	
8	Contraceptive use among unintended pregnancies Mother or her husband or partner used any kind of contraception when mother became pregnant.	9.3	
10	Entry into prenatal care after the first trimester Received no prenatal care or started care at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation.	16.6	18
11	Did not get prenatal care as soon as desired Among women who received no prenatal care or started care at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation, did not get prenatal care as early as she wanted.	—	
4	Pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester Was not sure of pregnancy until 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation.	—	
15	Medicaid coverage of prenatal care Medicaid paid for prenatal care.	—	

APPENDIX C (continued)

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective	MCHB Performance Measure
17	WIC Participation during pregnancy Participated in WIC during pregnancy.	—	
22	Smoking 3 months before pregnancy Smoked cigarettes during the 3 months just before pregnancy.	—	
23	Smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy Smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	16.17c	
24	Smoking after pregnancy Smoked cigarettes at time of survey.	27.6	
25	Drinking alcohol 3 months before pregnancy Drank alcohol during the 3 months just before pregnancy.	—	
26	Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy Drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	16.17a	
42	Breast-feeding Initiation Ever tried to breast-feed the infant.	16.19	
42	Breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery Breast-fed infant for at least 1 month or was still breast-feeding at time of survey.	16.19	9
45	Infant sleep position on back Infant was put to sleep mainly on back.	16.13	
45	Infant sleep position on stomach (prone) Infant was put to sleep mainly on stomach (prone position).	—	
16k	Counseled on HIV prevention during prenatal care A health care provider discussed HIV prevention during prenatal care.	—	

APPENDIX C (continued)

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective	MCHB Performance Measure
16l	Counseled on HIV testing during prenatal care A health care provider discussed HIV testing during prenatal care.	—	
16e	Discussed seat belt use during prenatal care A health care provider discussed using a seat belt during prenatal care.	—	
31	Physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy Was physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy.	15.34	
32	Physically abused by husband or partner during pregnancy Was physically abused by husband or partner during the most recent pregnancy.	—	
20	Knowledge about folic acid Heard or read that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects.	—	

References

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2010 (Conference edition, in two volumes). Washington, DC: January 2000.
2. Health Resources and Services Administration. Maternal and Child Health Services Title V Block Grant Program: guidance and forms for the Title V application/annual report. Rockville, MD: Office of State and Community Health, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, 1997.

PRAMS Phase 3 Core Questionnaire

First, we would like to ask you a few questions about the time before your new baby was born. Please check the box next to the best answer.

1. Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No —> Go to Question 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

2. Did the baby just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces **or less** at birth?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

3. Was the baby just before your new one born **more** than 3 weeks before its due date?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

Next are some questions about the time just before and during your pregnancy with your new baby. It may help to look at the calendar when you answer these questions.

4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were **sure** you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.)

_____ Weeks or _____ Months
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't remember

5. Thinking back to **just before** you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?
Check the best answer.

<input type="checkbox"/>	I wanted to be pregnant sooner
<input type="checkbox"/>	I wanted to be pregnant later
<input type="checkbox"/>	I wanted to be pregnant then
<input type="checkbox"/>	I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future
<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know

6. **Just before** you got pregnant, did you have health insurance?
Don't count Medicaid.

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

7. **Just before** you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

8. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner using any kind of birth control?
Birth control means the pill, condoms, diaphragm, foam, rhythm, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), or ANY other way to keep from getting pregnant.
- No
 Yes —> **Go to Question 10**

9. Why were you or your husband or partner not using any birth control?
Check all that apply.
- I wanted to get pregnant
 I didn't think I could get pregnant
 I had been having side effects from the birth control I used
 I didn't want to use birth control
 I didn't think I was going to have sex
 My husband or partner didn't want to use birth control
 Other —> Please tell us:
-

The next questions are about the prenatal care you got during your most recent pregnancy. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker before your baby was born to get check-ups and advice about pregnancy. It may help to look at a calendar when you answer these questions.

10. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?
Don't count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC (Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program).
- ____ Weeks or ____ Months
 I did not go for prenatal care
11. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?
- No
 Yes —> **Go to Question 13**
 I did not want prenatal care —> **Go to Question 13**

12. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted?

Check all that apply.

- I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy
- I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits
- I didn't know that I was pregnant
- I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office
- I couldn't find a doctor or a nurse who would take me as a patient
- I had no one to take care of my children
- I had too many other things going on
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

If you did not go for prenatal care, go to Question 17.

13. During each month of your pregnancy, about how many visits for prenatal care did you have?

If you don't know exactly how many, please give us your best guess. Don't count visits for WIC. It may help to use the calendar.

Month of pregnancy How many visits?

- First month _____
- Second month _____
- Third month _____
- Fourth month _____
- Fifth month _____
- Sixth month _____
- Seventh month _____
- Eighth month _____
- Ninth month _____

I did not go for prenatal care —> **Go to Question 17**

14. Where did you go **most of the time** for your prenatal visits?

Don't include visits for WIC. Check one answer.

- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic
- Private doctor's office
-
-
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

15. How was your prenatal care paid for?

Check all that apply.

- Medicaid
- Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
- Health insurance
-
-
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

16. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? **For each thing, please circle Y (Yes) if someone talked with you about it or N (No) if no one talked with you about it.**

	No	Yes
a. What you should eat during your pregnancy	N	Y
b. How smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby	N	Y
c. Breast-feeding your baby	N	Y
d. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby	N	Y
e. Using a seat belt during your pregnancy	N	Y
f. Birth control methods to use after your pregnancy	N	Y
g. The kinds of medicines that were safe to take during your pregnancy ..	N	Y
h. How using illegal drugs could affect your baby	N	Y
i. How your baby grows and develops during your pregnancy	N	Y
j. What to do if your labor starts early	N	Y
k. How to keep from getting HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)	N	Y
l. Getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)	N	Y
m. Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	N	Y

17. During your pregnancy, were you on WIC? No
 Yes

18. **Just before** you got pregnant, _____ Pounds
 how much did you weigh? I don't know

19. How tall are you without shoes? _____ Feet _____ Inches

20. Have you ever heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects? No
 Yes

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

21. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? No —> **Go to Question 25**
 Yes
22. In the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
 Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I didn't smoke
 I don't know
23. In the **last 3 months** of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
 Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I didn't smoke
 I don't know
24. How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day **now**? _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
 Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I don't smoke
 I don't know
25. a. During the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (A drink is One glass of wine.
One wine cooler.
One can or bottle of beer.
One shot of liquor.
One mixed drink.) I didn't drink then
 Less than 1 drink a week
 1 to 3 drinks a week
 4 to 6 drinks a week
 7 to 13 drinks a week
 14 or more drinks a week
 I don't know
- b. During the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting? _____ Times
 I didn't drink then
 I don't know

26. a. During the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?
- I didn't drink then
 - Less than 1 drink a week
 - 1 to 3 drinks a week
 - 4 to 6 drinks a week
 - 7 to 13 drinks a week
 - 14 or more drinks a week
 - I don't know
- b. During the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting?
- _____ Times
- I didn't drink then
 - I don't know

The next questions are about times you may have had to stay in the hospital while you were pregnant. Please DO NOT COUNT the time you went to the hospital to have your baby.

27. ***Not counting*** the time you went to the hospital to have your baby, how many ***other*** times during your pregnancy did you go into a hospital and stay ***at least one night***?
- None —> **Go to Question 30**
 - 1 time
 - 2 times
 - 3 times
 - 4 times or more
28. What problems caused you to stay in the hospital?
Check all of the problems that you had.
- Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my due date (premature labor)
 - High blood pressure (preeclampsia or toxemia)
 - Vaginal bleeding or placenta problems
 - Nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
 - Kidney or bladder infection
 - High blood sugar (diabetes)
 - Other —> Please tell us:

29. How many months pregnant were you the ***first*** time you had to go into a hospital and stay at least one night?
- _____ Months

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. The next questions are about some things that may have happened to you before and during your most recent pregnancy.

30. This question is about things that may have happened during the **12 months before you delivered** your new baby. This includes the months before you got pregnant. **For each thing, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or N (No) if it did not. It may help to use the calendar.**

	No	Yes
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital . . .	N	Y
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	N	Y
c. You moved to a new address	N	Y
d. You were homeless	N	Y
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	N	Y
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	N	Y
g. You and your husband or partner argued more than usual	N	Y
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	N	Y
i. You had a lot of bills you couldn't pay	N	Y
j. You were involved in a physical fight	N	Y
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	N	Y
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs . .	N	Y
m. Someone very close to you died	N	Y

The next questions are about physical abuse. Physical abuse means pushing, hitting, slapping, kicking, or any other way of physically hurting someone.

31. During the **12 months before you got pregnant** with your new baby, did any of these people physically abuse you? **Check all that apply.**

- My husband or partner
 - A family or household member **other than** my husband or partner
 - A friend
 - Someone else —> Please tell us:
-

No one physically abused me during the 12 months before I got pregnant

32. **During your most recent pregnancy**, did any of these people physically abuse you? **Check all that apply.**

- My husband or partner
 - A family or household member **other than** my husband or partner
 - A friend
 - Someone else —> Please tell us:
-

No one physically abused me during my pregnancy —> **Go to Question 34**

33. ***During your most recent pregnancy,*** would you say that you were physically abused ***more*** often, ***less*** often, or ***about the same*** compared with the ***12 months before*** you got pregnant?
Check only one.

- I was physically abused ***more often*** during my pregnancy
- I was physically abused ***less often*** during my pregnancy
- I was physically abused ***about the same*** during my pregnancy
- No one physically abused me during the ***12 months before*** I got pregnant

The next questions are about your labor and delivery.

34. When was your baby due?

____/____/____
month day year

35. When was your baby born?

____/____/____
month day year

36. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?

____/____/____
month day year

I did not have my baby in a hospital

37. When you had your baby, how many nights did you stay in the hospital?

____ Nights

- I did not stay overnight in the hospital
- I did not have my baby in a hospital

38. When your baby was born, how many nights did he or she stay in the hospital?

____ Nights

- My baby did not stay overnight in the hospital
- My baby was not born in a hospital

39. When your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know

40. How was your delivery paid for?
Check all that apply.

- Medicaid
 - Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
 - Health insurance
 -
 -
 - Other —> Please tell us:
-

41. Is your baby alive now?

No —> When did your baby die?

____/____/____
month day year

Yes —> Is your baby living with you now?

- No
- Yes

If your baby is not alive or is not living with you now, go to Question 48.

42. For how many weeks did you breast-feed your new baby?

____ Weeks

- I didn't breast-feed my baby —> **Go to Question 44**
- I breast-fed less than 1 week —> **Go to Question 44**
- I'm still breast-feeding

43. How many weeks old was your baby the first time you fed him or her anything besides breast milk?
Include formula, baby food, juice, cow's milk, or anything else.

____ Weeks

- My baby was less than 1 week old
- I haven't fed my baby anything besides breast milk

44. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

____ Hours

- My baby is never in the same room with someone who is smoking

45. How do you put your new baby down to sleep **most** of the time?
Check one answer.

- On his or her side
- On his or her back
- On his or her stomach

46. How many times has your baby been to a doctor or nurse for **routine** well baby care?
Don't count the times you took your baby for care when he or she was sick. It may help to use the calendar.

- ___ Times
- My baby hasn't been for routine well baby care —> **Go to Question 48**

47. When your baby goes for **routine** well baby care, where do you take him or her?
Check all the places that you use.

- Hospital clinic
 - Health department clinic
 - Private doctor's office
 -
 -
 - Other —> Please tell us:
-

The next questions are about your family and the place where you live.

48. Which rooms are in the house, apartment, or trailer where you live?
Check all that you have.

- Bedrooms —> how many? _____
- Living room
- Separate dining room
- Kitchen
- Bathroom(s)
- Recreation room, den, or family room
- Finished basement

49. How many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer? **Count yourself.**

How many?

Babies, children, or teens aged 17 years or younger _____

Adults aged 18 years or older _____

50. What were the sources of your family income during the past 12 months?
Check all that apply.

- Money from a job or business
 - Aid such as TANF (formerly AFDC), welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or SSI
 - Unemployment benefits
 - Child support or alimony
 - Fees, rental income, commissions, interest, dividends
 - Social security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions
 - Other —> Please tell us:
-

51. What is today's date?

____/____/____
month day year

52. What is **your** date of birth?

____/____/____
month day year

Please use this space for any additional comments you would like to make about the health of mothers and babies in _____.

Thanks for answering our questions!

**Your answers will help us work to make _____
mothers and babies healthier.**